ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

FAÇADE OF THE INSTITUTE BUILDING.

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Royal Empire Society

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

EDITED BY THE SECRETARY

VOLUME XXXI

1899-1900

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48726
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Published by
THE INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.
1900

Telegraphic Address: "Recital, London"
Telephone No. 5537 "Gerrard"

The Institute as a body is not responsible either for the statements made or for the opinions expressed by the Authors of Papers, &c.

Fellows are particularly requested to notify to the Secretary all changes in their addresses, so that the Proceedings and other communications may be forwarded without delay.

The binding hitherto used for the Proceedings being liable to fade, especially in hot climates, a change has been made by direction of the Council, commencing with Volume XXXI., 1899–1900.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
Northumberland Avenue,
20 *July*, 1900.

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THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

FOUNDED 1868.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1882.

MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

Objects.

To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character.—(Rule I.)

Membership.

There are two classes of Fellows (who must be British Subjects), Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of Two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £3 and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1 1*s*. (which is increased to £3 when taking up permanent residence in the United Kingdom) and an annual subscription of £1 1*s*. (which is increased to £2 when in the United Kingdom for more than three months). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscriptions of £2 on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

Privileges of Fellows whose Subscriptions are not in Arrears.

The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of the Institute building, which comprises Reading, Writing, and Smoking Rooms; a Library containing over 40,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the history, government, trade, resources and development of the British Colonies and India; and a Newspaper Room in which the principal Journals, Magazines, and Reviews—both Home, Colonial, and Indian—are regularly received and filed. Books may be borrowed—subject to the Library Regulations—and the correspondence of Fellows may be addressed to the care of the Institute.

The Journal and the Annual Volume of Proceedings are forwarded to all Fellows whose addresses are known.

Every Fellow is entitled to be present at the Ordinary Meetings, and to introduce one visitor; to be present at the Annual Conversazione, and to introduce a lady. The Institute is open on weekdays from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M., except during August and September, when it is closed at 6 P.M.

The support of all British Subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or the Colonies—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

Contributions to the Library will be thankfully received.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I bequeath the sum of £ to the Royal Colonial Institute, Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be an effectual discharge for the said Bequest. which I direct to be paid within calendar months after my decease, without any reduction whatsoever, whether on account of Legacy Duty thereon or otherwise, out of such part of my estate as may be lawfully applied for that purpose.

Those persons who feel disposed to benefit the Royal Colonial Institute by Legacies are recommended to adopt the above Form of Bequest.

FORM OF CANDIDATE'S CERTIFICATE.

CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION.

Name

Title or Profession }

Residence

a British subject, being desirous of admission into the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, we, the undersigned, recommend him as eligible for Membership.

Dated this day of 19

F.R.C.I., from personal knowledge.

F.R.C.I.

Proposed 19

Elected 19

The Description and Residence of Candidates must be clearly stated.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

SESSION 1899-1900.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 7, 1899, when a Paper on "Ceylon in 1899" was read by John Ferguson, Esq. (of Colombo).

Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 97 Fellows had been elected, viz. 17 Resident, 80 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

William Duff Bruce, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E., Rev. C. F. P. Collingridge, Rev. William James Conybeare, B.A., Richard A. Cooper, Carmelo De Piro D'Amico, M.D., M.R.C.S., Samuel A. Davenport, William J. Hiam, Charles H. Inglis, Christopher A. Leechman, B. W. Levy, Sir Frederick R. Saunders, K.C.M.G., T. W. Simpson, John Speak, George Thorne, Charles Vercoe, Harry Wicking, D. Landale Wilson.

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It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The Chairman: It is customary at the opening meeting of the session for your Chairman to give you some information as to the position the Institute has arrived at. A significant indication of our position is to be found in the fact that at the present time we have 4,204 Fellows, the greater portion of whom, I need hardly say, are living abroad in different parts of our vast Empire. As regards finance, the condition of the Institute is an eminently satisfactory and sound one. Of the sum of £35,020 which had to be borrowed in 1886 in order to acquire the Freehold of the Institute, we have already paid off over £20,000, and that we should have been able to pay off so much in so short a time is, I think you will agree, extremely gratifying. During the past year we have had to deplore the loss by death of many of our Fellows. I will only refer to one—namely, Mr. William Maynard Farmer, who for many years devoted himself to the interests of the Institute as one of the Council. His

colleagues deeply deplore his loss, for he was a much valued member of that body and greatly attached to the interests of this Institute. It is almost impossible, meeting as we do at this juncture in the affairs of the Empire, to avoid calling attention to the object for which this Institute was founded. It began, as many of you are aware, in an exceedingly small way, having quarters first in one part of London and then in another. It began in 1868, and in 1882 the Royal Charter was granted. Among the objects of the Institute as there set forth is the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the Empire. It must indeed be a matter of congratulation to every member of this Institute to find, after these 31 years of its existence, that there has been of late such a magnificent manifestation of loyalty from all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, showing that there is no portion of that vast Empire that is not ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Mother Country in order to take care that the Flag of Old England is not insulted, and that the interests of British subjects are maintained in whatever part of the world they may be living. It is the unity of the Empire that this Institute has at heart, and for which the Institute has worked for over 30 years, and will continue to work in the far distant future. With these few introductory remarks, I will read the resolution unanimously passed by the Council at its meeting to-day.

"The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute desire, at their meeting to-day, to take the first opportunity they have had on reassembling after the recess to record their entire sympathy with Her Majesty's Government in having been drawn into hostilities with the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, and trust that the military operations which have been forced upon this country may be brought to a speedy and honourable conclusion, with the result of securing lasting peace and prosperity in all parts of South Africa.

"The Council have alsc noted with the deepest satisfaction the loyal co-operation with the Mother Country which this crisis has called forth in the Colonies, evidenced by the general and enthusiastic manner in which they are contributing representative contingents to the Imperial forces for active service in South Africa."

I am quite certain that each one of you concurs in the sentiments of this resolution, which will be communicated in due course to Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. John Ferguson then read his Paper on

CEYLON IN 1899.

In the spring of 1892 I had the honour of lecturing before the Royal Colonial Institute on "Ceylon: Its Attractions to Visitors and Settlers,"[1] and in April 1896, Mr. Justice Clarence, in connection with the celebration of the centenary of British rule, read a Paper on "One Hundred Years of British Rule in Ceylon."[2] It may be asked what has occurred during the interval to justify a third Paper, even on the first and most progressive of Crown Colonies. And, in reply, I can only say that a few years often make a marked difference either for good or evil in the condition of a tropical Colony; and that, in the case of Ceylon, the latter part of the decade now closing has witnessed special progress in nearly every branch of Administration connected with the island. It has seen a great spread of education (almost the beginning of technical instruction); of social and sanitary improvement and of material prosperity among the native population; an increase of irrigation and other public works; a reorganisation of the Civil Service; a new start in regard to surveys—topographical, cadastral, trigonometrical, and archæological; with the prospect at an early date of an Agricultural Board, with a scientific staff and experimental stations. We have had, in the closing years of the century, a rapid extension of cultivation with the coconut and other palms, both by natives and Europeans; the full establishment of a great planting enterprise, chiefly in the hands of Colonists, in tea, and subordinately in cacao and cardamoms, with experiments in rubber-yielding trees and other minor products. A new interest and much additional activity in mining, especially in plumbago, our one mineral, so far, of commercial importance; and, consequent on all this, but especially on the rise in tea-planting, a marked advance in the trade and revenue of the island. Then, again, great progress has been made in the harbour works (with the addition of a first-class graving dock) which are to make Colombo one of the best equipped and most convenient, as it is already the most central, port in eastern waters between Asia and Australasia, and between China and East or South Africa. Still further, there has been a revival of activity in respect of railway extension, so that after witnessing the completion of one of the grandest and most profitable mountain

[1] *Proceedings, Royal Colonial Institute*, Vol. XXIII., p. 209.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXVII., p. 314.

railways in the world, we are now on the eve of extensive works—both on the existing broad, and on a very narrow, gauge—which, whatever may be thought of them in design and detail, cannot fail to exercise much influence on the future of the Colony, more especially in regard to districts as yet untouched by European enterprise, and, unfortunately, very little occupied by the natives.

We have here, then, a considerable catalogue of topics that may fairly be brought before you this evening. But, before doing so, I think it well to refer, in the briefest possible manner, to a few of the salient facts connected with the development of the island.

The Planting Enterprise.

Following the pioneer, Mr. Geo. Bird, General Sir Edward Barnes distinguished himself by encouraging systematic coffee cultivation, and in opening a plantation of his own near Peradeniya. That was in 1825; but it was not till 1837 that a considerable impetus was given to the industry through the introduction of the West Indian mode of cultivation by a young Aberdonian, Robert Boyd Tytler, who had learned in Jamaica, and who, many years after, became the pioneer in cacao cultivation. I am not going to dwell on the wealth and trade which the great coffee industry brought to the island. Doubtless Ceylon proved the grave of many British sovereigns; but the money spent so freely benefited vast numbers of the native Sinhalese and Tamils, and the numbers of roads and bridges, villages, and even towns, which sprung up where all had been waste land and jungle, and the way in which native cultivation followed that of the European planter, attested to the great change wrought through the influence of "coffee" throughout the mountain zone of Ceylon. With the energetic administration of Governors Sir Henry Ward, Sir Hercules Robinson, and Sir Wm. Gregory, the export of coffee by 1877 rose to a million cwt., worth, in the markets of Europe, between four and five millions sterling. I need not give more than a sentence to the decline and fall of this great industry, or to the ten years' conflict with the leaf fungus, which wrought such widespread ruin, and drove away 400 to 500 of the European planters to seek new scenes of labour. From 800 to 900, however, remained at their posts and, by the strictest economy, with the aid of cinchona cultivation as a bridge, they carried on, until the day came that tea, a much hardier plant, was found to grow where coffee had failed, and indeed to have a sphere so wide that from sea-level to close on 7,000 feet, it flourishes, where

soil and rainfall are favourable, and, if allowed, would no doubt "flush" or crop well on the top of Adam's Peak or Pedrotallagalla. In respect of tea, again, I am not going into detail; but I must mention that among the pioneers of the cinchona and tea era, the Colony cannot forget the names of G. D. B. Harrison and W. Martin Leake (and their manager, the late James Taylor), of Mr. Reginald J. Corbet, or of the late A. M. Ferguson, and Sir Graeme Elphinstone. Nor should the special aid given from the Royal Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya and Kew, through the late Drs. Thwaites and Trimen, be overlooked. The former first sounded the alarm about the coffee fungus, while he urged attention to cinchona and tea; and Dr. Trimen did more than any other to encourage the cultivation of cacao, now an important subsidiary industry, just as *his* successor, Mr. Willis, is doing so much for the planting of rubber-yielding trees.

The rise of Ceylon from a mere military dependency to be the first of Crown Colonies, is demonstrably due to the planting enterprise which, as Sir Henry Ward and Sir Wm. Gregory acknowledged, gave them the surplus revenue which they were enabled to devote to Hospitals, Schools, Public Works, including irrigation tanks all over the island. As a present member of the Civil Service has well put it:—"The well-being of the native, the success of the civilian, the efficiency of the Government are bound closely up with the good fortune of the planting industry. For the sinews of Ceylon are represented by her customs and railways, the two sources of revenue which are most closely affected by the ruin or success of the planter." Between 1837 and 1877, the general revenue of Ceylon increased from 4 to 17 millions of rupees, and then it fell, by 1883, with the decline of coffee, to 12 millions, and no Colonial Governor had ever a harder task—discharged most manfully, and with marvellous success—than fell to Sir Arthur Gordon (now Lord Stanmore) during his six years of office, in keeping up a progressive administration, and the credit of the Colony, so as to secure railway extension and irrigation works, in spite of comparatively limited means. His successor reaped a splendid harvest of receipts from the rapid spread of "tea," so that Sir Arthur Havelock saw the general revenue rise to 21 millions of rupees; while our present ruler, Sir West Ridgeway, has already 25 millions to deal with, or considerably more than *double* the maximum controlled by Sir Hercules Robinson when he administered Ceylon. The Public Debt of the Colony is only equal to two years' revenue.

I may as well here indicate a few of the statistics bearing on the

above revenual development. The export trade in Ceylon tea began in 1873 with 23 lb. By 1879 it rose to 100,000 lb.; in 1889 to 34,000,000 lb.; and 1899 will probably show a total export of 125,000,000 lb. There are now of all ages about 380,000 acres, including native gardens, cultivated with tea, and were it not for the check given by fixing the value of the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.* (a blessing in disguise to planters, as discouraging over-production) we should ere now have seen 400,000 or more acres covered with our staple product. Many of us hoped that the Indian Currency Commission would have compromised by selecting 1*s.* 3*d.* as the value of the rupee, and in the interests of the general development of India and Ceylon this would have been better. But, considering how very gradually, though surely, Indian and Ceylon tea is getting into consumption in the United States, Russia, and the rest of the Continent of Europe, it may, as I have said, be just as well that for some time to come we should be content with having attained, practically, our maximum production of tea in Ceylon.

When the very commendable efforts of the planters, by means of a self-imposed cess, to advertise their teas in the United States, and, more recently, throughout the Continent of Europe, take fuller effect, there will be room for a greater outturn from Ceylon. A good deal of progress has been made in North America, and there are promising openings, I am glad to learn from a City friend, in several parts of South America, where Ceylon begins to take the place of Matè tea. Much is expected from the Paris Exhibition next year, where the Ceylon Court and Tea, as well as other products will be greatly in evidence; and you, Sir (addressing the Chairman), will preside over a Commission having the interests of the Colony at heart. Altogether no effort is being spared by the producers, and by many merchants, to bring their pure, wholesome teas, carefully prepared in factories equipped with the latest and best machinery and other appliances, under the notice of likely consumers in all parts of the world. The direct tea trade to countries other than the United Kingdom fostered by Public Sales in Colombo was represented last year by a total of 23½ million pounds against 96 million pounds to London, and the proportion has been well maintained—indeed, improved—during the present year.

It goes without saying that the tea-plant has enemies, and much has lately been heard of fungoid blights which have for many years damaged tea in Assam. It must never be forgotten, however, that tea is a far hardier plant than coffee, and its crop is one of leaf, not of fruit, with chances extending over nine out of twelve months in

the year, in place of only one or two gatherings of coffee cherries. Tea can be pruned down and all affected portions burnt in a very complete way, without much loss of time in cropping. So far as I can judge, therefore, with the attention henceforward to be given to pests, and to judicious liberal cultivation, the tea industry of Ceylon in the large majority of districts and estates is a stable, reliable enterprise for many years to come.

Minor Products.

Turning to some of the other estate products, there is cacao cultivation, which begun, practically, some twenty years ago, now covers 23,000 acres in Ceylon, the export rising from 10 cwt. in 1878 to 37,000 in 1898, while it promises to exceed 40,000 cwt. in the present year. There is no prospect of this product being overdone in Ceylon, the area of rich sheltered land suited to its cultivation being very limited.

We have next cardamoms—a spice for which there is a special demand in the Indian Presidency towns as well as in Europe. Some 6,000 acres are planted with cardamoms on Ceylon plantations, the export rising from 16,000 lb., in 1880, to 531,473 lb. last year.

For poor old coffee there is little or no hope of revival in Ceylon, and from the million cwt. of the "seventies," the export fell to a little over 13,000 cwt. last year; but in 1899 there appears to be an increase, though it can only be temporary; for the Liberian variety does not seem to succeed any more than the Arabian.

The brief record of cinchona planting in Ceylon is a thing by itself, full even of romantic interest. Dr. Thwaites did all in his power to make Sir Clement Markham's historic expedition to the Andes a practical success, so far as Ceylon was concerned; but at first our planters scorned the idea of cultivating a medicinal plant! A few, however, listened to the good old botanist, and gave his *Succirubras* and *Officinalis* a trial as avenue trees, or in corners as shelter belts. When these were successfully tested and coffee had failed, there commenced a rush into cinchona all over the hill country, and with continuous groves in many cases proprietors thought they were on the road to fortune; but, alas! an export of little more than a million lb. in 1880, when quinine was 12*s.* the ounce, was followed in 1884 and following years by 12, 13, and 15 million lb., and the quinine value came tumbling down to 1*s.* 3*d.* an ounce, at which rate it did not pay to harvest the bark in Ceylon. Lately there has been some revival in price, and the export being very low, less than

a million pounds last year, it is thought cultivation may prove profitable if judiciously carried out in favourite districts.

There has of course been an element of romance running right through the history of planting in Ceylon, beginning with the early days when young men went out on a four or five months' voyage round the Cape to supervise the clearing of jungle in the hill country. They lived often far remote from neighbours, while district roads and bridges were as yet unknown, and food supplies scarce, and often difficult to get. But the time came when prosperous plantations were dotted over successive districts, and cosy bungalows invited consorts from the old country, and brothers began to get out their sisters who eventually got exchanged! In the dark days of depression, the ladies took their full share in the brave struggle, and the reward came with the success of tea in a country thoroughly opened up, with roads, bridges, and railways, doctors and hospitals, churches and clergymen, tennis, golf, and cricket grounds, and a most enjoyable climate over a large portion of the highlands of Ceylon. Many of the coffee planters who had left us, returned, and now we number nearly 1,600 on tea and cacao plantations.

But I must now turn to native agricultural industry, and first as to rice, which has been grown as far back as history extends in Ceylon, there is no doubt that the destruction of tanks by the Tamils led to a woeful contraction of cultivation. Still, so far back as trading records exist, Ceylon has been dependent on India for part of its supply. There was no attempt to restore irrigation works by the Portuguese, and very little by the Dutch, or British, until "coffee" gave a surplus revenue, and then Governor Ward, followed by Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir William Gregory, and Sir Arthur Gordon, did much to promote an extended industry in rice growing, by restoring large tanks and reviving village communities so that the maintenance of channels and even the repair of the smaller tanks could be done by the people interested, the Government providing sluices and engineering supervision. A check on this commendable work took place when the paddy rents were abolished in 1892, it being vainly thought by some that freedom from this immemorial levy, together with the "protection" of a ten per cent. import duty on Indian rice, would lead to greater industry on the part of the natives and to increased production; but there is no sign of this (save in one interesting experiment under European direction), and the importation of Indian rice in place of falling off has steadily increased during the past seven years. Our present Governor, Sir West Ridgeway, however, took in hand the

reorganisation of the Irrigation Department last year, and with a free hand given to an able and experienced officer, Mr. Henry Parker, we may expect to see some notable results, in which, perhaps, other cultivation besides rice may share.

I may next refer to the second great branch of planting in Ceylon, and the one more particularly in the hands of the Ceylonese of all races and classes, namely, that of palms, and notably of the coconut, palmyra, areca or betel palms, and with this I may couple the cultivation of cinnamon, and of certain fruits and vegetables. It is a singular fact that so little is made of the coconut and of cinnamon in the old native annals—of the latter especially, because there can be no doubt of the spice being indigenous to Ceylon, as evidenced by the wild cinnamon trees in the central jungles. With very few exceptions, Sinhalese own all the cinnamon gardens; and the same is true of the larger proportion of the coconut palm estates and gardens in Ceylon, though Tamils, Moormen, Burghers, and Europeans are all found among the proprietors of this favourite branch of cultivation. The coconut must have originally floated to the shores of Ceylon from its native habitat in the Eastern Archipelago, and its first growth in the Southern Province is associated with the legend of the Kusta Raja, or leprous king, who benefited by drinking the milk of this new tree. Gradually, the cultivation extended round the coast. The Dutch, by a system of forced labour, compelled the villagers between Colombo and Kalutara to plant up certain tracts of country with this valuable palm. In British times not much was added to cultivation before the middle of the century; but when the new enterprise in coffee brought money into the hands of a host of native cart contractors, artificers, renters and traders of all the native races, the planting of coconut gardens became a favourite mode of investment; and since 1861 I have watched the occupation, in this way, of the Mahaoya valley for 30 to 40 miles inland from Negombo, and also the opening of new districts at Madampe, Chilaw and Puttalam, in Kurunegala, to the south of Batticaloa, and in different parts of the western, central, and southern provinces. When coffee fell, the extension of coconuts nearly stopped; but with the return of general prosperity under tea, renewed activity has been observed in opening coconut land, wisely encouraged by the sale of suitable Crown land in several new districts of late years; even now, if the food of the mass of the population as well as the export trade is considered, it may be a question whether the coconut palm is not the most important tree in Ceylon. During the past 40 years, I reckon, the cultivation has extended

from 250,000 to about 600,000 acres, with 50,000,000 of palms, yielding an annual crop of about a thousand million of nuts, of which not more than one-third is exported in the shape of coconut oil, coir fibre, copra or punac, desiccated coconut for confectionery, etc., and nuts—the whole of this export being worth, in a good year, about 1,000,000*l.* sterling. The rest of the crop is utilised for the food of the people, apart from a certain number devoted to the intoxicating spirit, arrack, and to sweet as well as fermented toddy. What the coconut is to the south, the palmyra is to the dry north of Ceylon, to the Tamils of the Jaffna Peninsula and of Manaar, etc., and there can be no good reason why this cultivation should not be greatly extended in the drier portions of the island.

I must dismiss the other palms, fruit and vegetable cultivation, of the island, in a word. Areca nuts are exported to a value of £60,000 to £70,000. No doubt the day will come when a trade in preserved fruit will spring up between Ceylon (as it has already done between Singapore) and Europe. It is the custom nowadays to despise Oriental fruits as wanting in flavour. Macaulay, writing from Calcutta, said he had seen no fruit on his table he would not readily exchange for a pottle of strawberries in Covent Garden; but those who have enjoyed a really good "rupee" mango in Ceylon or India (or a feast of mangosteens) will scarcely condemn all Eastern fruit, but may rather believe the story of the Duke of Wellington feasting on the first mangos sent from Bombay to the Queen's table, he being the only gentleman present acquainted with a fruit which he had often enjoyed forty years earlier when in India!

Altogether we reckon that 3½ million acres are cultivated or utilised as pasture land out of a total of 15,800,000 acres in the island. There is therefore plenty of room for expansion, with some at least of the existing and with new products. Many of the intelligent natives are full of enterprise in extending palm, banana and other favourite products when land is made available, and they often only want a lead in regard to trying new plants. Still, in most cases—in regard to growing rice, fruit, and vegetables—moral (or may I say official?) pressure, to say the least, has to be put on Sinhalese and even indigenous Tamils to get them to utilise advantages within their reach. The influence of the headmen on the ordinary villagers is great, and that of the civil servants—as the medium of native honours—is paramount. But some continuous system of agricultural improvement is required, and this, I am glad to think, is likely to be established as the result of a Commission appointed by the

present Governor. An Agricultural Board, including representative members of all races and classes, is likely to be the outcome, and this, under the direct eye of the Governor, may be expected to do much for the improvement of old, and the development of new, industries, such, for instance, as pepper growing, which, under the Dutch, was an important industry in several native districts. I should like to see cadets for the revenue service get a training at an Agricultural College (in England) for a year or two, as is done, I believe, with civil servants intended for Java; because it often happens now that a district officer who has taken a warm interest in native agriculture and live stock, is succeeded by a man who never rides about, cares little about agricultural improvement, and knows nothing whatever about live stock, in which the property of many of the rural Sinhalese and Tamils largely consists; and so he neglects or abandons experiments set agoing by his predecessor.

As an adjunct to the Agricultural Board, the Scientific Staff at the Peradeniya Botanic Gardens is, I believe, to be enlarged, so that, besides the present capable director, Mr. Willis, and his practical assistants (Messrs. Nock and Macmillan) there will be a thoroughly trained entomologist (Mr. E. E. Green already appointed); a mycologist, cryptogamist or fungologist—I do not know which term is preferable—to be sent out shortly from England; and an analytical chemist, at present represented by Mr. Kelway Bamber, who is in a fair way to remain for a number of years in Ceylon. It may be thought that such a staff will be chiefly available for industries in European hands: but that would be a great mistake. Already Mr. Green has done good service to rice-growers in advising about their enemy, the paddy weevil. The palms have their enemies, about which a good deal has yet to be learnt. Many natives are interested in cacao and tea, and many more are likely to try rubber-tree planting when the European pioneers of the 1,600 acres already planted in Ceylon have begun to show profitable returns. The removal of a reproach of long standing against Ceylon, of being so far behind Java in respect of a scientific staff to assist agriculture, is thus in a fair way to be removed, and Mr. Chamberlain is likely to have the felicity of sanctioning the appointment of an Agricultural Board in Ceylon on the recommendation of Governor Sir West Ridgeway; just as he has recently appointed an Imperial Agricultural Department for the West Indies, headed by Dr. Morris, C.M.G., so well known for good work in Ceylon and at Kew.

Before leaving the subject of agriculture and planting, I may be

allowed to mention that what seems a fair, if not moderate, estimate of the value of the whole of such property in Ceylon, works out to a total of £45,500,000, and when the time comes for getting rid of the present abnormal, one-sided, and unjust tax on imported rice and other food-stuffs, and indeed for going a long way towards making Colombo a free port—so that it may still further share the great prosperity of the sister port of Singapore—there should be little difficulty in raising, by means of a general land-levy, a sum equal to the deficiency so created in the customs. As an indispensable preliminary to such readjustment of taxation, Sir West Ridgeway has already promised a Commission to consider the Incidence of Taxation; and although action on the report of such a body (even when made) could not well be taken till after the cadastral survey of the island is further advanced, still it is well to make a start in the proper direction, and to look forward to the day when a more equitable collection of taxes for the Ceylon administration, after the pattern set in India, can be attained. Ever since 1892, there has been a growing conviction among observant officials, as well as other residents of experience, that the million of rupees given up by the Government in the paddy or rice levy has not gone to benefit the mass of cultivators or poorer class of Sinhalese and Tamil agriculturists; but has passed mainly into the pockets of well-to-do land-owners, money-lenders and other middlemen; while it has been clearly proved that the remaining customs, rice-tax, is a heavy burden on the poorest class of townspeople, as well as on the estate coolies, who have nothing but imported rice to look to.

My space will not allow me on this occasion to enter on the important Plumbago mining industry, further than to say that the export (likely to be 600,000 cwt. this year) has very largely increased, owing to the price in England and America trebling during the past few years. The promised geological survey, to begin in 1900, will do much to develop this industry as well as gem digging; and we want science (zoologists) also to help us in regard to our pearl-yielding oysters, of which no fishery has been had for several years.

The mention of zoology reminds me of certain branches of Ceylon trade connected with its fauna; the export of elephants, for instance, and the utilisation of tamed elephants in road, railway, and other public works. There is no reason to believe that the number of wild elephants in our jungles in the south-east and north-east of the island is falling off, and in the past thirty-six

years no fewer than 2,800 elephants have been exported from Ceylon of a nominal value of £80,000; but in reality worth three times that amount if they arrived safely at their destination, whether it be a European or American menagerie, or more frequently a Raja's court in India. Hunting and fishing give employment to a large number of natives, and the local trade in dried deer flesh, as also the export trade in horns and skins, is a considerable one; while a large portion of the food of the maritime natives (as of the colonists) is obtained from the surrounding ocean, largely by Buddhist fishermen, who tell you they do not kill the fish, but only take them out of the water; they die of themselves! Nevertheless, a considerable quantity of salt-fish has to be imported for native use in Ceylon, showing there is great room for a local industry of the kind. A Game Preservation Society, lately started by public-spirited planters and a few officials, indicates the fear entertained of the indiscriminate slaughter of deer—of which we have several species in Ceylon—going too far; and much good will be done for the benefit of the people as well as of sportsmen and Government, by the close seasons now ordained, and other measures of protection afforded.

Of manufacturing or industrial pursuits, apart from agriculture and mining, there is a singular lack in Ceylon. A good many weavers' looms (1,182 in all) are still worked in the eastern and northern provinces. There are 2,216 oil mills reported in the island, and twelve sugar mills still at work in the southern provinces.

In considering the people of Ceylon, I would say that a fair estimate based on the experience of the last census and the impetus to immigration of recent years, justifies my putting the present population of the island at no fewer than 3,450,000, of whom 2,250,000 will be Sinhalese, 900,000 Tamils, 240,000 Moormen (Arab descendants), 11,000 Malays, 1,200 Veddahs, with 10,000 of various races, against about 25,000 Burghers or European descendants, and not more than 6,500 Europeans all told. Altogether in Ceylon we have the representatives of some seventy races or nationalities, so that our native streets and bazaars in the large towns present one of the most varied and interesting assemblages of peoples to be seen anywhere on the face of the globe. As to the advance in material prosperity of the mass of the people during the past sixty years, I need only point to the figures for population; no community could increase as the Sinhalese and Tamils of Ceylon have done without being blessed with material comfort, peace,

and good government. As an old and eloquent missionary has said :—

> Were some Sinhalese Appuhami to arise, who had gone down to the grave eighty years ago, and from that time remained unconscious, he would not know his own land or people. . . . He would listen incredulously when told there is no rajakariya, or forced labour, and no fish tax; and that there are no slaves, and that you can cut down a cinnamon tree in your own garden without having to pay a heavy fine.

Again, the same writer has said that the improvement in the homes of many of the people within his time was as great as the contrast between a begrimed native chatty (clay vessel) and a bright English tea-kettle.

What the British Government has done in Ceylon (as in India) in the maintenance of public health alone, in medical treatment, hospitals, asylums, and dispensaries, in enforcing sanitary regulations, together with provision for water supply in the chief towns, is beyond all praise. No native ruler in Oriental history has any record of this kind to show, and no feature of our administration is more acceptable to the natives than the provision made through dispensaries and hospitals. In this connection I must refer to the successful campaign fought by our present Governor, his executive and medical officers, against the introduction of plague into the island during the past two years. No doubt our proximity to the equator, high rate of temperature, and large amount of sunshine, have much to do with our exemption ; but still these did not save Madras or Southern India, and nothing but the constant watchfulness maintained at Colombo and other ports prevented plague cases with the bacilli, which actually appeared in our harbours, from finding a lodgment ashore, and spreading throughout the island.

As regards education, the natives of Ceylon owe a special debt of gratitude to the various missionary bodies at work in the island since 1814, for giving the first general impetus to the instruction of the people. The Dutch Government, pastors and teachers, did a limited amount of work in their day; but it was not till the time of Sir Hercules Robinson that the British Government awoke to a due sense of its duty, and endeavoured to meet the wants of a rising generation. Even then, teachers in the vernaculars of the people could only be got from the mission schools. Within the past thirty years a great advance has been made, and even the Buddhists and Hindus have begun to take advantage of the admirable and equitable system of grants-in-aid provided by the

Government. We are ten times further advanced in public instruction in Ceylon, than in India; but still only one child in 6 or 7 of a school-going age in the island is being instructed, so that much remains to be done. Let it never be forgotten that female instruction in India and Ceylon was unheard of until the present century. In making liberal grants for public instruction, the present Government of Ceylon has given special attention to technical and industrial teaching and training. A technical college, as lately remodelled, is doing good practical work; while a reformed agricultural school with experimental stations is to form part of the scheme under the new Agricultural Board.

In this connection I may be permitted to refer to the improved appearance of our Ceylonese youth, in the towns especially, under the influence of Western instruction and athletic training. In the favourite English game of cricket many of them greatly excel; and there can be no doubt that public money expended in training and maintaining a Volunteer Infantry Corps, while providing a useful body for supplementary defence, has done much to improve the physique and bearing of many of our young men. Detachments of Volunteer Artillery and "Mounted Infantry" are composed of patriotic Colonists, so that, so far as internal peace is concerned, the British Infantry Regiment now stationed in Ceylon can at any time be spared for service in South Africa, and can be readily transferred from Colombo to Durban. The Colony pays a very considerable military contribution to the Imperial Government, and lately some sharp criticism has been locally applied to the mode and amount of levy; but no Colony is more loyal or attached to the British Crown or more ready to make sacrifices in any time of the Empire's need, if such should arise, than the first of Crown Colonies, Ceylon.

One of the most practical reforms introduced by the present Governor of Ceylon has been a reorganisation of the Civil Service, by which not only have the position and prospects of a body of honourable, cultured public servants been improved, but greater efficiency of administration has been secured. This is an important matter; for there can be no doubt of the confidence reposed by the mass of the people in our revenue and judicial officers, and it is greatly owing to their labours that the Sinhalese and Tamils are now in so advanced and contented a position. Some visitors have written of Java as the model Colony, pointing to the unequalled comfort and submission of the Javanese natives. This is very much accounted for by the Dutch Government denying

to the natives the equal rights and opportunities for education and advancement which are open to the Ceylonese as to Her Majesty's subjects everywhere in the British Empire. Still further, Sir West Ridgeway's experience of the Indian and home services has been utilised with beneficial effect to place the Survey Department of the Colony on an entirely new footing—a departure which, with an increased staff and far more systematic arrangements, is likely to give us the topographical, cadastral, and trigonometrical surveys of the island within a reasonable period of time, and so to enable long-delayed fiscal and administrative reforms to take effect.

Something has also been done to stir up the Public Works Department of the Colony, but without the same measure of success; for I believe it is a fact that, with abundance of labour available and every encouragement from the Executive, this body, year by year, does not overtake the money voted for useful and often urgent public works. There is evidently room for inquiry, and, possibly, for weeding out a few lazy or incompetent, while properly encouraging and rewarding really efficient, officers in this department.

An attempt has recently been made in a portion of the London as of the local press to cast discredit on the administration of justice, and to hint that life and property are not properly protected in Ceylon. There is, in my opinion, no justification for sweeping statements of this kind, and I think the vast majority of Colonists—especially of the older residents—as of intelligent Ceylonese, will bear me out in this view. I am far from saying that our police and judiciary are perfect, or that the laws need no improvement—some people think we have too much "law," and it is a fact that no people on the face of the earth are fonder of litigation than many of the Sinhalese. Indeed, villagers in Ceylon seem, in too many cases, to regard the British law-courts established in their midst as affording a laudable means of spending a considerable portion of their time, and many cases in court are started with no desire of settlement, but by repeated postponements to secure a holiday trip with relatives and friends from time to time, while, owing to the subdivision of property under the Roman-Dutch law, litigation is sometimes carried on about the fractional part of a few coconut palms or other fruit trees. An improved and simple system of registration following perhaps on the cadastral survey, which is being energetically pushed on, will be the best check on the many land cases and disputes now prevalent, and will also put the vexed question of waste lands on a proper footing. No impartial person, acquainted with the native propensity to trespass on Crown

and even private property, and with the advantage that can be taken of native ignorance by speculators of their own or European race, can say that the action taken by the present Government is otherwise than reasonable and just, and in the best interests of the people themselves, in endeavouring to secure a speedy adjustment of claims to forest, chena, waste and unoccupied lands. The Supreme Court found fault with some technical points—since corrected—in the original legislative enactment; but its principle has been most generally approved, and for the administration of the law two of the most qualified and reliable members of the service (true friends of the natives) have been chosen. As regards the general policy of the Ceylon Government towards the natives, I need only mention that, in the past thirty years, free grants have been issued, after inquiry, for 40,000 acres to the people; while a large extent has been granted at half-value; and a still larger area of clearly proved encroachments has been transferred at a moderate valuation. I have the utmost confidence in the two officials—Messrs. Lewis and Booth—who are working under the ordinance; they are sure to give careful consideration to all *bonâ fide* individual or village claims, while at the same time firmly resisting dishonest claims and land jobbing.

Returning to the admitted prevalence of crime in certain districts of Ceylon, I am among those who attribute it largely to the spread of two great evils, the drinking of arrack and other intoxicating drinks, and gambling. Certain reforms in the administration of the arrack monopoly are urgently required, and some I have formally placed before the Government, as also for checking the spread of an opium habit among a people who never grew, and until this century never used, opium. The hasty use of the knife in quarrels is one of the weaknesses of the rural Sinhalese, and various remedies have been proposed. The most efficient, in my opinion, for this and similar serious crimes would be banishment to the Andaman Islands—the Indian penal convict station. Nothing (not even hanging) is more abhorrent to the Sinhalese Buddhists than transportation across the seas into penal servitude. It is a striking fact that serious crime is most rampant where ignorance and Buddhism most prevail, and where arrack-distilling is carried on. Recognising that the prompt administration of justice is one of the first necessities of an advancing community, and a deterrent of crime, I think the time may be near—if it has not come—when a fourth judge should be appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Court to aid in appeals and criminal sessions, and for this post I

have a very decided opinion that a senior judicial officer from the Civil Service should be chosen, as is so freely done in India. On the whole I think the jury system, as remodelled of late years, works well in Ceylon, though it involves a very heavy tax on Colonists, native prisoners invariably exercising the choice given to them, by asking for an English (rather than a Sinhalese or Tamil) speaking jury, which of course includes a proportion of Europeans and Eurasians.

I must now turn to some of the great public works which have benefited Ceylon during the present generation, and though railways should come first, I will, with your permission, speak shortly of the Colombo Harbour Works. Designed by the late Sir John Coode, and since his lamented death by his firm, Messrs. Coode, Son, and Matthews, these works (when completed, say by 1903) are certain to constitute Colombo one of the largest and best protected harbours in the world, with an enclosed area of 600 acres, a first-class graving dock (half the cost of which is to be borne by the Admiralty), and numerous other shipping conveniences. The total cost to the Colony from first to last of harbour improvements, land reclamations and dock is not likely to be much less than £2,000,000; but the investment is fully justified by the growing importance of Colombo as the great calling and coaling port for mail and commercial steamers in the Indian Ocean, the total tonnage (inwards and outwards) having risen from 446,110 tons in 1869—the year in which the Suez Canal was opened—to 6,200,000 in 1898, while a further steady addition may be anticipated, with the possibility, some years hence, of the naval headquarters being transferred from Trincomalee to Colombo, when the graving dock is complete.

I now turn to Railways. Sir Henry Ward gave the first great impetus to railway construction in Ceylon; but it was not till 1867 that the Colombo and Kandy line, seventy-four miles, was opened during the Government of Sir Hercules Robinson, who extended it for seventeen miles, and then proclaimed his belief in his terminus Nawalapitya spelling "Finality." In the interests mainly of the Uva planting divisions of the country, I began a campaign in 1872 for railway extension from Nawalapitya to Haputala, which resulted in Sir James Longden getting sanction in 1878 for a first division of forty-one miles through Dikoya and Dimbula, but not till March 1888 did Governor Sir Arthur Gordon (after a series of very trenchant despatches) get sanction for the final twenty-five miles into Uva; while the same indefatigable Governor arranged for the extension of

Sir William Gregory's seaside line to Galle and Matara and for the approval of a Kurunegala extension, afterwards carried out by Sir Arthur Havelock. Including the Matala branch of seventeen miles (made during the time of Governor Gregory), the Colony has now 297 miles of first-class railway, 121 of which are the free property of the Colony, while the total income in excess of charges and interest forms a most important part of the general revenue. In this connection I may mention that the Dimbula-Uva extension has well fulfilled the financial expectations of its advocates, notwithstanding that, by an unfair system of accounting, the Departmental Reports up to 1897 appeared to show that the Uva section was worked at a loss. His Excellency Governor Ridgeway ordered this to be rectified in accordance with an appeal I personally ventured to make, and now the traffic, properly divided, shows a very considerable and steadily growing profit from this Uva extension, although justice has not yet been done in opening feeding roads, one fully equipped railway station (Ambewalla) having been left for no fewer than six years without a cart road of any kind leading to or from it.

In this connection I may be allowed to mention that some relaxation of the ordinarily wise policy of reserving Crown lands above 5,000 feet seems to be required to enable portions, at least, of the waste land between Dimbula and Uva to be utilised, and so to yield traffic to the railway. It seems anomalous for a locomotive line to run for some ten miles through Crown land, none of which yields traffic. By a system of leases with conditions as to planting certain portions with timber trees—for most of the existing so-called "forest" is no more than scrub—it is possible that the patena, chena, and "forest" might be made available to private enterprise, either for plantations or for a series of gardens for the cultivation of fruit and vegetables for the Colombo market.

I now turn to the important revival of enterprise in Railway Extension which has marked the administration of the present Governor of Ceylon. Agitation for a railway to Jaffna, the populous peninsula in the north of the island, commenced some thirteen years ago; but successive Commissions of Inquiry could show nothing to justify action until, early in 1897, a joint Commission of officials and unofficials saw their way to recommend a light broad-gauge extension from Kurunegala to Anuradhapura, with a feeding line on a 2½-feet gauge from the latter town to Jaffna. Of this Governor Ridgeway approved, and so recommended to the Secretary of State; but Mr. Chamberlain, acting, it is supposed, on the advice of the Consulting Engineers, refused to make any change of gauge at

Anuradhapura, and decided that this Northern Railway must be on the broad gauge all the way.

Realising, some years before, that the home authorities were very unlikely to sanction any northern extension scheme that involved a "break of gauge," as they had always resisted that policy in respect of our mountain line, I endeavoured to demonstrate the wisdom of crying "finality" for the broad-gauge railway at Kurunegala. I pointed out to the late Sir C. Hutton Gregory that the heavy traffic of the inland districts of Ceylon was almost entirely served by the existing broad-gauge system, that the chief problem now was how to send locomotive lines through the northern and eastern divisions of the island, and that, having regard to the absence for hundreds of miles of both population and traffic, it would be wise to devise the very simplest and cheapest form of locomotive line. In connection with a proposal to unite the Indian and Ceylon railway systems *viâ* Adam's Bridge, fathered by Mr. Shelford and Sir George Bruce, I became a strong advocate for starting afresh from Colombo on a metre-gauge up the western coast, which for sixty miles had population and traffic—such a line passing from Puttalam to Anuradhapura, to Jaffna, and eventually to Trincomalee and perhaps Batticaloa. A new interest was later on given to the introduction of a narrow-gauge, by the adoption of a 2½-feet line by Sir West Ridgeway (with Mr. Chamberlain's sanction) for a Colombo-Kelani Valley Railway of some fifty miles to traverse one of the most populous low country districts (through Cotta and Avisawella) in the island, and with very heavy planting traffic at several of its stations. The anomaly therefore became all the greater of having a 5½ feet broad-gauge (more costly in working than in first construction—a big waggon to do a wheelbarrow's work), through one of the poorest districts in Ceylon north of Kurunegala, and for eighty miles north of Anuradhapura, where there was no cultivation and where none giving adequate results could be mentioned as capable of introduction, unless water by irrigation works was first provided. Accordingly steps were taken in England to urge on Mr. Chamberlain, by deputation, the advisableness of reaching the north by way of the west coast with a smaller railway; but the Secretary of State adhered to his decision for a broad-gauge all the way from Kurunegala to Jaffna, or rather to the northern port, Kangesunturai, of nearly 200 miles, involving a total cost exceeding 11,000,000 rupees; and (although part of this is to be taken from surplus revenue) without much prospect of the working expenses, interest, and sinking fund for

the required loan being provided by the traffic for many years to come.

Before I go further, let me admit that there is something to be said for a broad-gauge to Anuradhapura and Manaar in view of the possible future change of the South Indian line to Paumben to the standard gauge, and His Excellency Sir West Ridgeway has always been a firm believer in the future connection of the railway systems of our island and the continent. Had the broad-gauge been adopted only to Manaar, the feeding lines in the north and east of Ceylon on the $2\frac{1}{2}$-feet gauge could have been connected through Puttalam with Colombo.

But it is clear now that the time for speculation as to what should or might be in regard to Railway Extension to the north is past, and we must face the inevitable; and although I have been among the most persistent opponents of the policy adopted—a policy which, for the first time, extends the present Ceylon railway system for over 150 miles through a country almost devoid of population and traffic—I am nevertheless now ready, as an old Colonist with a warm interest in the land of my adoption, to make the best of what must be, and to endeavour to find out how the evils anticipated may be mitigated, and all possible advantages be ensured and, if possible, strengthened. Our present Governor, it is understood, returns to Ceylon with instructions and full power to carry a locomotive line—a "light broad-gauge railway" it is called—from Kurunegala to the extreme north of the island forthwith. Every possible economy, I believe, is to be observed both in the construction and the working of this line; there are to be no extravagantly built stations, and old rolling-stock from the existing lines is, as far as possible, to be utilised. I have been unable to get from practical planters any encouragement as to the possible occupation and cultivation of 40 miles of country between ten miles north of Kurunegala and the neighbourhood of Anuradhapura. It is said to be too dry and poor for palm cultivation; but I am glad to learn that certain Crown forests are likely to be benefited by this railway section, and that their value should be increased by it. There is first of all Kalugalla forest, said to cover 10,000 acres, and to contain fine palu ebony and halmilla timber trees; and next, before the railway enters the north-central province, it should touch the great reserve known as Palekelle, of some 35,000 acres with ebony and halmilla. Our present experienced Conservator of Forests (whose Indian training and personal ability have, in my opinion, met with rather scant official recognition in Ceylon) is, I believe, of opinion that the

railway may foster the development of an industry in charcoal-burning, according to the latest approved methods. The demand for fuel is rising in Colombo, and charcoal is easy of transport, and can, I am told, be made of very suitable first-class woods. As regards the north-central province, any one who travels along the roads would be apt to think that the bulk of the country is "forest"; but in reality there is no more than a belt, and inside there is only low chena or scrub, and only here and there are blocks of forest with palu, ebony, and satinwood to be found. Once past Madawachy, however, and into the northern province, and we get again into good timber in ebony and satinwood, with the finest palu (a specially hard, durable wood) in the island. Of course what is really wanted to make these forests more valuable is an increase of population and a consequent larger and cheaper supply of labour. Whether the railway will induce this to come from what is generally termed "overcrowded Jaffna," or whether coolies can be got from Southern India, remains to be seen. At present, owing to the want of labour, forest work is very expensive; but undoubtedly this northern railway must have a beneficial effect in regard to timber utilisation and forest management. Still, it will be a poor look-out if "timber" and charcoal should be the only articles to look to for 150 miles or so until Jaffna is reached. And this makes one deeply regret that the advice of an old missionary to the Tamils (the late Rev. J. Kilner), given thirty years ago, was not adopted. He advocated the planting of palmyra nuts along the North road all the way from Jaffna to Dambula. If this had been attended to by the road coolies, it must have cost very little, and avenues of this slow-growing but useful palm—so well suited for a dry country—would have done much to induce village settlements in this unoccupied land. I have just been reading of the wonderful change the roadside cultivation of fruit trees has wrought in the past twenty years in many parts of Europe, particularly in Belgium, Southern Germany, and France. In little Belgium alone, according to statistics for 1894, over 2,875 miles of roads planted with 741,571 fruit trees, are yielding a very large value per annum. There may be a lesson here for Ceylon, in the districts which we want occupied and opened up; but when all is said, one thing must precede occupation and cultivation, and that is a water supply, or means of securing water. It is therefore the opinion of many thoughtful observers that irrigation works should have preceded railway expenditure. But if it be true, as recently reported, that Mr. Chamberlain

has empowered the Governor of Ceylon to simultaneously go ahead in these dry northern districts, with a liberal restoration and repair of irrigation tanks, a good deal no doubt may be accomplished by the time the Jaffna Railway is opened.[1] Of course, the cultivation of rice, the staple food of the people, now so largely imported, is the first consideration. Some people think cotton should be profitably grown; but with Tinnevelly cotton at present abundantly produced at so cheap a rate, one is not sanguine of much profit here. But I have what is perhaps a more startling suggestion to make. It was my fortune to travel home this time from Colombo with a fellow-countryman (a Scot from the far north) with large and varied experience in sugar cultivation—sixteen years in Demerara first, and later ten years in the Straits Settlements—and he surprised me as to the profitable nature of the crops of sugar now being grown in Province Wellesley and the Island of Penang, although the yield per acre was far less than in Java; and, further, that a good market for all the sugar produced, was found in China, through reliable Chinese merchants buying the crop in advance on the spot. Conversation turned on waste land in Ceylon, and the north and east being referred to, my friend, who represents large English capitalists, expressed himself as resolved to visit the country to be traversed by this northern railway. I have collected for him all the meteorological information available, and embodied it for different stations along the route and for others at the mouth of the Mahavelliganga, in a table which will be found in an appendix to this paper. The question of rainfall is an all-important one to the sugar cultivator; but at the same time, if irrigation is made available to supplement a deficient supply, the industry might do well.

Now, I am quite prepared for an incredulous smile as to sugar cultivation ever paying in Ceylon. It has been tried, I shall be reminded, and many thousands of pounds sunk in the south, west, and centre of the island by men of experience in Mauritius and

[1] Since writing the above, news has come from Ceylon that at the opening of the Legislature the Acting-Governor announced that of a total of 15,641,000 rupees to be spent on the Jaffna, Kelani, and Udapusilava Railways, and 5,000,000 rupees on Irrigation Works, half of the total must be provided from the General Revenue. This will mean an unfair burden, in my opinion, on the consumers of imported rice (who contribute largely to the surplus—rather less than half our people eating free rice, while more than half pay a customs tax), and it may seriously interfere with reproductive public works required to maintain the present prosperity of the island—the railway to Puttalam being one.

elsewhere; but all to no avail. Let me, however, recall the fact that, because of an unfortunate experiment by the Messrs. Worms in the "forties," it was firmly believed among Ceylon planters for thirty years that *Tea* production could never be a success in the island! It is just possible therefore that, tried by skilful men with all modern appliances and greatly increased experience, sugar may still be found a profitable crop in some parts of our island, and not the least in the North and East. One advantage the pioneer cultivator would have, would be a local market with the protection of our present import duty. Ceylon imports at present as much as 100,000 cwt. of sugar, most of which pays a customs duty of three rupees per cwt. Of course a great attraction to any one beginning in Northern Ceylon would be the prospect of a cheaper and steadier labour supply than can be commanded in the Straits.

Competition in the labour market, whether by railway contractors or sugar cultivators, will probably disturb the minds of our tea and other planters; but when it is remembered that there are some ten or twelve millions of natives next door to us in Southern India never far from the verge of scarcity, to whom two rupees a week per family of four (father, mother, and two children) is contentment, there ought to be abundance of coolies for all our work in Ceylon if proper agencies are used to secure and import it.

I have only one further suggestion to make in this connection, and that is the need of fish culture in the tanks and even in the rice fields, not only in the north but all over Ceylon. In Java I have it on good authority that the native farmers reckon the "harvest" of fish gathered from their rice fields as scarcely inferior in importance to that of the harvest of grain; while fish in tanks are fed in Java with masses of hibiscus (or shoe) flowers and pieces of oilcake.

Let me, in conclusion, repeat that the responsibility of saddling Ceylon with this northern railway as designed is a serious one, and that it must lie with the Colonial Office rather than the local Government. At the same time, as it has to be, we must make the best of it and endeavour to devise means of mitigating loss and gradually securing a profit. As for the narrow locomotive line from Colombo to Kelani Valley, there can be no doubt it will pay handsomely from the first day of opening, and the same may be said of the similar line likely to be made simultaneously from Nanuoya through Newara Elliya to Udapusilava. To secure still more railway profits and so to compensate for loss on the northern line, I would strongly recommend the Government to

extend the 2½-feet Kelani line through the northern portion of the city of Colombo to Negombo and Chilaw and even to Puttalam. Such a railway would pay handsomely on its own merits, would serve a teeming, prosperous population on the first half, and would develop much fresh coconut land along its second section.

I must now draw this discursive account of recent and prospective progress in Ceylon to an end. I hope I have left the impression that the principal industries of the island are in a sound and promising condition; that the administration is decidedly progressive; and that the people are advancing in comfort and intelligence. I know it is the opinion of its present Governor, of leading Colonists and officials, that Ceylon only requires to be better and more widely known to be still more appreciated. Sir West Ridgeway, who came to us from the Isle of Man (an island that prospers mainly through its visitors), fully shared the opinion long felt by us old Colonists that Ceylon ought to be regarded as a show-place for travellers from all parts of the globe. As a winter resort it has much to recommend it, and we have now the finest hotels in the East in Colombo, Mount Lavinia, Kandy, Hatton, Newara Elliya, Bandarawella, &c., with every variety of climate between—as extremes—90° and freezing point, but in which snow and unhealthy fogs are unknown. The Sanatarium is being made attractive, with a view to meeting the requirements of visitors as well as of local residents, and here nearly all home outdoor sports can be enjoyed.

In conclusion, may I briefly indicate what the ordinary visitor may anticipate as likely to interest him in Ceylon? The ancient and modern names applied to the island raise high expectations when they include Lanka the Resplendent, a pearl-drop on the brow of India, the Eden of the Eastern wave, and so on; but they are fully justified when we find that, from whatever side it be approached, Ceylon unfolds a scene of loveliness unsurpassed if it be equalled by any other land in the universe. There is no more interesting and beautiful town than the capital, Colombo, and the variety of race and dress in its bazaars, and the delightful drives in its "Cinnamon Gardens," never disappoint the stranger. Coco-palms fringe the shores until they seem to kiss the waves breaking over the coral reefs, and each has its owner and often its mark, so that Dr. Norman MacLeod, when he landed at Bombay, exclaimed:—"Oh, India, that the very hairs of thy head should be numbered!" Inland, as the visitor travels by the comfortable railway train to Kandy, he may note cinnamon and fruit-tree culture; a wide

expanse of glistening rice-fields dotted with gardens and villages on knolls surrounded by trees, in which the arrowy slender areca and the graceful kitul, jaggery or sugar palms may be noted; while he may have the good fortune to see that finest of tropical floral displays, a talipot palm in flower (the palm which only flowers once in its life, after sixty to eighty years of growth, sending a column of cream-coloured wheat-like blossom some 20 feet above its own stem of 50 to 80 feet, which lasts for three months and then the whole tree dies down).

As the visitor approaches the hills he will be enabled to mark the cultivation of cacao (the chocolate or cocoa yielding plant) with its large pendent scarlet pods, of Liberian coffee with dark red cherries, possibly of one or other of the india-rubber yielding trees, and even of tea. Climbing the Kaduganava Pass excites interest in ever-varying mountain and lowland scenery, in the terraced rice-fields of the Kandyans, in the first glimpses of the far-famed Royal Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya, and in the approaches to the uniquely beautiful and historically interesting little mountain capital of Kandy. Then comes the farther railway trip to Matala and a visit to the caves of Dambula: the ancient rock fortress of Sigiri or the buried cities of Anuradhapura and Polanaruwa, with monuments of antiquity almost rivalling those of Thebes. Or, starting from Kandy upwards by train, the visitor rises from Gampola and Nawalapitiya to Hatton, whence an excursion can be made to the top of Adam's Peak, and an unequalled view of the Peak's shadow and the country got from the summit; while continuing in the train he passes through the largest unbroken scene of tea cultivation in the world, the plantations of this evergreen shrub being diversified by groves, belts, or shade of eucalypti, grevilleas and other introduced ornamental trees, while streams and waterfalls lend life to the valleys, and cultivation is everywhere framed by the forest-clad everlasting hills. Here Sir Samuel Baker hunted for eight years in his youthful prime, when as yet there was scarcely a single plantation between Great Western and Adam's Peak, while now there are 300 tea estates, as many planters (many with their families), and some 150,000 coolies and dependent natives. Newara Elliya is reached from Nanuoya in a short journey by coach (soon to be superseded by rail), and from the Grand Hotel or Hill Club, the highest mountain top in the island (8,296 feet) can easily be attained in a morning's walk, while a drive to the Hakgalla Gardens is only second in interest to the visit to Peradeniya. Continuing the railway journey from Nanuoya (where a full mile

in altitude above the sea has been attained) summit level is reached at 6,240 feet, and soon after the grand Uva amphitheatre with its rolling patenas and circle of hill ranges bursts into view, and twenty miles of a wonderful descent is made by the train. If so inclined the visitor can pursue his journey by coach to Badulla, and onwards by a good road to the east coast at Batticaloa with its lake of singing fish, visiting the Veddahs, or wild men of the jungle, on the way, or having some sport with wild elephants. A steamer service round the island affords ready communication with Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Jaffna, &c. Altogether there is no more wonderful or interesting railway journey for its length in the world (and personally I have been able to compare a good many famous railway lines in Europe, America and Australia) than this Ceylon ride of 143 miles from Colombo to Bandarawella on our first-class mountain railway; and the intelligent traveller will remember that it is not alone for its scenic beauty, natural vegetation, or cultivated gardens and fields that interest should be aroused, but that all around are places full of historic memories—that, in fact, in Sinhalese annals every valley has its battle and every stream its song—that from the peak of Allagalla the prisoners of the Kandian King were hurled to destruction—that Kandy itself is the centre of many centuries of royal rule that controlled the fate of scores and hundreds of European prisoners, Portuguese, Dutch, French, and British, many of whom lived, married, and died in the country—that at Gampola we are passing through ancient royal domains, and that, as we rise to the mountain plateaux, we enter a region consecrated in Sinhalese legend and Hindu epic poetry to the adventures of Seeta and Rama, whose names still remain in stream and plain to testify to the connection with far-off if not prehistoric times. And yet the interest and mystery to the stranger now is not more of the past than of the present, and must find vent in some such words as those so well expressed in the tribute of an English poetess who visited the island about the middle of the present century:—

Ceylon! Ceylon! 'tis nought to me
  How thou wast known or named of old,
As Ophir, or Taprobane,
  By Hebrew King or Grecian bold.
To me, thy spicy-wooded vales,
  Thy dusky sons and jewels bright,
But image forth the far-famed tales—
  But seem a new Arabian night.

And when engirdled figures crave
  Heed to thy bosom's dazzling store,
I see Aladdin in his cave:
  I follow Sindbad on the shore.
Yet these, the least of all thy wealth,
  Thou heiress of the eastern isles,
Thy mountains boast of northern health,
  Where Europe amid Asia smiles.

The Paper was illustrated by a number of lime-light views.

APPENDIX.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN NORTH-CENTRAL AND NORTH-EAST CEYLON.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUGAR CULTIVATION.

Altitudes, Rainfall, Distribution, Periods of Drought, and of average Temperature at certain selected stations.

1. MANKULAM, marked in map at two places, one with "Railway Station," R.S., &c. &c. Height above sea, 167 feet. Rain observations, five years; an average annual fall of 50·98 inches on fifty-four days average. Greatest fall in twenty-four hours, 6·50 inches. In 1897 total fall was 65·86 inches. Average rainfall each month:—January, 2·20; February, 0·41; March, 1·37; April, 2·02; May, 1·48; June, 1·02; July, 1·02; August, 1·50; September, 3·96; October, 9·10; November, 13·55; December, 13·35 inches.
2. VAVUNIYA (also R.S.), 317 feet up; observed four years; fall, 59·48 on 100 days; greatest fall in twenty-four hours, 5·40. Average mean temperature, 80·3°. Greatest drought recorded, 101 days, June–September, 1891. Average monthly fall:—January, 2·70; February, 0·92; March, 1·24; April, 4·52; May, 1·78; June, 1·49; July, 0·39; August, 2·90; September, 5·21; October, 8·15; November, 9·22; December, 20·96 inches. (In 1897 the total fall was 72·70 inches.)
3. MADAWACHI (R. Station), 285 feet high; observed seven years; total fall, 48·42 inches on sixty-eight days. Greatest fall in twenty-four hours, 5·70 inches. Monthly fall:—January, 2·03; February, 1·77; March, 2·21; April, 3·94; May, 2·73; June, 1·71; July, 1·40; August, 2·27; September, 1·94; October, 8·81; November, 9·40; December, 10·21 inches. (In 1897 the total fall was 52·81 inches.)
4. ANURADHAPURA (R.S.), 295 feet high; observed twenty-seven years; 54·44 inches on 104 days; 9·32 inches greatest fall in twenty-four hours. Greatest drought, 121 days, May–September, 1884. Average

annual mean temperature, 80·2°. Monthly fall:—January, 2·56; February, 1·33; March, 2·92; April, 7·72; May, 3·77; June, 1·66; July, 1·03; August, 2·01; September, 2·89; October, 8·35; November, 10·99; December, 9·21 inches. (Total fall in 1897, 56·37 inches.)

5. Trincomalee, 12 feet above sea; 27 years observed; rainfall, 62·74 inches average on 112 days; 8·21 inches greatest fall in twenty-four hours. Longest drought 104 days, February–May, 1884. Average annual mean temperature, 81·2°. Monthly fall:—January, 5·40; February, 2·36; March, 1·48; April, 1·86; May, 2·52; June, 1·52; July, 2·11; August, 4·65; September, 4·60; October, 8·00; November, 13·10; December, 15·14 inches. (In 1897 the total fall was 75·12 inches.)

6. Kanthalai, 150 feet up; twenty-one years observed; 68·06 inches average annual fall, on sixty-two days; 8·50 inches greatest daily fall. Monthly fall:—January, 6·11; February, 2·81; March, 1·89; April, 3·06; May, 4·19; June, 1·31; July, 2·18; August, 3·54; September, 3·18; October, 8·90; November, 15·22; December, 15·67 inches. (Total fall in 1897, 85 inches.)

7. Allai, 95 feet above sea; observed twenty-one years; 66·88 average annual fall on fifty-seven days; 8·25 inches greatest daily fall. Monthly fall:—January, 6·80; February, 2·81; March, 2·47; April, 1·42; May, 3·36; June, 2·24; July, 1·92; August, 5·09; September, 4·11; October, 9·14; November, 13·19; December, 14·33 inches. (Total fall in 1897, 101·18 inches.)

Notes on the above by a Practical Sugar Planter.

The above gives all the information necessary to our requirements for sugar growing I can think of at the moment. The rainfall is of course the serious question, and it will most probably depend on that whether or not the sugar industry can be taken up in Ceylon. Our average rainfall in the Straits is about ninety-five inches, but the soil there is very light and will not retain moisture, besides which, the subsoil is so full of iron that rain is constantly necessary to prevent the roots going down to the poisonous soil in search of moisture. With good stiff soil and a reasonable depth of it, half our rainfall would be sufficient. The canes might not grow so luxuriantly, but they would contain far richer and purer juice, which is preferable. I don't know of anything more that can be done in this till I have seen the different districts and got samples of the soil analysed. If the result is satisfactory, I can promise that the enterprise will be taken up by an influential company with both capital and practical experience who, in the face of serious labour difficulties, have proved sugar to be by far the safest and most paying agricultural industry in the Straits. Our cost of production is less than in Java, and we can place sugar on any market of the world at a price that would enable us to undersell bounty-fed beet sugar. Not only would the Company grow canes themselves, but they would give advances to planters and small

cultivators to grow canes for them in the same way as is done in Queensland, where the sugar industry has done so much for the country.

Discussion.

Sir Frederick Saunders, K.C.M.G.: I think every one who has listened to Mr. Ferguson's able and interesting lecture will be of opinion that he has amply justified the contribution within ten years of a third paper on Ceylon, which he very properly calls the first and most progressive of our Crown Colonies. Mr. Ferguson's reputation as an historian of Ceylon, in which capacity, I may say, he emulates his uncle, the late Mr. A. M. Ferguson, his ability to collect information most carefully and concisely, and to impart it in a clear and agreeable form, doubtless brought together the large assembly we see in this room to-night, and I am sure that all who have heard the lecture will feel thankful to him not only for an intellectual treat but for enabling us to carry away with us a clear and concise view of the present condition of Ceylon and its great progress in recent years. As a very old Colonist, though a new member of this Institute, I hope I may be allowed to bear my testimony to the truth of what the lecturer has said, not merely with regard to the improvement of the Colony and the advancement of its people, but also as regards the beauty of its scenery, the perfection of its mountain climate, the comfort of its railways and hotels, and its general advantages as a health and pleasure resort for all those who seek a bright and delightful change during the cold and dismal months of an English winter. I know how very much Ceylon owes to the planting and mercantile members, to the European community generally, and also, I hope I may add, to good government by its officials, but I cannot think that the whole of its progress is due to the 7,000 Europeans who are constantly changing and moving to and from the Island. I think we must admit that a great deal should be credited to the energy, ability, and real grit of the three millions of people who are the native inhabitants of the island. Look at our public works—our railways, harbours, and roads. Who are our masons, carpenters, and labourers? Ask the employers of labour whether they do not compare favourably with similar classes in this country. With the exception of tea, are not the agricultural and mining industries almost entirely in the hands of natives? Look at our public departments. Take the medical and legal departments. They are almost entirely native. In almost every public department in Ceylon there are natives employed in some of the

higher posts, and in every one you will find cases where they have shown they can not only imitate but emulate Europeans in work as well as in cricket and other sports. Look again at that large and admirable body of men known as "the Government clerks." I am quite sure that the more encouragement that is given to the natives, the more they are placed in positions of responsibility and of trust for which they have been trained, the more will they justify that selection and show how well they are qualified to fill almost any station and take any office in the several professions in life. I wish to say how entirely I concur in the lecturer's statement that there is no justification whatever for the attempt made by some persons to influence the London press to cast discredit on the administration of justice in Ceylon, and even to suggest that life and property are not properly protected. I can confirm the assurance given by Mr. Ferguson, that the majority of the Colonists and of intelligent Ceylonese will bear him out in what he has stated to the contrary. While there is so much in the paper with which I concur, I feel bound to express dissent from the views the lecturer has expressed with reference to what is known as railway extension to the north. I do not intend to enter at length on the subject, and I will merely point out that the principal objections which he has raised are first as to its route, and secondly as to the mode of construction. I should not put my opinion alone against his as regards the route, but I would point out that this has been reported upon by numerous commissions during several years and every one of them has invariably, and I may say almost unanimously, approved of the route now finally adopted. As regards gauge, Heaven forbid I should enter into the question of the battle of gauges, but when a line of railway has been approved as being the best on the grounds of true economy and real efficiency by such experts as Sir Hutton Gregory, Sir G. Molesworth, Mr. J. R. Mosse, Mr. Waring, and others, who thoroughly understand and are the greatest authorities on railway construction in Ceylon, I think such a line might well receive—as it has received—the approval of the Secretary of State and of the majority of the people of the island. I am sure that the lecturer having had his say on the question will, as he has promised, most cordially and most loyally do all in his power to prove that the railway as now settled is capable of conferring lasting benefits on Ceylon. The name of Ferguson has been intimately connected with railway construction and extension in Ceylon for many years past. It is a name which will always be remembered there as the name of men who have done great good to the island in

all they have undertaken. I have often been asked, "What do you expect will grow in the country between Kurunegala and Jaffna?" and the answer I have generally given has been "Anything and everything," and I have advanced the same arguments the lecturer has so ably used in his paper. Who would have supposed fifty years ago that tea would become the principal product of the island? It was gravely asserted, when the railway to Kandy was under discussion, that one train a day would be sufficient to meet all requirements and carry all the produce, and now it is admitted that but for the railway tea would probably not have been introduced when the coffee crisis arrived, and the island would have been practically ruined. I think the Secretary of State has done well to link together irrigation and railway extension in Ceylon. These two matters are most intimately connected, but I think that railways should take the first place, because hitherto experience in Ceylon tends to show that irrigation works, if undertaken where there is population, are eminently successful, but when undertaken in desolate districts in the hope of attracting population they have been generally a great failure. I will say, lastly, how entirely I concur in the lecturer's appreciative remarks concerning the administration of the present Governor, Sir West Ridgeway, to whose experience and ability the Colony owes a great deal of its present position. This I am able to say now that I am no longer an official, and to add that I believe no man takes a greater interest in Ceylon, or is more anxious to further the interests of the island and its people than the present Governor. He would have been here to-night but for the fact that he leaves for Ceylon to-morrow morning. I am sure we all wish him continued success in the work he has hitherto so ably conducted. Ceylon generally has been extremely lucky in its Governors. It will, I hope, continue to be so, and while I am expressing that hope I cannot help glancing at our Chairman and wishing that, if it were possible, when Sir West Ridgeway's turn is over, he could be persuaded to re-enter official ranks and go as Governor to a place where he was so much respected and admired when he performed the duties of Lieutenant-Governor. I can assure him he would be most cordially welcomed. I have no doubt he would spend there a most happy and useful time, and by his administration I believe he would earn the gratitude of the three and a half millions of people who inhabit the island, and would add additional lustre to the great reputation which he has already so deservedly attained.

Mr. F. J. Waring, C.M.G.: I was not prepared to speak when I came here this evening, and not being endowed with the gift of oratory, I cannot pretend to emulate my friend Sir F. Saunders' eloquent address. I can only say that, having spent a good many years in Ceylon, I continue to feel a deep interest, as I must do, in all that concerns its welfare. I think the paper has been most interesting and instructive, and would express my concurrence in almost everything Mr. Ferguson has said, except on one point, and that is as regards railway extension. This, perhaps, is hardly the proper place to discuss the question, which is a very technical one, and as I am still professionally connected with Ceylon, I do not think it is quite right or proper I should do so. As the lecturer has said, the question of the extension to the north of the island is settled, and what, therefore, is the use of discussing again a subject which in the past has raised pretty considerable heat? I need only add my thanks to those already tendered to the lecturer for his valuable paper.

Mr. F. H. M. Corbet: Being as I am a representative of the Ceylon Government at the Imperial Institute, I should have been sorry if I had not had an opportunity of thanking Mr. Ferguson for his admirable paper, and for the valuable and reliable information he always gives about Ceylon. At the same time he will, I am sure, take it in good part if I express an anxious desire that his unusual indulgence in a flight of fancy to-night—one fiction in a mass of solid facts—may not often be repeated. If I understood the lecturer aright, he alluded to the possibility of growing tea on the top of Adam's Peak! Now, let me tell such of you as are not familiar with the tea plant that it is neither an orchid nor a lichen, and cannot grow on a bare rock! Mr. Ferguson spoke of "the prevalence of crime" in Ceylon, without adding anything to qualify those words, and I trust you will bear with me whilst I cite certain statistics which are very pertinent to this matter and may prevent your carrying away an erroneous impression. In Ceylon the ratio of homicides to the population is something under five to the 100,000, while in England—which is supposed to be a civilised and law-abiding country—the ratio is five per 100,000, in Germany it is the same, in France and Belgium it is eighteen, in Austria twenty-five, in Spain fifty-eight, and in Italy ninety-six. I take these figures from a recent official report by the Inspector-General of Police in Ceylon, and it is desirable, I think, that they should be widely known. In this connection I would ask your leave to quote what our Governor, Sir West Ridgeway, said not long ago in an

interview reported in a paper which possibly has not a very large circulation, "The Manxman." After dealing with two recent cases which have attracted some attention here, his Excellency authoritatively summarised the position as follows: "As a fact, either of these cases might have occurred, and similar cases do occur, in every civilised country. Now, I may say that in Ceylon the proportion of murders to the population is, I believe, less than that in the United Kingdom, and certainly the proportion of murders in the United Kingdom for which the offenders are not convicted is larger than that of Ceylon." When, therefore, your sons and nephews talk about going out to Ceylon, you need not fear that they will run any special risk of meeting with a violent death. On the contrary, I claim for the people of Ceylon that they are eminently peaceable and law-abiding. A further illustration of the condition of the island is afforded by the announcement in "The Times" last week—to which the lecturer has already alluded, but without bringing out its full effect —that Sir West Ridgeway has actually offered to the Imperial Government for use in South Africa the services of the regiment quartered in Ceylon. And if this offer is accepted, it will not be the first time either that the military have been withdrawn from Ceylon to meet a crisis in some other part of the Empire, the inhabitants of the island being left practically to themselves. The natives have proved their loyalty in trying circumstances, and I claim for them that they are not only eminently peaceable and law-abiding, but eminently loyal also, and I say that they have lately been cruelly traduced in certain quarters. In conclusion, I would only add that I think I am not putting it too high when I say that Mr. Ferguson's knowledge of Ceylon is encyclopædic. The paper which he has just read to us is an excellent example of this, and I am sure we are all proportionately grateful to him for it.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.: I think you will all agree that we have had the pleasure of listening to a most interesting and valuable address. Speaking from my own impressions, I heartily endorse the opinion expressed by Sir Frederick Saunders, that the lecturer has amply justified the view that there was room, even within ten years, for this third paper on the important Colony of Ceylon to be read before the Institute. My own name has been incidentally mentioned in connection with the subject referred to in the paper, and my particular reason for rising on this occasion is to mention that in the early years of Her Majesty's reign—in the year 1844—a very near relative of mine was selected to go out to Ceylon for the purpose of practically surveying the first line of railway

in the Colony between Colombo and Kandy. It was not a mere superficial survey, but it was one which involved a good deal of actual hard work and severe labour. My brother-in-law (Mr. Thomas Drane), who was a very athletic, robust man, had to cut his way and go through jungle all the way from Colombo to Kandy —91½ miles—and he surveyed the route which, with very little divergence, was afterwards adopted for the railway. Sir Hutton Gregory, the consulting engineer for the railway, who was a great friend of Mr. Drane's, told me long afterwards that the line itself which was adopted was almost entirely that one which Mr. Drane surveyed without any other aid than his own intelligent ideas in selecting the best direction for its construction. He had just completed his professional educational curriculum in the office of Mr. James Walker, the Admiralty engineer, and one of the first presidents of the Institution of Civil Engineers, when he went out. I have a particular reason for recollecting the expedition, because my own marriage took place in April 1845, and he was not present, being still engaged on that very important work I have mentioned in Ceylon. I thought that as a number of names connected with the history of Ceylon are mentioned—and very properly mentioned —in the course of the paper which will become enshrined in the archives of the Institute, the name of my brother-in-law might very fittingly be remembered in connection with this important pioneer work in the island of Ceylon.

Mr. R. A. Bosanquet: It is many years now since I had to speak to a public assembly, and I had no intention whatever of addressing you on this occasion. It always fell to my lot in Ceylon to be in opposition, and I rather liked it. There is nothing like good, wholesome opposition in every Crown Colony, and in the days when our Chairman was Lieutenant-Governor, there was real pleasure in being in opposition. You might say what you liked or do what you liked, and be quite certain of getting a civil reply. You might also rest assured that if your claim was good or your cause a right one, the thing would be carried out promptly and without that excess of red-tapeism which has been the ruin of so many good schemes. On the subject of railway extension, which has been brought forward so prominently to-night, there are few who lived in the seventies and eighties or in the early nineties who have not had something to say on the question—sometimes with considerable warmth too; indeed I was present at the Legislative Council when one of the most heated debates took place on breadth of gauge. As an Englishman I went to that debate with "an open

mind," of course, but still with my mind pretty clearly made up, and I can honestly tell you I am of the same opinion still—no break of gauge for me. If there were a break of gauge, I should be sorry for Ceylon. Once you have made up your mind, stick to it. I believe in the old days Mr. John Ferguson went with me and was as strong an advocate of the present gauge as he seems to be now of the narrower gauge. One thing I do thank him for is, that though I have been more or less absent from Ceylon for ten years past he has, by his most excellent paper, brought me quite up-to-date, and I am deeply grateful to him. Possibly I am wrong about this question of break of gauge, but I am going to stick to my own opinion still.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, G.C.M.G.): I will now ask you to give a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer. I have myself taken the deepest interest in his paper, and I am sure that, whether you agree with everything he has said or not, you will admit that he has given us a most interesting address. He has eloquently described all the advantages to be derived from life in Ceylon, and I could easily fancy people, after listening to the latter part of his lecture especially, feeling inclined to jump up and go to the P. and O. office to take a ticket for Colombo. I join in congratulating the Colony on the question of the extension of the railway having been at last definitely settled. I am a firm believer in the advantages the Colony will obtain from this extension. It will bring the northern part of the island into direct and easy communication with the magnificent port of Colombo, whence the produce can be carried to different parts of the British Empire and indeed of the civilised world. It may be that a portion of the line passes through a waste and unattractive country, but I have so firm a belief in the adaptability of the planters that I feel sure they will find some means of utilising it. We all know with what pluck and endurance they bore the strain of the coffee disaster, and with what sagacity they turned to a new industry, which they have brought to such magnificent proportions. I am sorry to learn from the lecturer that there seems to be very little chance of coffee being reintroduced as a considerable commodity. I have a strong recollection of a conversation I once had with the late Dr. Trimen, a man of extraordinary mark and knowledge in connection with all agricultural operations, who thought the time would unquestionably come when coffee might be reintroduced, though possibly not on the same scale as before, and he trusted that the planter, in devoting himself to tea, would not overlook that possibility. Pepper is a

cultivation which I for one would never advise the Ceylon planter to go in for. Most unfortunately, very little pepper is consumed in the world, and at the present time all that is required is produced in a Colony with which I was recently connected, viz. the Straits Settlements and the Malay Peninsula. The price hardly pays for the growing, and should Ceylon step in I fear the poor people in the Straits Settlements will go to the wall. As to sugar, I think the case is different. I think there is a prospect for sugar. Given railways to open up new tracts of country; given irrigation, which is absolutely necessary for almost every cultivation; and given the fact that you have a magnificent supply of labour, I cannot but believe that Ceylon in the future will make grand progress and be a still more flourishing Colony than she is at the present time. The name of Mr. Ferguson is a "household word" in Ceylon. His grand old uncle was the embodiment of all that was connected with the best interests of that island. Our lecturer is one of the next generation, and there is a third generation, I am glad to hear, taking part in the agricultural interests of the Colony. On your behalf, I beg to tender Mr. Ferguson the most cordial thanks for his paper.

Mr. John Ferguson: I have to acknowledge your very cordial and gratifying vote of thanks. It is the privilege of a lecturer to reply to points raised in the course of discussion, but on this occasion I have practically little to which to reply. Mr. Bosanquet has misunderstood my position with regard to railway gauges, which is partly due, no doubt, to the fact that owing to the exigencies of time I had to omit certain portions of my paper, and for a full statement of my views I would refer him to the paper itself. I am a very strong opponent of break of gauge, and for that reason I urged Sir Hutton Gregory to leave the old gauge alone and begin at Colombo with a new gauge for the north and east of the island, just as, from Colombo to Kelani Valley, Mr. Chamberlain has sanctioned a narrow gauge. Sir Frederick Saunders is the most self-denying of officials in the world. It is true the commissions appointed to investigate the question of the northern railway were in favour of the middle route, but equally true that they were unanimously for a break of gauge. My contention was that by going over the middle route we should never get the narrow gauge, and that the only way of getting a narrow, economical gauge was by leaving the middle route, and beginning from Colombo with a line which would eventually connect our little island with India: and this belief and prophecy of mine has been certainly fulfilled.

Of course, as regards a Crown Colony, Mr. Chamberlain is almost in the position of a despot, and all we can do now is to back up the Government and do our best to make the line a success. I must reassure my friend Mr. Corbet on one point. I did say that the tea plant would no doubt "flush" or crop well on the top of Adam's Peak, but there is no danger of that height being invaded. The wise rule of the Colonial Office—for they can be wise as well as sometimes foolish—is that no Crown lands can now be sold above 5,000 feet. I did say in the course of my paper that some ten miles of Mr. Waring's railway passed through Crown waste land, and I pointed out that some relaxation of the ordinarily wise policy of the Government was in such a case desirable. In regard to Mr. Corbet's other comments, I would say that the reason why serious crime in Ceylon attracts attention is because of its population being so largely Buddhists and Buddhism being considered the mildest of religions, but crime is most prevalent in the part of the island that is most strongly Buddhist and it is also the most ignorant, and in my paper I attribute this crime largely to the spread of two great evils—the drinking of arrack, and gambling. It is now my pleasing duty, in conclusion, to ask you to unite in a cordial vote of thanks to Sir Cecil Clementi Smith for so ably and genially presiding on this occasion. It is a high honour and a great privilege for me, as lecturer, to have had as Chairman a gentleman so intimately connected with Ceylon, and so well acquainted with its affairs, and I would cordially second Sir Frederick Saunders in the hope that some day—if possible at the termination of the present Governorship—Sir Cecil Clementi Smith may be asked to assume the administration of the Colony and give us four or five years more of his valuable services.

An Afternoon Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, November 21, 1899, when Mr. Arthur W. Andrews, M.A., read a paper on "The Empire and Geographical Teaching."

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided, and in opening the proceedings said: Before inviting Mr. Andrews to address you I wish to explain that the Council of this Institute have always used their best endeavours to direct attention to the urgent importance of diffusing amongst the youth of this country such a knowledge of the geography, history, climate, and resources of the Colonies and India as will be of practical service in after life. Nearly twenty years ago, the subject was brought under the special notice of the University authorities and the head-masters of the great public and middle class schools, who very generally recognised its importance and expressed their readiness to co-operate. The Council inaugurated a scheme under which money prizes were offered for the best essays on Colonial subjects, with a view to stimulating the study of this useful branch of knowledge. But after a fair trial the experiment was reluctantly abandoned, the result having proved disappointing both as regarded the number of competitors and the quality of the essays. It appeared that one serious difficulty arose through the want of trustworthy text-books suitable for school use, and the Council thereupon took steps for the publication under their auspices of a series of educational works, some of which were placed on the requisition lists of the London Board and other schools. The Council have also been in communication from time to time with the Committee of Council on Education, the Civil Service Commissioners and other prominent public bodies, urging that a better knowledge of the Colonies is a vital question in connection with the maintenance and unification of the British Empire, and we have good reason for knowing that such representations have not been altogether without result. Mr. Andrews will explain, in the course of his address, some of the methods that have been employed in carrying out the work of the Geographical Association, which was founded at a meeting of Public Schoolmasters, held in Oxford in 1893, for the purpose of improving the status and teaching of geography. The support and co-operation of this Institute was gladly accorded from the first, in the belief that it could not fail to be productive of important results, and we hope to see its operations widely extended.

Mr. Andrews then read his Paper on

THE EMPIRE AND GEOGRAPHICAL TEACHING

THE subject of this paper is one of which the national importance can hardly be over-estimated. In 1898 the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute stated in their annual report that "they were deeply impressed with the fact that it is incumbent on the greatest and most successful colonising nation in the world to impart to the rising generation a full and accurate knowledge of geography, more especially as regards the British possessions."

We must, however, admit that, in spite of the many efforts that have been made to realise this ideal, the geographical knowledge of the Colonies and India has in no way kept pace with their expansion. This will be clear from the consideration of a short report that will be submitted on the present state of geographical education.

It is true that the strenuous efforts of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Colonial Institute, and the Geographical Association have done much to improve geographical teaching, but as yet they have only prepared the way, though they have helped to remove prejudices, and have afforded material assistance to teachers. The first step has been made; the desirability of an accurate study of the geography of the Empire has been made clear to all; but no interest, or goodwill, can compensate for want of knowledge.

There are in the British Isles many thousand teachers who thoroughly appreciate the importance of the subject, and who would willingly give it its proper place, but have not the requisite knowledge to do so, or the time or opportunity to acquire such knowledge. If all teachers of geography had passed through a training in geography, or had had the advantage of a period of special study, the task would be an easy one, and we could be sure that the coming generation would grow up with an adequate knowledge of Colonial development; but, unfortunately, that training can only be brought about by the slow process of influencing educational authorities.

A school of geography has already been established at Oxford, and it is a national need that London and other great centres should also have facilities for the training of teachers, and, above all, that public opinion should insist on the adequate recognition of the subject, especially as regards public elementary education, for with-

out this teachers will never be able to afford to give time to the study of the subject. If the importance of the work were only understood in our scheme of national education, if the coming generation could only be taught to appreciate the true meaning of Colonial expansion, the problem of a real federation of our race would be half solved. In the meantime, without heroic remedies, it is the duty of all who are interested in the welfare of the Empire to help in this national need.

The most practical form which that help can take is the insistence by educational authorities on the scientific teaching of geography in distinction from the study of the bewildering mass of statistics which has been forced on teachers and students in consequence of the laudable desire to extend the knowledge of the Empire. We cannot teach our boys and girls in elementary schools the whole story of the Empire, but we can cultivate interest in it and intelligence which will enable them to continue their education through their lives. The danger is a serious one, and is the more insidious because not generally recognised. It is, however, absolutely necessary that there should be some authoritative condemnation of all examinations and schedules which compel cramming of this kind.

Every opportunity must be taken of influencing and helping teachers and of providing them with materials which may assist their teaching. It is not sufficient alone to offer prizes for geography, or to form educational museums, but it is also necessary to bring teachers in touch with one another throughout the British Isles and the Colonies, to enable them to exchange ideas by means of a journal devoted to the teaching of geography, and to bring before them any improved geographical appliances which they can, perhaps, obtain from publishers at reduced rates as members of a general association.

The Geographical Association, which has received the cordial support of the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Colonial Institute, would afford an immediate nucleus for the formation of such a union. At present its efforts are confined to secondary schools, as far as membership of the Association is concerned; but, with adequate assistance, it would be enabled to extend its limits to all schools.

The advantages it is at present able to offer to members are:—

(*a*) An association helping to bring teachers in touch with each other, and to furnish information on subjects connected with

geographical education. The Association is also especially intended to influence public opinion in favour of improved geographical teaching.

(*b*) A journal at present shared with American teachers which could be made, with increased membership, into the organ of an association embracing schools throughout the British Isles and the Colonies.

(*c*) The right to obtain the diagram series of maps and lantern slides at a considerable reduction. These have been placed on the requisition list of the School Board for London as especially suited for elementary education. A description of these slides follows at the end of the abstract.

(*d*) The right of hiring slides illustrating scenery and life in all parts of the Empire which have been collected by the Geographical Association.

It is with regard to this latter point that practical help could be given. To extend the Association it will be essential to have a large number of sets of these views, and though the increased membership would soon pay expenses, it would be necessary in the first instance to obtain financial help in increasing the number of slides available sufficiently to attract more members. The Association is getting together a unique collection, which they would gladly place at the service of geographical education if they could obtain assistance.

The Diagram Series of Maps and Lantern Slides.

The series consists of hand maps without names, showing land elevation in colours, and coloured lantern slides illustrating the physical, political, and commercial geography of the Continent, the British Isles, and British Possessions. They are all simple in design, and form what is practically a more complete and effective Atlas of maps suitable for elementary teaching than has yet been published.

The general scheme of the series is as follows:—

Geographical.—Maps and lantern slides affording a pictorial representation of land elevation without sacrifice of scientific accuracy. Areas of the same height above sea level are shown in the same shades of brown or green, the deepest tints representing the highest ground, while slopes are shown by the distance from, or proximity to, each other, of tints of different strength. These maps form a most important part of the series, as they show the structure of countries, marking out the mountain areas, the plains,

river valleys, and low coast districts, by the distribution of which the history and geography of a country are so largely influenced.

Climate and Land-Surface Features.—Very simple maps showing rainfall, temperature, prevailing winds, and vegetation have been placed in this first series, each map being exceedingly graphic and suitable for elementary classes.

Means of Communication.—The main steamship routes, railways, caravan routes, telegraph lines, and cables have been clearly shown. These maps have been corrected up to the date of issue, and will be altered from time to time as necessary. They have been prepared for a double purpose: (*a*) To show the important lines of communication of the world. (*b*) To indicate areas which have been most fully developed. They thus help to show density of population, and to emphasise the connection between populous areas and special physical or economic advantages. Telegraph lines are only shown where they do not coincide with railways, thus indicating the probable lines of future development.

River Basins and Drainage Areas.—The heights of land, slope of country, and comparative areas of the great river basins of the world are clearly shown. These maps are intended to be studied in close connection with those showing land elevation.

Economic.—The distribution of the most important textile and food products, and the principal mining areas, are shown by distinct colours and clearly printed names.

Political.—As in the rest of the series, the names of towns are only indicated by a letter and a dot to mark the position. Important names are clearly printed in large type, and can be read distinctly by any class when projected on the screen. These maps are far more distinct in colours and names, and effective for educational purposes, than any political lantern slides published.

Outline Maps.—The experience of many years' practical use of these slides has shown the need of such maps. A series has therefore been published identical with the slides as regards coast-line, rivers, and dots for towns, on which the student can fill in, from memory or otherwise, the important features represented on the slides which the teacher wishes to emphasise.

Discussion.

Mr. G. G. Chisholm said the lecturer had given an instructive account of the aims of the Geographical Association. In his opinion maps were not expressive enough, but publishers were not

to be blamed for not turning out new and better ones until there was sufficient demand for them.

Mr. J. F. HOGAN, M.P., inquired whether it was proposed to publish a compendious Geography of the Empire, which was much needed, and would command a ready sale. There was a vast amount of ignorance in this country with regard to Colonial geography. If Mr. Andrews's system were extended a much better state of things would be obtained.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said he considered that the eye was a great educator, but he could not agree that either *viva voce* or written descriptions of our Colonies without illustrations, such as photographs of scenery &c., would be as effective as with them. He was in favour of the establishment at all our great Universities of chairs and professorships of geography. Also that all maps should bear the date of issue.

Mr. W. SEBRIGHT GREEN contended that attention was not properly secured when the eye was not interested. Most of the atlases now in use were out of date and wanted revising. He spoke in high terms of the "British Empire" series, published by Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co., the section referring to South Africa being specially interesting at this juncture.

Mr. ANDREWS having replied, the meeting separated.

SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, December 5, 1899, when a paper on "New South Wales: Past and Present" was read by the Hon. Septimus A. Stephen, M.L.C.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 23 Fellows had been elected, viz. 9 Resident, 14 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

O. E. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Frank Lloyd, Robert F. Masterton, Edward T. Meeson, R.N., Thomas Morgan Morris, James Sinclair, Walter Swain, The Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Taubman-Goldie, K.C.M.G., Rowland B. Woodhouse.

Non-resident Fellows:—

William Archibald (Tobago), Ernest A. Bremner (Canada), Charles Cowper, J.P. (New South Wales), Robert Ganado, LL.D. (Malta), Leslie Jolly (Tasmania), Louis F. Otto (India), James Macdonald Oxley, LL.B. (Canada), Cuthbert R. Pigg, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Gold Coast Colony), Henry Plange (Gold Coast Colony), Alexander Porter (West Indies), Stanley N. Rodda (Gold Coast Colony), John A. Rowse (Lagos), James P. Thomson (Ceylon), Hendrick Vroom, C.M.G. (Gold Coast Colony).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: It is quite unnecessary, before a New South Wales audience, to introduce my friend Mr. Stephen, and without further words I will ask him to be good enough to read his paper on

REMINISCENCES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

PERHAPS the title of my remarks this evening is somewhat misleading. My intention is to say something about New South Wales as I have known it; to try to bring back to the memories of those present, who perhaps have known the Colony for a longer period and

more intimately than I have, some facts or incidents which they knew but may have forgotten; perchance to recall to their memories other facts or incidents which I don't know, or have myself forgotten; it may be to stimulate some other member of this Institute to demonstrate how I ought to have prepared this; and, in the case of those who do not personally know New South Wales, some of my remarks may bring them to reflect upon the Colony as it now is, on what has been done there, and its capabilities in the future. Possibly thoughts may be set going in abler minds than mine as to how those capabilities may be taken advantage of, and how the great future that is undoubtedly in store for her may be more rapidly advanced. I would have you know that my position to-night was not sought by me. I received a request from your Council to read a Paper about New South Wales, and I reluctantly consented in deference to their wishes. I say this to absolve myself from any charge of presumption, but I beg of you not to visit your disapprobation upon those responsible for my appearance; they will feel sore enough at their mistake, and will do better another time.

The greatest difficulty that I have had to contend with is to reduce my remarks into reasonable limits. Uninteresting I am prepared to be, but I don't want to be also wearisome. I did think of tracing many alterations down, and of referring to the actions of many notable men in various directions, but want of time prevents me. I do not intend to allude to any living person by name; this will considerably shorten my remarks, will prevent my omitting other names to whom it may be thought by some I should have referred, and will, besides, leave a fair field to some other member of the Institute to cover the ground thus unoccupied by me.

Sydney.

My starting-point will be my earliest recollections of that part of Sydney where I used to live. Lyons Terrace was almost the only building on the south side of Hyde Park; St. Mary's pro-Cathedral, and the Sydney College on the east; St. James's Church, the Supreme Court, and Emigration Barracks on the north; and a few small houses on the west. Hyde Park was then divided by a road joining Macquarie Street on the north and Little Macquarie Street on the south. A friend of the Royal Colonial Institute—a very kind one to me all my life—has placed at my disposal some views of the Colony, and to save time I had hoped

to show these while I alluded to the several localities; this, however, I cannot do now, but they will be shown one after another at the close of my remarks.

St. James's Church is still there, not much altered, so is the Supreme Court, also the buildings which were the Emigration Barracks—but these are now used by the Equity and Insolvency branches of the Supreme Court. Old St. Mary's has disappeared, having twice been destroyed by fire. No doubt many here will recollect these fires, but on its site is being erected another St. Mary's Cathedral of great grandeur, which has been many years in the course of erection, and it must be some years before it is completed. The names of many men who were at the Sydney College, and who afterwards filled responsible positions, and made their mark in New South Wales, will recur to many of you. The Sydney College is still in the old spot, though enlarged, and is now known as the Sydney Grammar School. Between the College and the Darlinghurst Court-house there was a scrub where we as boys played, and there was hardly a house in Wooloomooloo—now the whole of this place is practically built over.

I will ask those from New South Wales to take their memories back to the Tank stream; though called a stream, this was really a tidal arm of the Circular Quay. Later I will show you this place in 1849—many of you remember boats in it; then I will show you what it is like now. On or near this stream now stand the Exchange, the P. & O. offices, and many other buildings of a similar character. The exact site of one I can point out by-and-bye—I mean the Australian Mutual Provident Society. The principle of life assurance has taken a deep hold upon Australians, and the Society's motto, "Amicus certus in re incerta," has come home in numberless cases. This Society started in 1849: 1899 is its jubilee year. In those fifty years it had issued more than 250,000 policies, assuring a little less than 80 millions of money.

Ecclesiastical.

In 1836—a year which I don't personally know anything about—Bishop Broughton was consecrated Bishop of Australia. His diocese was the whole of Australia, including Tasmania and New Zealand, but in 1847 his title was altered to Bishop of Sydney, and separate bishops were created in Melbourne, Adelaide, and Newcastle, Tasmania's bishop having been consecrated in 1842. I am going to avoid statistics as much as possible, but I cannot abstain

from giving you a few figures on this subject, as it will show very shortly, and much better than any words of mine would, the giant strides made in this direction. At the time of Bishop Broughton's consecration there were seventeen churches and chapels in the whole of Australia. There are now sixteen Bishops of the Church of England in Australia, excluding New Zealand, and about 900 clergy of that denomination. In giving these figures I have gone beyond New South Wales, but I have done this because it makes the result so much the more astounding. What a marvellous advance in less than seventy years! In these figures I have dealt with the Church of England only, other religious bodies have increased in about the same proportion, and I am speaking within the mark when I say that in New South Wales alone there are now more than 2,000 churches and chapels of all denominations. In 1836 the Roman Catholic Church had as its head Bishop Polding, whose jurisdiction extended over the entire continent. In 1842 he was consecrated Archbishop of Sydney. New South Wales has now six other dioceses in his Church, Sydney having a Cardinal Archbishop. The church buildings of this denomination compare favourably with those of the others; to St. Mary's Cathedral I have already alluded. I could add a good many more figures on this subject, but refrain from want of time: those given will afford those who care to think about such things ample ground for reflection; those who do not care about them would only be wearied by further reference.

Up to the year 1862 the clergy of all denominations received State aid, but in that year an Act was passed abolishing State aid to religion. The title of that Act was "Grants for Public Worship Abolition Act." This must not be regarded as equivalent to the Disestablishment of the Church—we had no National Church; the then recipients of State aid were to receive it for their lives irrespective of the denomination to which they belonged. In 1898 the total sum paid for State aid was under £6,000, of which the Church of England received nearly half. In connection with these matters, some here will recollect the case of a minister who voluntarily gave up his State aid, and of some celebrated litigation which resulted. Those who don't know of the case would not be interested in hearing the details; to those who do the details are familiar. Before leaving this subject I must refer to the great help received by New South Wales from England—in which term I include Scotland and Ireland—towards church work. Those on this side no doubt felt that in proportion to the value they set upon religious help—upon

churches, chapels, and schools, so it became their duty and privilege to see that those who became Colonists had these benefits and advantages within reach. I could name several societies who have been very prominent in this respect, but bearing in mind the motto "Expressio unius est exclusio alterius," I refrain from mentioning any names.

Educational.

Next to Churches and Religious Instruction naturally comes Education. I have referred to the Sydney College. Its principal rival was the King's School at Paramatta, and in my early days there were several good private schools. Under the Board of National Education many schools were established, whilst many churches and chapels had both Sunday and day schools. Then came the great change brought about by the Public Schools Act. First, these schools were managed by a body called the Council of Education, of which many distinguished men—retired judges, university professors—were members. Soon it was thought proper to make this a Government Department, and the Department of Education under a Minister was the result. In this department there are now in New South Wales over 2,500 public schools with about a quarter of a million pupils. Besides the fees paid by the pupils in 1898 the State provided over £680,000 for its Educational Department. Education is practically within the reach of all. The tendency is perhaps to make it secular, compulsory, and free. At the present time those unable to pay need not; but in the Colony the proportion of free pupils is very small, the people as a rule don't like anything which has the appearance of pauperising themselves. There are high schools in this department for the highest branches of education, and anyone who knows the system cannot but say that the educational appointments are a credit to any Colony.

Naturally all these radical changes were not made at once. When the Public Schools Bill was introduced it was opposed by many who were in favour of the denominational system; who argued that in all schools the teaching of religion should be part of the daily routine. The Roman Catholic party were perhaps the most opposed to the measure, and I don't think that they now avail themselves of the public schools to the same extent that others do. As a sort of compromise it was provided that a certain time should be set aside during which religious instruction could be given. Of this I know that the Church of England availed itself, and in 1898

there were some 400 classes in public schools in the Diocese of Sydney reaching some 25,000 out of a total of 45,000 children. I should like to explain that I have this knowledge from my own personal connection with that Church. I was a member of all the synods of that Church in New South Wales, of the Chapter Standing Committee, and other similar bodies. I speak of what I know, and am certain that figures of equal significance could be given by other denominations—unfortunately I have not got them nor do I know them—I want every statement I make to be beyond question. No doubt, being born in the denomination to which I belong, I have taken that interest in it which I have. Had it been otherwise I should probably have been equally observant.

University.

New South Wales has also the highest means of education in its well-endowed, well-managed university. Its foundation was a conception of the late William Charles Wentworth. Two of its ex-chancellors, to whose services the university is largely indebted, are now in England. Some may recollect the Sydney College being used as the university before the grand building at Grose Farm was erected. The Government granted more than 100 acres there for the purpose, and besides the university there are erected there affiliated colleges belonging to various denominations. The names of Dr. Woolley, Mr. Pell and Dr. Smith, its first professors, will be remembered by many with pleasant recollections. The example, customs, and traditions of the English universities have been followed and maintained. Its motto truly says: "Sidere mens eadem mutato."

Medical.

A great many years ago someone spoke of somebody as "laudator temporis acti se puero." I am afraid that as we get old we are all apt to regard the men, the events, and the various incidents that we knew or that happened in our youth, as much in advance of and much more interesting or important than those of the present day. I heard a lecture once aimed against this habit or idea. In thinking over the subject of my remarks to-night I found myself drifting somewhat in this direction, but it struck me with force that of one science this could not be said. I allude to surgery. Compare this science of to-day with that of fifty years ago. In this branch New South Wales has kept pace with the Old Country. If it be conceded

that in Victoria there is as able a man as can be found anywhere, in New South Wales there are those who run him closely. As in England, the medical profession give their services gladly and freely in our hospitals; there are many institutions of this character in Sydney and the country districts. I think that to Sydney belongs the credit of having the first hospital in the Colonies which has for its resident medical officer a lady doctor. The Board of Management of the Sydney Hospital for Sick Children thought—I think wisely, and I think you will entertain the same opinion—that other things being equal, having equal accomplishments and equal ability, a lady doctor was, if they were to be employed at all, a most suitable person to fill the position of resident medical officer in a children's hospital.

Gold Discovery.

The next great change was that brought about by the discovery of gold. You all know of this, so I shall say very little about it. Some of you remember our first gold escort, with nearly every member of whom I was personally acquainted. You will remember the little gold cart, its arrival and departure. Heaps of stories connected with this subject crowd in on my memory—they cannot be told now. Some of you will recollect the gold buyer when the finders, having washed out the gold dust in tin dishes, sought a market. You will recollect the fable of the man who, with well pomatumed hair, passed his hand alternately through his hair and the gold dust, and from his hair washed out what formed the nucleus of a fortune. I don't know anything of this except as a fable, but I have been asked whether this practice had anything to do with the fashion of desiring golden hair. You will remember the story of a popular Governor firing a shot in one of our richest mines, and the statement that the charge blew out as from a gun, the whole place being nothing but gold. I believe—perhaps hope would be better—that the mining industry of New South Wales is still in its infancy. I must admit that I think that other Colonies will take the lead of us in this respect, but so far in New South Wales I think we have been practically only scratching the surface.

Locomotion.

I hope to show you something of the Blue Mountains shortly, and this causes me to remark upon our means of locomotion. I have heard it said that someone asked once if the grass on the Blue

Mountains was blue. I remember crossing these mountains in 1849. I travelled with my father in a carriage and four, with a mounted policeman as orderly; we took four days to get to Bathurst, one day doing the enormous stage of thirteen miles. I spare you our adventures. My principal amusement was counting the dead animals on the road which had died from Cumberland disease, or blackleg, which is, I believe, a form of anthrax. This slow mode of travelling had its advantages, because it meant some days' rest and change to the professional man. Look at the contrast. A judge can be in court in Sydney till five on Monday, and take his seat on the bench in any of our large circuit towns at ten on Tuesday; the successful sought-after barrister can do the same and be back in Sydney again for Wednesday morning's work—turning every hour to account. You will be shown a view of the Zig-zag and some mountain scenery later. I would remark that when the Zig-zag was constructed it was said, to the credit of the earlier pioneers, that the very route which they had taken was that selected in later years. The Zig-zag is, however, now superseded by a route formed in Mr. Eddy's time. The Colony had in that official a faithful and clever worker, and the strides made in the railway department under his management are well known. It is just to add that the system which he so ably inaugurated has been continued with marked success by his colleagues and successors. Compare again our modes of communication with England. Of course we had no telegraph, our communication with the Mother Country was by sailing ships; one friend took five months on the voyage—ninety days was a fast passage. I have tried to find the quickest, and was under the impression that a clipper called "Blue Jacket" or "Red Jacket" did it once from England to Melbourne in fifty-four days. I am told that my memory is at fault—that it never was done in this time, but I am not convinced. Let anyone enter Sydney now and see the difference. He may find eight or ten large steamers at or near the Circular Quay, each one of which conveys letters to or from England at an average of say thirty-five days. I have done it myself in thirty-one, and twice in twenty-six days from Adelaide to Marseilles. These floating palaces, carrying fresh food for the entire journey, and with the great luxury of unlimited ice, removing much of the discomforts of the tropics and Red Sea, make a vast difference in the comforts of the passengers. Compare this with the old sailing ships and the salt grub and often weevily biscuits, which formed the staple food, and see the advance. True this is not owing to New South Wales, but it

is partly owing to the demand for carrying capacity, both of cargoes and passengers, from the Colonies, that the supply to meet the demand has arisen. I have seen P. and O., Orient, German and French steamers all lying there together—all fully employed—and thanks to the competition New South Wales has benefited. But this has had a serious effect upon one class of business, and that is the merchants.

Mercantile Business.

In those days merchants occupied a much more important position than they do at present. For instance, all the advances upon station properties were made by merchants. They lent to the poor or happy squatter as the case might be whatever sum they thought fit, and took security. They charged him interest and a commission. They generally took a promissory note from the squatter, discounted it as it suited them, and were simply a go-between between the bank and the squatter. This system had its advantages. The bank had the liability of both squatter and merchant, and practically ran no risk. As times altered the squatter ignored the merchant and went direct to the bank. He found that the bank lent him the money at the same rate of interest, and saved him the commission which he otherwise would have had to pay the merchant. Gradually this system was extended. In old times, when a man wished to import anything from the Mother Country, he employed a merchant to indent his goods; the merchant earned a commission on the price of the goods and got the goods for the customer, and often made exchange, but so soon as telegraphic communication became universal there was no necessity to employ a merchant; the buyer simply went to his bank and ordered the goods that he required, often by telegram or cable.

Many gentlemen present will remember the American Civil War. At its commencement a body of merchants banded together and bought up the whole of the tobacco in the Colony; and when the war proceeded they were able practically to command the whole market. To their credit be it said, that when a meeting was held to establish a Patriotic Fund, these merchants, who had made, or were about to make, a large sum of money out of the tobacco, and so perhaps indirectly out of the war, came forward and contributed a large sum, I think £10,000, to the fund. Other Colonists also gave most liberal donations. At the present time similar operations would be impossible. If tea, flour, tobacco, or any other similar commodity ran short, the would-be vendor has only to go to his bank

to cable to the necessary place, and within a few weeks, by one of the Ocean steamers trading from everywhere to Sydney, whatever was wanted would arrive. But upon the merchant the effect has simply been disastrous; the old firms that existed in my boyhood are disappearing, or have disappeared, and their occupation has almost gone.

Responsible Government.

At the institution of responsible government the Deas Thomson administration was in power, and I have heard the opinion expressed that had this event taken place 20 years later it would have been a benefit not only to New South Wales, but to Australia generally.

This is the expression of someone's opinions, and I do not wish to enter into any matters of a political or controversial character, or express opinions of my own; but I would like to show that it is possible for differences of opinion to exist by a short story. At some time or other a captain arrived in Sydney on his first voyage, and employed as his agent a first-class firm: they did his business to his satisfaction, and when he settled up his accounts on his departure, he remarked to the merchant that he was quite satisfied with the way in which he had discharged his duties, and that if he ever returned he would employ his firm, but that he was not very impressed with the way in which the business of the country was conducted, and he thought New South Wales would be all the better if there were some three or four hundred respectable funerals in it. Whether he meant any particular class, or what particular class he meant, I do not pretend to discuss, but I have no doubt that all of the three or four hundred alluded to would have held a different opinion.

But whether this Colony would have made greater advances under the old or new form of Government is beside the question. We have got to consider what she has done.

Land Laws.

With the various changes of ministry under responsible government I do not propose to deal. I could discuss the subject and many instances connected therewith; my doing so would prolong this address of mine to far beyond all reasonable limits, but I propose to refer to some particular alterations made under various ministries within my knowledge. When I first began to learn law, a subject I am still trying to learn, nearly the whole of the Crown lands of the Colony were held under pastoral leases. These used to

be taken up where the land was vacant by anyone who chose to apply. The Colony has an area of very nearly two hundred millions of acres. Anyone wanting as a run land that was vacant would send in an application; he would roughly give his proposed boundaries, such as starting from the bank of a river at a marked tree, then northerly five miles to a marked tree, then easterly five miles, then southerly five miles, then westerly five miles to the first-named marked tree. There was no survey, and often the boundaries were not run very accurately, the marked tree at the north for instance being not due north. Need I say that this led to endless litigation; the marked tree starting point was sometimes difficult to locate, and that at the end of the first marked five miles was also difficult to find. There have been many such cases, and there are, I have no doubt, many in the room who can speak, having knowledge of similar law-suits. One memorable case I think I may instance, of the boundary starting, as I have mentioned, and running very much as I have named. Cross-actions were commenced, and were set down as consecutive cases. The first jury found in favour of their plaintiff, fixing the line in one direction, and assessing the damages at £150. The second case came on immediately afterwards, and in that case the jury found that the line ran as the previous defendant claimed, and assessed his damages at £450, thus giving the land in dispute to each plaintiff. Each party applied to the Court for a new trial of the respective cases, both applications were refused, and both appealed to the Privy Council, but the cases never reached their tribunal, as they were privately settled. All this is now done away with, the boundaries of all such lands are ascertained, and all squatting actions to fix boundaries are a thing of the past.

Free Selection.

The next important alteration of our land laws was the introduction of free selection. This idea is always spoken of as Sir John Robertson's, and perhaps no Act has had more influence upon New South Wales land laws than this. I am not going to enter into any argument as to the *pros* and *cons* of this law. Many objections were urged against allowing a man to select 640 acres where he pleased, paying a small sum in cash, and the balance by instalments of 1*s.* per acre per annum. This might have had the effect of settling the population upon the land, and I do not think there is anyone in New South Wales that would object to anything which would conduce to the settlement of a large number of people on the

land. But many still allege that free selection before survey was a mistake, and that the measure has proved to be less remunerative to the Colony than was expected. A number of men selecting in different localities meant that a large number of surveyors had to be employed; when the people were settled, communication had to be established for them, and roads made, whereas had the selection been confined to defined areas the surveys might have been made at much less expense, and the telegraph and postal communication would have dealt with a number instead of a few, and fewer roads would have had to be formed. But free selection has been the law of the land for nearly forty years, and has perhaps led to more litigation than anything else. Indeed the Land Acts have been a most fruitful source of profit to the lawyers. As a lawyer I should not object to this, but I am not here to-night in that capacity. I have heard some of our judges say that they are unable to construe what the Acts really mean. In the opinion of some the wisest course to have pursued would have been either to simply lease all the Crown lands, or to, as soon as possible, sell the whole of them. In the former case the Crown would always remain landlord; as it is now, with the half-and-half system the expenses of the Land Department swallow up an enormous percentage of the proceeds. In the latter, nine-tenths of the expenses of the Land Department would be saved. The tendency of the Land Laws at present is to provide for the settlement of as many as possible upon the land, a result which will, of course, be most beneficial, but the difficulty is how to carry it out.

General Legislation.

You will naturally expect me to say something on this subject. Up to a certain date we were governed by the laws of England; since then we have those laws, subject to the alterations made by our Legislature. If I dealt with all the changes I should want more time for this subject alone than I hope to occupy altogether—I shall only allude to a few. The principal change was that which you might call abolishing primogeniture. Real estate no longer descends to the heir, but descends much as other personal property; to be accurate, it devolves as chattels real; but, speaking roughly, it means that the eldest son shares equally with the other children. It should be observed that in Australia there are not any titles to keep up. Should a man wish his eldest son to inherit his real estate he can so leave it by his will. It is only in cases of intestacy that this Act takes effect.

Torrens Act.

Another great change in the law is the simplicity with which properties can be dealt with under the Real Property Act, commonly known as Torrens Act. The lawyers didn't regard this Act with favour at its introduction in 1862, but no practitioner can now deny its benefit to the public. A holder gets an indefeasible title to his land. If he wants to transfer it he can do so by a printed form, and his transferree gets a similar indefeasible title. Instead of a bundle of deeds you get one: sub-division is simplicity itself. The Government guarantees the title; anyone bringing his land under the provisions of the Act pays ½*d.* in the pound on its value, and the assurance fund thus created now forms a large sum, and very few claims have ever been made upon it. All lands granted by the Crown since 1862 are under the Act; it is only in respect of lands granted before then that the application is necessary. In case of settlements the lands are simply put in the names of the trustees, a copy of the deed of settlement is lodged, the Registrar-General enters a caveat forbidding any dealing without his approval, and he sees that any dealing is in accordance with the trusts. To explain all the advantages of this Act would need a night to itself. Australia is in this respect at least far in advance of England, and it will be a good day for her people when a similar Act is adopted here. One great feature in its favour is that it completely destroys anyone jumping the land by the provisions of this Act; you cannot plead the Statute of Limitations to any action brought for possession of land under the provisions of this Act.

We have further altered our laws by introducing vote by ballot, and more lately one man one vote. Inasmuch as the country already possessed manhood suffrage, and the number affected by this measure formed only a small fraction of the electors, it was consequently thought more in accord with the increasing democratic tendencies, which are universal throughout the Australian Colonies, and not confined to New South Wales alone, that this principle should be conceded.

Parties.

In a lady's album, many years ago, I read a definition of Conservatives, Liberals, and Radicals. The first were defined as people who desired to keep the laws as they stood, the second those who wished for a change, and the third those who wanted no laws at all. In my own opinion there is no such party question in Australia,

and certainly not in New South Wales. At one time free trade or protection was a burning question, but many now think that the tendency of the present day is to make the question of parties that of capital and labour. My experience of labour members has been certainly favourable. I have met a great many of them, and have a respect for the real working man, though I deny that the man who works the whole day and often long hours in the night with his head or brains is not as much a working man, and as much one of the people, as the man whose work is manual.

Agriculture.

As regards the land itself, the greatest change of late years has been the increase in the quantity of land brought under agriculture. I give you no statistics—you can read these, and many of you know them better than I do—but I can tell you that an enormous quantity of the land which had been used for pastoral purposes only is now worked with crops, and produces a much better return than it ever did formerly. Of course, within my time there have been terrible losses by drought; but the recuperative powers of New South Wales could not be better shown than by the way in which it has recovered from these troubles. I do not propose to allude to the Bank crisis, and the troubles consequent thereon in 1893; many of you know these sadly to your cost; but I am not sure that the clearing out that was then effected may not in a few years' time prove beneficial. And at last the Colony is showing true signs of returning prosperity. If you ask me to give reasons for this, I give what I regard as the best, and that is, the increasing sale of pastoral and other properties, and the gradual return of confidence.

Harbours.

I hope to show you some views of part of Sydney and its harbour. Many will think that for a Sydney man to speak of New South Wales and not allude to its harbour would be impossible but I never do speak of the beauties of the harbour, I was cured of this long ago by a scientist who travelled with me. As we got near the Heads, he came up with a placard on his hat on which was written "I like your harbour." No place is better suited for yachts and sailing boats. Am I egotistical if I think that in no other place are boats better handled? To those of you who know Sydney I need not say anything; to those who don't I say, Go and

see it for yourselves. I can promise any lady or gentleman here that they will be cordially welcomed, hospitably entertained, and enjoy a climate possibly unequalled. Interesting, perhaps, they may not find New South Wales, but about the many beautiful spots or places in it there cannot be two opinions.

Defences.

I think that I should say something about our defences. In my early days we had an Imperial regiment and a battery of Royal Artillery. Since then we have erected many fortifications, masked and otherwise. Those in authority somewhere, either here or there—perhaps both—thought it wise to withdraw the Imperial forces. On this point different opinions may fairly exist; but as regards the Navy, that important branch of the service has been increased. In New South Wales are the headquarters of the naval forces. Sydney has an Admiralty House, and New South Wales gladly welcomes all naval men. The naval forces by their action in South Africa within the last few days have proved their usefulness on land as well as on sea. It is said that naval officers regard the Australian station as *par excellence the* station—I think that that opinion still exists. I cannot speak with equal certainty as to the recollections which naval men take away, but I can speak of the pleasant ones which they leave behind.

Federation.

About Federation I shall say but little. It was coming, and is now still nearer. All the Colonies except Western Australia have accepted it. There may be delay. Those at the helm here may think it necessary to make some suggestions, but Federated Australia is an accomplished fact—almost. To speak on this topic would afford scope for another evening's discussion, so on this subject I say only this: the action of Australia in sending forces to South Africa is the strongest evidence of the feeling in favour of federation. Each of the Colonies has sent its contingent—thus necessitating the votes of twelve Houses of Legislature in its favour, irrespective of New Zealand.

A few words upon the altered feeling in England towards Australia and Australians. Some here will recollect the old story of an Australian accosting someone in London—he thought that he was not recognised—he reminded the person to whom he spoke

that he had met him in Sydney. The reply was, "Oh! when I meet you in Sydney again I shall be glad to recognise you." Again, Australians used to be glad to sink their connection with the Colonies—that is all changed. Australians are recognised as members of the Empire—freely and gladly; and, for myself, I should like to say that I have never met anyone in Australia who has not appeared to be glad to welcome me here; and I regard as one of my greatest honours my honorary membership of a United Service Club in London, though I rightly regard that distinction as one paid to me as a representative of Australia, and not for any personal merit. On our side we admit all officers and most visitors as honorary members of our clubs, and it was because the officers on this side desired to reciprocate the compliment that they did this honour to me as a representative of Australia.

The Turf.

A valued friend of mine has said that he hopes that I will say something about the Turf. Those of you who know me are aware of my connection with this amusement since my boyish days. I have heard our Chairman speak of me as tipping winners, and backing them, which is much more useful. I have had letters from bishops and clergymen on the subject, and my reply has always been that if my ceasing to be a steward would stop the abuses of racing I would give it up, but it would not have stopped the sport or its abuses. If racing goes on, the more respectable the people who manage it the better for all. In New South Wales the management has always been of the highest character. We have had Sir E. Deas Thomson as President of the Australian Jockey Club, and other gentlemen holding, or who held, high official positions have been officers of the Club. Some of us remember Homebush as the metropolitan course; some of us here to-night were present at the opening of Randwick, where Clove, owned by Mr. Justice Cheeke, won the first Derby. Some of us remember the first appearance there of Fisherman's first stock, Angler and Fishhook, and that in the year of their appearance first was seen that equine wonder, the Barb. Some here will remember his winning the Melbourne Cup, and then coming back to Homebush to win a maiden plate, followed home by Phœbe—avoiding the puddles on the course to keep his black coat clean. The days of Homebush have departed, but Randwick has gone on improving every year; there is no course where racing can be better seen.

An Act gives the stewards unlimited powers over the course, and over those attending it, and the stewards do their duties fearlessly and well.

In the sixties those living in Sydney could see races occasionally; now racing goes on certainly every week in the year, within reach of Sydney people.

Concluding Remarks.

Mr. Byrnes, the late lamented Premier of Queensland, told a story in my presence of a Minister who was travelling by coach to meet his constituents. They met a joey—to the uninitiated I would say that this means a young kangaroo. The coachman suggested that it would make a nice pet, and the Minister tried to annex it, but failed. Young Australia—as represented by a boy of about fourteen—called out, "Mister, he ain't got no vote!" At the meeting which the Minister attended there was some interruption, and Mr. Byrnes told the story and said those interrupting hadn't got any votes. The effect was electrical, and helped the Minister considerably. Now I am in the position of not wanting any votes. I have endeavoured to-night to say something about my country, seeking no favour, hoping to give no offence. I have nothing to gain: my all is there: I belong to New South Wales: I and my wife and our children were born there. My first duty has been to comply with your Council's request, my second to speak well of my country.

What Australia's future will be no one can predict. It has an enormous wealth in gold, tin, silver, and other minerals; its coal, wool, wine, sugar, and agricultural produce reach figures which would astound you. Its capabilities and resources are boundless; it only wants management, not to "stagger humanity," but to astound the world. I want no vote, so I can fearlessly say it only wants more people. I wonder often that those here with cultured intellects, of deep thought, and noble aspirations, have not devised some scheme whereby the superabundance of people here could not with advantage to England and Australia be settled there; no richer lands can be found, no better results from working them. We want population: you here have a superabundance. Cannot something be done in this direction to advance the interests of both—nay, not of both, but of the Empire?

I read in a Sunday paper, a few days ago, the following lines:—

> There's an island that is famous in the story of the world,
> Though it isn't much to look at on the map;
> But on all the seven oceans floats her gallant flag unfurled,
> And 'tis Freedom that was cradled in her lap.

These words are true—but that which isn't much to look at on the map means a great deal more. The small spot shown as Great Britain and Ireland has her vast Colonies as well. Recent events have shown this with no uncertain sound. I was a member of the Legislative Assembly in New South Wales when we heard of Gordon's death. That night there was a feeling of enthusiasm which was catching: this country accepted the services of the contingent which went to the Soudan. All honour to the brain that thought of it, all honour to those who went there as volunteers. I think that they all came back proud to have served for their Queen, proud to have been brigaded with English soldiers. Again, unhappily, a war has been forced upon us. I use the word *us* advisedly: what affects Great Britain or Great Britain's Queen equally affects us. We have a permanent Artillery, we have Mounted Rifles, and other corps of Volunteers; their work is in New South Wales. We have no power to send them on Service out of New South Wales—but what is done—not New South Wales alone, but all her Majesty's Colonies offer their services. It may be that they are not wanted, but this sort of loyalty could not be passed over, and the offer is accepted. Every one of these men is a pure volunteer—glad to fight in the Mother Land's service, glad to support her flag. The difficulty has been not to find men, but how to select from the large number who had volunteered; those who have gone will be found worthy to fight side by side with the Imperial forces. Sprung from the same stock they will show equal pluck—the same powers of endurance. Their training fits them for the work—they will acquit themselves as men. Those who return will have learnt much that will increase their usefulness in Australia, and thus benefit their Colony. Some perchance may not return: there may be unfortunately many in Australia who will sigh for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still. We here can only show them our loving sympathy; but should their loss mean that the breadwinner has been taken, and that other troubles and privations appear to press heavily upon them, the Australians will follow the noble example set by England's generosity, and those who are unable to take an active part in the dangers will gladly share the other responsibilities which fall upon them.

A friend has sent me the following lines which appeared in the "Cape Times" on the arrival of a New South Wales contingent, and give eloquent expression to the local feeling at Cape Town:

Only a handful of men marching along the street,
Thrilling our very souls with the rhythmic sound of their feet,
Telling to wind and sky how the pulses of Empire beat!

England from over the seas, speaking the language we know
Saying, "We're one in blood, wherever thou goest we go;"
Saying, "We'll do our best, though others will reap what we ow!'

Oh, brave strong sons of England from over the southern sea,
Thy names will be writ for ever in annals of wars yet to be,
Meanwhile, while battle joins, we thank Australia and thee!

(*The Paper was illustrated by a number of limelight views.*)

Discussion.

Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Q.C. (Agent-General for New South Wales): I have been asked, being Agent-General for the Colony of which Mr. Stephen is a native, to say a few words. While my distinguished friend was in a pleasant and humorous way describing the pictures thrown upon the screen I was casting my mind back, and I remembered that nearly forty years ago I had the honour of accompanying to this country perhaps, on the whole, the most distinguished member both of the legislature and of the bench that ever gave his services to Australia. That gentleman's praise could not properly be sounded by Mr. Stephen, for I refer to his father, who was for thirty years, apart from other high offices he held, Chief Justice of New South Wales. Going back to the date I have mentioned, an unfortunate man was arraigned at the Old Bailey on a charge of bigamy. It is wonderful what strange accidents may affect and determine the life of a man. The law advisers of the Crown here were not able to prove the law of New South Wales with regard to marriage. Unhappily for the accused, the Chief Justice of New South Wales was in London, Sir Alfred Stephen, and he was requested by the Government to go down to the Old Bailey to prove the law on the subject. Sir Alfred, whom I had the honour and advantage of knowing for nearly the whole of my manhood, was good enough to ask me to accompany him, and I heard him give his evidence with consequences to the prisoner that you may imagine. It is nearly fifty years since I first went to Australia. Perhaps I have been asked to appear on this occasion in order to prove the salubrity of the climate. At any rate, I have had the advantage of hearing the son of Sir Alfred Stephen, who has been good enough to prepare for us a very accurate, instructive, and interesting paper. When I come to speak of myself, I am reminded of what a journal said about the speech of a person who had been suddenly called upon to address an audience: "We regret we are unable to report the whole of the hon. member's speech, our

font of I's being exhausted." I will not abuse your kindness, and if you will permit me I will discharge my duty in a more useful and agreeable way. Mr. Stephen has alluded to the arrival at the Cape of the military contingent from New South Wales. In order that you may understand in a clearer way than I could depict to you the feeling that is animating not only that Colony but the whole of Australia, will you allow me to attempt to bring to your minds the scene in Sydney on the last Saturday in October, for an account of which I am indebted to the leading journal, the "Sydney Morning Herald," which reached me yesterday. It would be well, I think, if this were known throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom. In the issue of Monday, October 30, we read—"A wave of patriotism spread over the city on Saturday. And the occasion was worthy of the demonstration. . . . The object of the people was not simply to witness a pageant, but to give evidence that they concurred in what had been done on behalf of the Colony as a whole. The rain fell in torrents, but this in no way modified the desire of the spectators to participate in the demonstration of loyalty to the Empire that was to be so remarkable a feature of the passing of the troops. . . . Every branch of civic life was concentrated in the route of the military procession. From the outlying suburbs people flocked in thousands. Every tram which arrived in the city before the commencement of the procession was crammed with passengers. Torrents of rain were powerless to lessen the demonstration of enthusiasm. The city was practically deserted in the outlying portions, for not only did the crowd come from the northern, southern, eastern, and western suburbs, but the sub-metropolitan districts were also well represented. The display of military spirit was, it is safe to assert, without parallel in the history of the Colony." Within an hour or two of that scene, by the generous hospitality of the agent of the vessel which was to carry the troops a banquet was held, his Excellency the Governor presiding, and there were present not only the present Premier (Mr. Lyne) but the recent Premier (the Right Hon. G. H. Reid) and his predecessor (Sir George Dibbs) as well as representatives of every phase of life in the Colony. Mr. Lyne, the Premier, who apologised for being ill, said: "I am pleased, indeed, to have heard the remarks that were made by my old chief and friend, Sir George Dibbs, to the effect that this occasion has no political significance, and is distinct entirely from party feeling. I hope to hear my political antagonist, who is, I trust, my personal friend, Mr. Reid, reply to the toast for Parlia-

ment, confirming that opinion. We are sending men to-day not to meet the same class of opponents as those who went to the Soudan had to meet. They are to confront soldiers who are perhaps as good shots and as warlike people as any to be met with in the world. From the thrilling descriptive narratives we see in the morning papers we can picture the experiences they are likely to share in. I think in doing our little best as a Ministry in this matter we may be giving the Empire very small practical support, but we hope we are giving it strong moral support, and we believe that what New South Wales and the other Australian Colonies are now doing will weld together the British Empire, and promote such a spirit as if complications should arise which might require it would lead to the welding together of the English-speaking blood-connected races of the whole world." Mr. Lyne concluded by submitting a message he proposed to cable to Her Majesty the Queen which, so far as I know, has not yet appeared in the English press. With the unanimous consent of the assembly he wired as follows: "On the occasion of the despatch of the first portion of the New South Wales contingent, I am desired by my Ministry and a representative meeting of citizens to express their humble duty to your Majesty, and to assure your Majesty of the grateful appreciation of the people of this Colony of your Majesty's gracious expressions of interest in the contingent now leaving our shores. The people of this Colony will always be ready to share the duties and responsibilities of your Majesty's Empire." I am indebted, I believe, to Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., for a copy of Her Majesty's reply, which was as follows: "Her Majesty the Queen thanks the people of New South Wales for their assurance of readiness to share the duties and responsibilities of the Empire, of which they have again given substantial proof." I will ask permission to read only one more extract, and that is from the speech of the Right Hon. G. H. Reid, the late Premier of New South Wales, a man whose name is known and favourably known throughout the Empire. Mr. Reid said: "The fact that all parties in the Parliament of New South Wales have pursued a harmonious course in reference to the subject of this great gathering is only in accordance with the best traditions of the Mother of Parliaments. There are some who have indulged perhaps in learned inquiries and mathematical calculations as to the rights and wrongs of this struggle—but we know there is a feeling of loyalty that rises above all cold logic and scepticism, and which thrills this vast Empire to the core. It is the feeling which will make father and son and

brother and brother stand shoulder to shoulder in the defence of the British Empire. The Empire means peace, but no empire can exist unless it has the latent force which will enable it to defend itself against any possible danger. And the Empire of Great Britain will only last so long as other nations are convinced that it is powerful enough to defend its territory. There are some very wise men no doubt who say this is a small matter in an insignificant part of the globe. I tell you that an Empire like Great Britain can never know what is a small matter, for out of the tiniest thing may come a most serious danger. Many Powers are watching us to-day to see what can be done so that the power of Great Britain—that mighty engine in the cause of civilisation—may be broken. The noblest part of this transaction is that every man who leaves this country to fight under the old flag goes of his own voluntary will. They are risking their lives for us. They risk their lives in order to attest for us and for all Australia the soundness of our feelings towards the race which made us what we are. Looking back upon the grand demonstration of June 22, 1897, and remembering the feelings of the people of this country now, a feeling of pride rises in me to know that New South Welshmen of the same British blood are leaving here to take part in a movement that makes for the freedom of humanity and the welfare of mankind." Although, as I have said, with everyone here I feel very grateful to Mr. Stephen for his paper, I hope that this is the last time we shall have a paper upon any one of the Australian Colonies. I hope the next paper touching on the subject will be on Australia as a whole. I have the temerity to say that the future of Australia as a power determining perhaps the history of the world is not quite understood. There you have, under the Southern Cross, a territory with the outlying islands as large as the whole of Europe. It has the advantage over the United States of being an island, and is peopled mainly from Great Britain. The population of Australia now is equal to that of the United States at the time of the Declaration of Independence. If Great Britain can hold her present position, as I have no doubt she can, maintaining her supremacy at sea, is it not plain that when Australia becomes more thickly populated—with Canada, too, a country about the size of Europe—the various English-speaking communities of the world bound together in peaceful union must assure the peace of the world?

Mr. Oscar de Satgé: I see in this room many older New South Wales Colonists than I; indeed, I am not a New South Wales Colonist myself, being more of a Queenslander, but as I landed

in Sydney in 1854—forty-five years ago—there is some excuse for my saying a few words. I do not know which to admire more in the paper—the power of reserve in the writer or the reserve of power. I feel sure that Mr. Stephen, if he had not acted with so much caution, could have given us a great deal more information than he has. However, the paper is, as Sir Julian Salomons says, a most accurate one, and brings before us an idea of the immense possibilities of the Colony it describes. Mr. Stephen has not mentioned one of the greatest points in the position of New South Wales, which is that New South Wales is a free-trade Colony. It has for a long time been the only Colony in the Australian group where you could land with bag and baggage and not have to pay a tax on your new boots or your new gloves, as you have in the other colonies, Victoria especially. There is another point in which New South Wales, which may be called *alma mater* of the other Colonies, has shown a conservative and protective power, and that is in regard to geographical positions it has retained. Notwithstanding all the efforts Victoria has made, New South Wales has kept the fine Riverina Plains at the back of Victoria, and Victoria draws its supplies of meat to this day from the Colony of New South Wales. This Colony has also on the other side kept its boundaries in regard to Queensland, the latter Colony having on its separation been unable to obtain the Clarence and the Richmond, which would have completed its southern boundaries and made it a colony with a far greater amount of non-tropical climate. Therefore we have in New South Wales the most powerful Colony of the Australian group, and we all feel in speaking of New South Wales that we speak of the mother of the Australias. One of the most important points in the paper is the reference, first to religion, and secondly to education. In these two matters we see the foundation of a true Colony. How different it might have been if the country with which we are now at war—the Transvaal—had kept in the front both religion and education. We should not then have had the fraudulent Government that has brought on the war from which every section of the English community is now suffering. Mr. Stephen has shown us how in every point and degree New South Wales has all those elements that are wanted for the social welfare of the country. The photographs you have seen on the screen hardly give you an idea, so far as I recollect, of the great beauty of Sydney, which has been described as "spreading her suburbs on countless promontories and clustering her houses in endless inlets." It is the grandest port in the southern hemisphere, called by all the Queen

of the South. There could not possibly be a grander sight than the approach to Sydney through its harbour on the occasion of a holiday, with innumerable vessels sailing on the surface of its waters. Mr. Stephen has alluded to the decay of the merchant class. We have now perhaps come to a turning point in the Australian Colonies, and here I come to a subject on which perhaps I am more qualified to speak. I refer to the great pastoral industry, which within the last few months has experienced a revival through the immense increase of price of the staple article of wool. New South Wales suffered in common with the other Colonies from the drought, but she suffered more than any other, the number of sheep having been reduced in five or six years by one half, that is to say from 60 to 30 millions. Now we have an immense shortage, of course, in the production of merino wool, which in consequence has risen by nearly 100 per cent. in the last fifteen months. We may look forward, therefore, to a time of great success, and there is every hope and chance of New South Wales jumping ahead into a much greater position what with the price of wool, and the increased production of gold and other commodities. In fact, in the next twenty years we may look to almost doubling the population of New South Wales and its exports and imports. Sir Julian Salomons alluded to his friendship with that most admirable man Sir Alfred Stephen, whom I knew for a long time and frequently met. No purer hearted and nobler gentleman ever lived in the Colony of New South Wales. It is such men as he that formed the backbone of the Colony. I hope I may be allowed to say that in Mr. Stephen, our lecturer, we have a reproduction of the old stock.

The Rev. Canon A. W. Pain: I have very few qualifications for speaking on this occasion except that I am on the one hand an Englishman to the backbone and on the other a very grateful and loyal colonist of New South Wales. Something has been said about the salubrity of the Colony. Let me, without being too personal, present myself as one who went there thirty-two years ago with the supposition on the part of my medical adviser that I had only a few months to live. My health has been given back to me thoroughly and substantially through my residence there, which is I suppose the very best gift a man can have on earth, and I also obtained there the next best gift—an admirable wife. When you, sir, spoke of this as a New South Wales audience, I could not help thinking what a good thing it would be if it were almost exclusively English, for during my short visit here—the only one I have paid

since 1867—I have occasionally found some slight ignorance regarding New South Wales. This is a paper which I hope will be extensively read. Mr. Stephen has exhibited an amount of modesty that is very creditable to him, but really he could have trumpeted New South Wales a little more than he did, though he might not have spoken with such exquisite taste. It was with great pleasure I noticed he put in the forefront the matters of religion. I am sure the audience will allow me to say that the Church of England in New South Wales and in Australia generally owes a very great deal to the unbounded help and the liberal support and personal service of the Hon. Septimus A. Stephen. He made allusion to his membership of synods. I should like to say that whilst we are all looking forward eagerly to the accomplishment of the Federation of the Colonies the Church of England in Australia was federated in 1872, and as a member of the diocesan, provincial, and general synods Mr. Stephen has played a very active and valuable part. There was no very special and distinct reference in the paper to the legal profession, though reference has been made to that most eminent and dearly loved of men Sir Alfred Stephen. I may say that in New South Wales we all consider both branches of the legal profession are adorned with men who would hold their own anywhere—men who are trusted implicitly and are held in the highest respect. This is equally true of the bench. I should say the example of Sir Alfred Stephen has been as lasting as it has been valuable. On the subject of education, I may perhaps say that if I had been speaking I might have put a little more emphasis on the possibilities for religious instruction that are accorded us in the Public Instruction Act, which differs considerably from anything in the Acts of some of the other Colonies. I have so constantly heard that primary education throughout Australia is secular that I always say, when I have the opportunity, that that is not the case in New South Wales, where there is a certain amount of religious teaching given by the State teachers and there is special religious instruction given by the clergy and others to a large number of children belonging to the Church of England. In that respect I have found more than one Englishman turning with something of interest to what one has been able to say on the matter, feeling it is just within the range of possibility that the provisions of our Act are on the whole worthy the consideration of Englishmen who are not entirely satisfied with the Board School system.

Mr. R. E. Finlay: While I have listened with great pleasure to

Mr. Stephen's lecture, I confess to being a little bit disappointed. Knowing his powers of graphic description, I should have liked him to tell us something of the life of the Colony; how Australia, and New South Wales particularly as the Mother Colony, is part of England, as much as Scotland or the Isle of Wight, and the same thoughts and feelings which agitate England find an echo in Australia, throbbing in our brains and pulsating through our hearts. I should have liked him also to tell us something of the solidarity of the Empire as exemplified by the recent action of our countrymen from beyond the seas. I happened to be in New South Wales fifteen years ago when the contingent went out to the Soudan, and I was sorry I could not be present on a similar occasion a month ago when a similar great wave of loyalty broke over Australia. Time was when the loyalty of the Colonies was rather sorely tried, but all that is over now. We are neither Conservative nor Liberal out there; but we are all Imperialists.

The CHAIRMAN (The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.). You will perhaps allow me to say a few concluding words. It is quite clear that Mr. Stephen's modesty has prevented him going fully into all the points connected with his subject; yet he has been successful in drawing out some valuable information and sentiments from other speakers. It was not at all unnatural that my friend Mr. Stephen should open his address by the reference to a race-meeting, and on that subject he might have told us that we owe a good deal in this country to Australian racing and that we may owe a great deal more, as I believe we are about to adopt the starting-gate here. When I was at Sydney I used to watch him walking about the paddock evidently in deep thought and as though he were in possession of some great mystery, which I presume was "the tip" he was so ready to deliver when the race was over. Unfortunately, I never could catch him before the race took place. But to-night it is not so much on the lighter part of life in the Colony we are thinking as of the important part which New South Wales has played, and is playing, and will in the future play in the fortunes of our Empire and of the world. I thought there were some words in the paper that seemed to hint that responsible government had not at all times been exactly a success, but when we consider what the people of New South Wales have done—how they have created a country, small perhaps as yet in population but in every other respect like this vastly populated country of England; how they have created a system of education that has won the encomiums of the Reverend Canon and of the world; how

they have built churches and beautified their cities in a way that commands universal admiration ; how they have succeeded in creating a public opinion that is of the utmost importance to the Empire —when, I say, we consider these things we must admit that they have in large part been the fruits of responsible government. Responsibility in an individual brings out his best powers, and in a State responsibility or responsible government brings out the greatest powers and the true character of its people. Of New South Wales we may certainly say that we are proud of the manner in which her leading men have conducted her affairs and placed her in so high a position. Sir Julian Salomons has pointed out the importance of Australia's position on the map of the world. Given some years, Australia must be an influencing power in the southern hemisphere, and surely it is something for us in our day to be thankful for, that that power will be used mainly upon the same lines that these little islands have used their opportunities. At the close of the century we may be very proud as Imperialists to think that so large a portion of the world which on the map is coloured red will be actuated by a desire for freedom in its truest sense and a desire to maintain law and order and good government, and I feel perfectly certain that that never could have taken place in the Colonies of the British Empire had not those at home—slowly, perhaps not always of their own judgment—accorded to those Colonies the rights of self-government. Allusion has been made, of course, to the splendid manner in which Australia and the other Colonies have come forward to help this country at a great crisis in its history. They have sent men who already have made their names known in the war, and I doubt not that before the war is over we all of us, especially those who have had the slightest connection with Australia or New Zealand, will be proud of those of our fellow subjects who have gone to do battle by the side of our troops. Mr. Stephen has alluded to another side of the character of New South Wales, and has very rightly laid some stress on the manner in which great difficulties have been met and overcome, pointing out how in the midst of those great difficulties the character of New South Wales was never suffered to diminish. During all that happened in the last few years, no one ever doubted the soundness of New South Wales. Now she reaps her reward. A previous speaker mentioned that the signs were very favourable of a return of prosperity to the pastoral industry. We all hope that those upon whom the bad times fell may share in those good times, but what I want specially to insist upon is that no temporary difficulties did

in any way affect the character of the people and the Colony, so that those who had invested in New South Wales securities or properties never had any real reason to apprehend that their capital was in danger. It is a pleasure to come here and hear my friend Mr. Stephen speak on this or any other topic. I know there is no man who brings a more careful consideration to all that he undertakes; I only hope for the sake of the Empire that he does not intend to remain on this side, though we shall always be glad to see him here, and that when he goes back to Sydney he will help to keep up the close connection that has always existed between these parts of the Empire. I believe we shall all go away with the conviction that New South Wales has a future of which any land may be proud. I will now ask you to give a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Stephen for his paper.

Mr. Stephen: I thank you very much for the way in which you have received what I said. I have nothing to add in reply, because the only charge, apparently, is that I have not said enough. If you only knew how much I have left out that I did intend to say you would understand that I only desired to consider your feelings and not keep you here too long. I think New South Wales owes a great deal to its having had the privilege of the example of men like Lord Jersey—an example of sincerity and earnestness in all that they undertook that has been of incalculable benefit to Australia, and I am not ashamed to admit a sense of my own deep personal obligation to him in that respect.

Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.: I travelled up from Warwickshire to-day on purpose to listen to this paper, which has been so admirably written and delivered by my friend Mr. Stephen. The discussion has been very interesting, and the subject has been well threshed out. I suppose I am about the oldest Colonist in this room, for I landed in Sydney in 1839—a very young man, without parents, and without friends. I had to fight my own way in the Colony. I have heard many remarks in this excellent paper that have come home to me with much force of feeling. He has mentioned dear Bishop Broughton. No man owes a deeper debt of gratitude to that great prelate than I do. He made a man of me, for he married me—the best thing I ever did in my life, and I am deeply grateful to him for having assisted at that interesting event. I have a deep feeling towards that great Colony which has made me what I am. I am a pioneer, a squatter, a settler—anything you like, but I am a constant friend of Australia. You won't mind my telling you that I own at this moment the property which I

discovered in 1841. Now, I rise to propose a vote of thanks to the noble lord in the chair. His lordship may possibly remember my having had the honour of meeting him at his father-in-law's house in Warwickshire a very few weeks before he went out as Governor of New South Wales. I took the liberty of telling him he would have a very happy time, and I believe I was perfectly right in what I said, and I can tell him that, although I have not been there since he went out as Governor, it was a matter of deep regret to everybody in New South Wales when they heard he was returning. I have known most of our Governors, and have admired them all. I don't believe we ever had a bad Governor in our Australian Colonies. Lord Jersey has left behind him a name that will be long and gratefully remembered in New South Wales. I beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to his lordship for presiding on this occasion.

The CHAIRMAN: I am very much obliged to you for the vote of thanks, and as regards Sir Arthur Hodgson's enthusiastic praise of myself I may mention that there is at least one point of connection between us, and that is, that we were both made magistrates of Warwickshire on the same day.

THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, when a paper on "Tasmania: Primitive, Present, and Future," was read by the Hon. Sir Philip Oakley Fysh, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for the Colony.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 29 Fellows had been elected, viz. 9 Resident, 20 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

W. J. Hill Cathrine, Edward B. Gawne, John Halliday, Augustus Hubbuck, Walter G. Klein, August Larsen, Hector MacDonald, Duncan Mackinnon, Arthur R. Pontifex.

Non-resident Fellows:—

T. E. Leslie Alldridge (Gold Coast Colony), George C. Anderson (Hong Kong), Oscar L. Bickford (Canada), Dyson Blair (Ceylon), J. McLeavy Brown, C.M.G. (Corea), Alfred Campbell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (New South Wales), A. Rutter Clarke (South Australia), Robert Cooke (Hong Kong), Major Arthur H. Festing, D.S.O. (West Africa), T. F. Hough (Hong Kong), Henry S. Howell (Canada), W. H. Langley, B.L. (British Columbia), Farquhar Mackinnon (Rhodesia), James McKie (Hong Kong), John R. Quain (Canada), Arthur E. Scholefield (Lagos), George Halford Smith (Rhodesia), John Taylor (British Honduras), F. B. Trude (Western Australia), Claude H. Walker (United States).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The names of Mr. F. H. Dangar, on behalf of the Council, and Mr. W. G. Devon Astle, on behalf of the Fellows, were submitted and approved as Auditors of the Accounts of the Institute for the past year, in accordance with Rule 48.

The CHAIRMAN: On looking at the records of the Institute, I find that on May 14, 1889—one of the few occasions I have not been

present at the meetings of the Institute, for I was then on a voyage to South Africa—a very interesting paper was read by a distinguished Tasmanian, Sir Edward Braddon, who was then Agent-General for the Colony in this country. Nearly eleven years have passed, and now I have the pleasure and the privilege of introducing another distinguished Tasmanian, who also acts as Agent-General for the same beautiful Colony. It is unnecessary for me, before this audience, to do more than mention the name of Sir Philip Fysh, whom I will now ask to read his paper on

TASMANIA: PRIMITIVE, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

A HAND-BOOK of Australia giving the statistical records of the five Colonies does not include Tasmania, yet she has an importance in the Australasian group of Governments, and a great future in the Commonwealth of Australia. We may find interest in recounting some of the incidents of her foundation as a Colony and of that progress which gives great hope of her future importance; all of which should be found under the announced title of this paper, "Tasmania: primitive, present, and future," the infancy, youth, and manhood of a distant offshoot of the Empire.

PRIMITIVE.

The Dutch were not always chargeable with the *vis inertiæ* so characteristic of them in later centuries. Among the first and most enterprising of mariners, powerful at sea, brave of heart, strong of limb, and even more so of purpose, they led the van of colonisation and found their way to lands hitherto unknown. They enriched the western world with oriental treasures, braved the dangers of unknown tracts of ocean, of perils from savages in dark regions of the earth, visited in frail barques which now would be condemned as coal hulks.

Not satisfied with their achievements in the Orient, they manned their ships with intrepid hearts bent on further discoveries, sought for and found new continents, and starting afresh from the Dutch settlement of Mauritius, reached the west coast of Tasmania in 1642. Abel Janzoon Tasman, a Netherlander, whose country will ever be famous for its resistance to the persecuting Duke d'Alva, and to whose people the world is in everlasting debt for its immense sacrifices in the early struggles for civil and religious liberties, has added to our obligations the discovery of Van Diemen's Land firstly

so called, now more euphoniously and in honour of the discoverer called Tasmania.

We know little of the land and the natives in possession until early in this century, but Tasman's log records an existing population from the fact of steps being cut with sharp instruments as ladders in trees whose bole at their base had a girth of from 12 to 15 feet, and stretched upwards for 60 feet to the first branch. The aborigines climbed by the cut steps to reach the nests. That, and the fact of fires being seen, is the record of pre-historic man in Tasmania.

They remained in undisturbed possession until the island was again visited. Captain Cook, the great circumnavigator, gave to us the second page of history in the year 1777, and marked his visit by planting a memorial cross of wood on land in Adventure Bay.

Botany Bay, in New South Wales, having been colonised by the English in 1788, expeditions were fitted out from thence by intrepid explorers. Amongst the more noteworthy was the venturesome Bass, surgeon of His Majesty's ship *Reliance*. He rounded Cape Howe and Wilson's Promontory, points of the mainland, and by sailing through the straits, now named "Bass" after him, determined the island character of Tasmania in 1797. Then it was that he made entry into the northern river Tamar, and taking possession on behalf of His Majesty, gathered together eighty blacks under the Union Jack and enrolled them as British subjects. His presents to them were looking glasses, two handkerchiefs, and a tomahawk. The natives danced around the glasses astonished at the reflection. Unfortunately they tried to annex British property from the boats, and in self-defence were fired upon, and one native was killed.

The French had visited Tasmania in immediately preceding years, and fortunately for us they assumed that it was part of the mainland. Separated as it was ultimately found to be from British possessions on the mainland possibly they had a first claim, and to make ours doubly sure Lieutenant Bowen hastened in 1803 to hoist the Union Jack in the river Derwent, and then settled there the first white people as colonists. Thus we came into possession of an island corresponding in territorial area with Ireland, with nearly seventeen millions of acres; a land of a hundred mountains, towering from 1,000 to 5,000 feet in height.

Looking westward from Heemskirk and Zeehan Mountains, so named after the discoverers' ships, I have indulged my fancy by

attempts to recall the scene as it appeared to Tasman, unable even in a slight degree to realise what it was to those hardy Norsemen. They had groped their way in unexplored seas, sailing on and on day after day until days extended into months, and at last they were rewarded. They added to the map of the world the new territory which rose in that glorious panorama before them, where pinnacle on pinnacle of lofty heights silhouette the sky. Such journeys as those of Tasman, Cook, Magellan and a long roll of navigating heroes, are worthy to be ranked with the victories of Drake and Hawkins among the deeds "which won the Empire." Tasman on that morning of his discovery looking seaward was 6,000 miles from any shore westward, and unknown leagues distant from the Frigid Zone of the Antarctic. The tale of Columbus and the west is repeated in Tasman and his eastern discoveries.

It is sad to think that, of all the achievements of pioneer Dutchmen with Van Tromp at their head, their country has retained so small a heritage. Happily for our race the deeds done by Drake and Hawkins in the Spanish main laid the foundation of our Colonial Empire.

Two centuries and a half have rolled by, and standing last January on the peaks first sighted by Tasman, I could recall what I had lately seen of the country in my travels north, west and south, three hundred miles, to reach that spot. In the immediate vicinity lies a township now reached by railway from a port thirty miles distant south, and shortly to be connected by another railway, with a port due north ninety miles. The steam tram traverses its streets, and steam power gives evidence of activity in all directions, chimney-shafts rear their tall heads indicative of mining industries, railway branches find their sinuous way into the hundred contiguous valleys and climb the mountains to reach the mineral treasure which has for ages awaited man's enterprise, and 20,000 people find homes where ten years ago the country was unexplored.

Mountain tops and mists obscured my distant view, but my long journey had revealed to me how plenteously nature had endowed the land, divided it into prairie, pasture, timber and mineral country. Hundreds of rivers and tributary streams, valleys enriched with floral beauty, forests of giant and graceful timber, glades of native flowers and fruit, beauteous insects, hill-sides aglow with the golden tints of the wattle blossom and fresh from the hands of nature, the perfumed breeze, all contribute to make it a delectable land.

In the mountains we find the white flowering grass-tree, in the valleys a wealth of fern life, from tall aspiring tree fern to maiden hair, violet like hiding from view in shady dells, blue daisy, prickly acacia, native holly, Tasmanian laurel, kangaroo apple developed from a blue blossom, great red lily, native pepper, mountain berries, the medicinal sassafras, and ancient myrtle trees, often overgrown with ferns living as parasites on topmost trunk and branches, the graceful shady blackwood tree, so elegant for furniture, grassy plains, verdant hills, craggy rocks, and with minerals the wealth of the Indies in her lap, a very storehouse of nature's grandeur and beauties which have for untold ages been preparing the way for man's abode. Tasman found it desolate, intelligent labour has made it a busy hive of industry.

It is not fitting that I should dismiss the native tribes from our thoughts by the mere fact that from a country such as I have now described they disappeared for ever in the advancing tide of civilisation. Their history, with diminishing importance, ran side by side with that of the early settlers for fifty years.

For the South Sea Islanders nature has provided; planting, cultivating and ripening their food so that "they toil not, neither do they spin nor gather into barns." How different it was in Tasmania; it could not in its primitive state support a large population. A fungus known as the bread fruit of the natives, and the kangaroo, wallaby, and wombat were there, and fish, all to be had by the spear trap and the practice of amphibious habits; but the race was poor in physique, neglectful and remorseless of infant female life. Each tribe was in perpetual war with the next, between whom a river or a mountain was the only line of demarcation. They were exposed to the inclemency of the weather, an animal skin being their only, if any, clothing; attacked by catarrh and pneumonia the mortality must have been abnormally high, and judging by the paucity of numbers found there by us, they were a doomed race.

Great efforts for their protection were put forth. Proclamations of His Majesty were made by rudely painted pictures fastened upon trees intended to explain that if white shot black the former would be hanged, and if black speared white the black would be hanged. Many were docile, but the villanies of bushrangers drew upon the settlers a vengeance without discrimination, causing an effort so early as 1830 to collect all the tribes. Government spent £30,000 and engaged 3,000 persons in a cordon stretched across the island called the black line or Black War, but it was a complete

failure; one man and one boy being the only captives, and they by accident.

Among very many settlers who were true friends of the black, one man stands out with a history which is a memorial of good deeds. The black man's friend was G. A. Robinson, a bricklayer by trade, and a noble-souled philanthropist: he trusted them, he and his wife lived with them for a time, and by moral suasion he brought them, through many a hair-breadth escape himself, to camp around his home in Hobart. Their counselior and protector, his ascendancy became complete. Truganini a native woman was companion to Robinson in his journeys among the blacks. She had lived long enough at peace with white people to respect their purposes. Mr. Bonwick writes of her:—"Her mind was of no ordinary kind. Fertile in expedient, sagacious in council, courageous in difficulty, she had the wisdom and fascinations of the serpent, the intrepidity and nobility of the Royal ruler of the desert."

When collected, they were fed, clothed, and protected in native quarters and medically comforted under the care of an Imperial Superintendent. The remnant of their number in 1835 was but 203 souls. From a mortality point such paternal care appears to have been a failure, as their number in 1847 was reduced to 47. The last male native, called King Billy, became a whaling hand among sailors, adopted their vices and succumbed to excesses in 1869. Truganini or Trucanini lived to the fairly ripe old age for an aboriginal of 65, she was a constant visitor to my fruit garden, and delighted in and indulged much in the freedom of many other gardens, until she ended by her death the last chapter of her race in the year 1876. An occasional aboriginal skull is unearthed, but the practice of Tasmanian natives was to cremate their dead.

From the settlement of troubles with the blacks is only a stage to the closing scenes of bushranging life. It was only while Tasmania remained in its primitive condition that so fair a land of promise could be the dumping ground for British human failures.

Free emigrants pursued their avocations in solitudes broken only by the occasional screech of the owl or the white plumaged cockatoo, or the plaintive call of the mope hawk. With few neighbours to associate with for protection these pioneer colonists went forth to work taking the gun as the companion of the plough, occasionally having to protect their property from lawlessness and their lives from natives. The social future of the country was being marred by continued arrivals of Britain's criminals. With such present

conditions and future prospects, Tasmanian colonists joined with those on the main land, in a "solemn league and covenant" to agitate against the transportation system. The Home Government, after ten years of indifference to appeals, finally abandoned transportation in 1853.

Then a new impetus was noticeable in all pursuits of life, the canker was healed, and the discovery of gold in California in 1849 and in Australia in 1850 had attracted the undesirable population from Tasmania, and half a century of years have purged the country. Hundreds who would now be dismissed with a caution under the First Offender's Act, were from fifty to a hundred years ago sent to Botany Bay and Tasmania. Most of them have made positions and lived lives which warrant a pride of place among the Queen's subjects in any part of the world. Many an erring youth of those days has reason to be thankful for his opportunities in Tasmania. The number of male criminals last year in gaol were fewer than 70, and of females only a few of the abandoned or drunken types. The hateful past is forgotten, nothing remains but ruins of court houses, gaols razed to their foundations, a few tombs on Dead Island; and fern trees of great beauty, blackberry bushes, wattle trees, and a profusion of white raspberry canes mark the former penal settlements which are now attractive to visitors only for their beauty of situation and the rusticity of their character.

Visitors may however enjoy a cycling tour over many hundred miles of well constructed and graded roads, happily the only mark which Imperial prison labour has left.

In primitive times, from which my address must soon pass to Tasmania of the present, there was a continued lack of legal currency. The Spanish dollar was dumped, a piece blocked out of the centre thus making one into two coins, the larger or dumped dollar passing for 3*s.* 9*d.* and the piece for 1*s.* 3*d.*; paper money was made by whosoever had neither silver nor copper. Any well-to-do citizen could pass his paper promise to pay for a few pence, and copper or bronze tokens passing current for a penny were imported and paid out as change, doing duty also as an advertisement of the shop-keeper whose name they bore. A bottle of rum was known to have passed by one possessor to another as the equivalent of 20*s.*, a truly liquid security. Kangaroo meat was delivered at the Government stores at the rate of 1,000 lbs. per month often as a substitute for wholesome beeves and bread when wheat was an importation from India at 12*s.* 6*d.* a bushel.

In civil and church matters things were alike primitive. Trial

by jury was unknown, and a reverend ecclesiastic, better known as Bobby Knopwood for his rollicking joviality, announced his services "weather permitting," the congregation was called by blows of an iron hammer upon an iron barrel, the clergyman and genial folk adjourning to a neighbouring hotel after service for conviviality.

There is little to chronicle of religious movement in those days; rival claims of ecclesiastics marred much of their usefulness, and arrested the progress of social intercourse and mutual respect which now exists between members of all the churches. At one time it was impossible to secure spiritual oversight of the prisoners by Anglican or Roman Catholic clergymen; the State fell back upon Wesleyan religious instructors. The presbytery of Scotland had to meet the narrow sectarianism of officials who called upon it to prove its title to recognition; it was clerically asserted "that opening the door to two co-existing establishments would shortly admit others and thus prepare the way for the distraction of all."

It certainly led to the endowment of all, and for a time public revenue was used to support both true and false religion, the payments being on a *per capita* basis. To their honour I record that branches of some Nonconformist churches declined participation, and trusted to the contributions of their people with marked success. The advent of Congregationalism in Tasmania was in 1831, whence Sunday school activity has had an ever thriving life.

The cause of education was espoused by the Government under the school inspectorship of a son of Dr. Arnold of Rugby fame, and contentions of creed having been overcome denominational schools were established with Government grants *per capita*. The educational tree then planted has grown into the satisfactory proportions of our present system under School Boards. That system in Tasmania preceded by some years its Imperial imitation in Great Britain, and has borne good fruit.

Tasmania was proclaimed independent of New South Wales in 1825. After enjoying so fully the blessings and liberties of a free constitution the early form of Government appears primitive indeed. That form was a Governor with a council of fifteen, all Governor's nominees. Taxes were sometimes imposed illegally, and the Governor's influence interposed both in civil and criminal proceedings. Opposition was aroused, and the well-known canon of political economy, "no taxation without representation," was the watchword. Meetings in the theatre denounced the illegal taxation, the Governor was defeated, and the obnoxious attempt ended in a fizzle.

No lawyers vexed the people with taxed bills of costs, a capable draughtsman plied the duties of Boniface at the only hotel at Launceston, and prepared legal documents for litigants.

There was a lamentable want of judgment by the Imperial authorities in the selection of early Lieutenant-Governors, who too often acted as magistrate and jury rolled into one. The historian, after recounting the idiosyncracies of one of these officers, charges much of the unnecessary hardships of pioneer and aboriginal life to this primitive administration of the law.

There was a press, but for long it was limited to a *Government Gazette*, which merely promulgated Government information and was controlled by a Lieutenant-Governor, who fettered public speaking and publications. Press freedom was won there as elsewhere by much personal sacrifice, the offences being expiated by fines and imprisonment. The first newspapers were puerile products, their publication was a farce, politics were forbidden, there were no attempts at literature, the contents being one or two Government advertisements, the feat of a pedestrian, the longevity of a Jamaica black dying at the ago of 140, and the weight of Daniel Lambert, 728 lbs., eulogy of the Government, one criminal trial, one ship arrived, two births and one marriage. I do not exonerate the early press from the occasional scurrility which too often was the harbinger of a good cause. Lampoon and frothy denunciation, malice, envy and all uncharitableness became innoxious, and prepared the way for a press now conducted upon lines of culture and enlightenment.

In primitive days 350,000 acres were granted to a public company on a rental valuation represented by the capital sum of £9,376, land grants were made for services to the Crown, for the introduction of capital, and for the numerous compensations Government found it convenient to award.

Sir John and Lady Franklin with characteristic energy became the first overland explorers in Tasmania, acomplishing the journey from Hobart to the west coast with bullock teams, their absence for several weeks being cause for much anxiety.

The public conveyance between Hobart and the northern city of Launceston, 120 miles, was by tandem accomplishing 40 miles a day, the practicability of the journey and the likelihood of meeting bushrangers being the subject of considerable betting.

The enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race was not dormant in those early days, the staple product of wool (now annually of the value of £18,000,000 exported from Australia) was first exported

from Tasmania in 1821 by Henry Hopkins who by public advertisement offered 4*d.* per lb. for wool which hitherto had been burnt. Examples of similar foresight and usefulness may be found the world over. Sir Titus Salt utilised the neglected lustrous fibres of South American goat wool, revolutionised the trade in fabrics, made Bradford possible, and founded the township, mills, and parks of Saltaire. Wedgwood found Staffordshire pottery-ware a crude and inconsiderable trade, elevated it into a fine art, revolutionised the markets of Europe, and placed his wares in the forefront of production. So the Hopkins venture with wool lives as a memorial in Tasmania of what the craft and intelligence of one man may do towards founding the opulence of a new country.

Another example of enterprise and self-reliance in Tasmanian early history is worthy of record here. It arose from the necessity for labour to find fresh fields. The free labourer was hopelessly competing with convict labour, and in Tasmania were found men prepared to again move further afield on a recolonising effort. The pioneers of the Empire too often lay the foundations regardless of personal cost. In that foundation peace hath its victims as well as war. Mr. Gellibrand and Mr. Batman had offered in 1827 to the Government of New South Wales, of which the present Colony of Victoria was an unknown and far outlying part, to find capital and men for the foundation of pastoral pursuits in Victoria. The former was a solicitor of repute, and the latter had already been employed by Government in an attempt to civilise the aboriginal natives of Tasmania, and now approached Lieutenant-Governor Colonel George Arthur by an address recounting the results of an expedition he had commanded to Port Phillip (Victoria) to establish an extensive pastoral establishment and combine therewith the civilisation of the natives. Gellibrand and Batman went, the former never to return, and we know not even where his bones are laid.

The expedition started on May 12, 1835; Batman in charge of seven New South Wales natives. The natives of Port Phillip were alarmed at the barque moving like an apparition over the waters. They decamped, but Batman found twenty-one women and twenty-four children whom he entrapped with guile, ornamenting each with a necklace and giving presents of looking-glasses, scissors, knives, and tomahawks and to each a pair of blankets. Seven days after his presents had the desired effect, and he was in communication with the chief and men of the tribe. Weapons were exchanged in token of friendship, the chief carrying Batman's gun and Batman the chief's spear. Then he was introduced to the

whole dusky tribe, explained his intention to buy land of them and to settle with his wife and seven daughters. The chief went with him and marked the boundaries of the agreed purchase, and Batman wrote a deed describing the boundaries of the land and the consideration. The deed commences with, and throughout is expressed in, legal jargon.

"This Indenture witnesseth between Jagajaga, Jagajaga, Jajajaga (evidently three of one tribe all of the Smith family) Cooloolock, Bemgarie, Yan Yan, Moowhip, Monmarmolar, all signing by their mark, and John Batman signing in full, sealed and delivered the deed, which recited also the consideration for the said lands, gifts annually to their heirs, executors, and assigns for ever." One does not ask were the natives laughing up their sleeve, for they eschewed sleeves, but it reads like a burlesque; indenture, the edges duly indented, enfeofment, first and second parties, seal, delivery, consideration, and especially named, the pocket handkerchiefs for those "little vulgar boys." The consideration might be worth £30, and the 100,000 acres of land, if valued at 10*s.* per acre, £50,000. Within 60 years a frontage for a public company's offices in Collins Street, Melbourne, has realised £250,000.

The attempt at the annexation of Port Phillip by Tasmania, so young a child of the Empire, sixty-four years ago, was bold but fruitless. The treaty with the natives was disallowed by the Imperial Government, but it is a record of early Tasmanian documents as amusing and technical as the object lesson is unique which was painted as a proclamation from Britain's King to a handful of black subjects.

Thus comes into the primitive history of Tasmania what is now the Colony of Victoria with 1,300,000 inhabitants, important cities, £7,000,000 sterling of annual revenue, its proportion of £160,000,000 sterling of Australian trade and of 10,000,000 tons of shipping which annually enter the ports of the seven Australasian Governments.

Among the profitable pursuits of the early settlers was the whale fishery inaugurated in 1791. It employed a large tonnage of ships and proportionately a number of men, and provided at one time an annual value for export of £137,000. That pursuit no longer pays. Whales are plentiful in Australasian waters, but sperm oil has been superseded by lubricants of little comparative money value, and capital and men once so employed have turned attention to other enterprise and found ample compensation for the loss of the fisheries.

Even more important than whaling values has been that of timber. In 1854 extensive demands for mining and for building in Victoria gave a Tasmanian export valued at £443,000 for the year. The product has since fallen to inconsiderable importance, but once again it thrives. Fresh enterprise has found new, and reopened old markets, and mill owners are fully employed. Suitable in price, durability, and quality, it has been proved for railway sleepers and road paving. A characteristic of Tasmanian timber is the great height of trees before the first branch is reached. It has enabled a supply for the Admiralty Pier extension works at Dover, of piles cut 108 feet long free from branch. Keels for ships are cut in one piece. Trees with 140 feet run to the first branch are not uncommon. Giant trees are everywhere in the forest, they rise in couples and quadrupally, are often crowding together with boles having a circumference of twenty feet at six feet from the ground. One such has been specially marked by Lady Lefroy on the Kermandie River. Its height 253 feet to the first limb, girth 38 feet at 6 feet from the ground, a fine specimen of sound and comparatively young timber. At the mills hard by, there have been cut from one tree 27,200 feet super of sound market timber, giving a present market value of £80 for a tree. The virgin forest is worth a visit. Springy moss undergrowth from which spring tree ferns, parasitic ferns overgrowing the logs of timber which storms have blown down, and rising perpendicularly from this undergrowth and débris a score of immense trees to the acre, the sun shut out by the umbrella like upper foliage of the monsters.

Charles Darwin visiting Hobart in those early days writes in 1832, "I found Hobart a poor place!" The wheels of time grind slowly. Evolution has been working out the inevitable in Tasmania. The survival of the fittest may not always be apparent, but that principle asserts its rule by results not to be mistaken.

The Present.

A century has passed since Tasmania entered upon that later period of primitive existence to which so far my address has called attention, but surely the present justifies the possession by Briton's sons of that primitive land.

I stay not to attempt to justify all the means which have been used to secure its possession. It is sad to think of a race which has finished its course and has no more pages of history, time having

closed with it for ever; but I cannot reconcile the exceeding beauty and wealth of that land with any claim to permanent possession by a handful of men—ignorant, useless, and barbaric—alike incapable of its present enjoyment or of preparing the way for a higher form of life. Nature is doubtless wastefully prolific, but does not create without an object.

Tasmania has possibilities for the maintenance of millions of the human race, but treasures which mountains conceal and which land will yield to husbandry are for those who explore and who put in the plough, and 234 aboriginal natives have given place to 180,000 Britons who already collect £1,000,000 sterling of annual revenue and have accumulated, of private and public wealth, £50,000,000 sterling.

The native lived out life's little span, and left nothing for future generations but tribal hatred, his spear, and his barbaric nature. In his place there now thrives a people who have added wealth to beauty and endowed the future with a heritage of institutions which the experience and struggles of centuries have won for England.

The transition from darkness to dawn has been slow, the vicissitudes of Government and people many, the toil of pioneers in primeval forests prolonged and severe, the endurance of explorers of unknown regions of the country great, and the country has now a new aspect. The native and his dialects give place to the language of Milton and Shakespeare; dumped dollars and rum-bottle currency to modern coinage. Barter gives way to the bill of exchange and established banks, the tandem passenger cart to the steam horse. Kangaroos have gone back into the forest lands, and in their place are lowing herds and bleating sheep. Wattle-and-dab huts have been removed for mansions and public buildings with claims to architectural beauty. An early Governor built his residence in the plainest style and of wood, with port holes like windows; this, with many similar barbaric structures, has disappeared, giving place to the modern Government House, a model of architecture with pride of place for style and position on the River Derwent, outvying all Government residences in Australia.

Our rivers are now spanned by numerous bridges, where formerly swift and often swollen rivers had to be swum a dozen times in a journey of eighty miles. Lighthouses illuminate the maritime highway. Cable news from Europe despatched overnight reaches us the next morning, and our mail bags are delivered in thirty-two days in place of spasmodic arrivals six months after dat

While liberally aiding the developments of agriculture, commerce, and mining, the Government has been mindful of culture, art, and science.

Under the Education Act of 1858 a Council was formed, and funds were provided for assisting primary education, with exhibitions to superior schools. Many of the lads and lasses have been lifted from the lowest rungs of the social ladder into culture, attainment, and permanent well-being, and the educational pedestal of the community supported. Technical schools supply, as far as practicable, the course of South Kensington, and Schools of Mines and Metallurgy are endowed in mining localities where practical mining, assaying, and alchymy are taught.

Upon the foundations laid by the Council of Education there were reared the Tasmanian scholarships tenable for four years and held at a British University. These scholarships have recently given place to a Tasmanian University. Tasmania advances with the times, and will not be outstripped in the educational race. New Zealand, New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria all founded Universities in the days of sparse populations, and in the storm-beaten island, Iona, Columbia maintained a seat of learning and kept the lamp of knowledge burning through trials and tribulations of which the nineteenth century people of Australia have no experience. Let judgment be suspended. The University is a popular institution and offers possibilities for all aspirants. We cannot yet boast of bursaries, but if there be any Thomas Carlyles in Tasmania they can reach University privileges.

The Royal Society, Art Gallery, and Museum exercise their influences in the community, and the object lessons of the latter are growing into prominence.

The exported value of metals in 1893 had rapidly run up from an inconsiderable amount to £400,000, in 1898 to £878,000, and in 1899 to £1,500,000; and this year bids fair to exceed that value. From the first shipment of tin until now there has been an output of 80,000 tons, which at present value figures out £8,000,000 sterling, and gold mines have yielded £4,000,000 sterling. One tin mine has paid £1,500,000 in dividends, a gold mine £700,000, and another £200,000. The amount paid in mining dividends annually exceeds £300,000, and it is calculated that there is ore in sight of the value of £30,000,000 sterling. Several gold mines paid handsome dividends for a time, and then, losing the reef, more capital is being expended to reach to lower depths. The Chums, New Native Youth, Pinafore, and Volunteer—all dividend-

paying mines at one time—are of that character. They, with the Briseis, Brothers Home, Arba, Ormuz, Anchor, and others represent the gold and tin mining companies, to which may be added silver and lead mines, such as the Silver Queen and Moonta, paying smaller yet continuous dividends, and numerous mines worked by private parties and on tribute which feed the Smelting Works at Zeehan.

The history of the Western Silver Mine is unique. No part of its capital of £15,000 has been called up. It has been self-supporting with 31,000 tons of ore sold at an average of £12 13*s.* 10*d.* per ton, which has yielded 95·30 ozs. of silver per ton, and of lead 53·33 per cent.

Kindred with such results are the figures of a gold mine, which with capital called up of £400 has paid £70,000 in dividends, and another with capital called up of £2,300 has paid £60,000 in dividends.

Mt. Lyell with ten smelters shows 11,000,000 tons of ore in sight to a depth of 500 feet. The kernel of this mountain is rich in copper, yielding also silver and gold, and so far has been but partially explored, but bids fair to astound the world with its richness, magnitude, and duration.

Mr. Kayser, of Mount Bischoff fame, has measured the exposed area and depth of another tin discovery which promises to compete with Mount Bischoff for importance, and he values the metal at £4,000,000 sterling on a market-price of £100 per ton. In another direction (once an extensive alluvial gold-mining ground) capital is being subscribed to win the gold from the matrix which fed the alluvial ground.

From the tunnels prospected rich assays have been obtained. The alluvial finds included nuggets weighing respectively 140 ozs. and 240 ozs. Even the beds of the contiguous river have been proved gold-yielding.

Such developments have often been slow, for the Mount Bischoff Tin Mine was for years a drain on the shareholders, and the Golden Gate Reefs were fruitlessly prospected forty years ago; but patient waiting and capital expenditure on proved ground or lines of reef handsomely reward investors. The find of metals is continuous, and science, the laboratory, and machinery keep pace with ever-increasing need for methods to profitably utilise low-grade ores. Wealth abounds, a veritable Tom Tiddler's ground where every prospect pleases, where nature and artifice combine for man's comfort, where the liberties of the people are fully assured under a Constitution which is the pride of nations, and Tasmania is the abode of a happy, prosperous, and loyal people.

The harvest season in Tasmania is again near. The forests already resound with the axeman's steady blows and the sounds of crash after crash echo around the hills as the giants of the forests fall. Teams of oxen are dragging the timber to the numerous estates where it is split into suitable sizes for fruit growers' boxes. A million fruit and jam cases are now being prepared, and shortly the women and children will again be picking fruit in the orchards, and in your London shops will be displayed those attractive colours and qualities which mark the fruit of Tasmania. But a very small portion of the year's growth reaches Europe. Australian markets are the chief consumers, and lately Africa has come within reach of the trade. Six hundred thousand bushels of green fruit and an ever-increasing tonnage of canned fruit and jam are the annual export. Each apple orchard may carry 100 trees per acre, and each tree bears on an average one bushel annually. Some trees will each bear six bushels in favourable seasons, but occasional natural enemies in the orchard make it unwise to expect more. Half a crown per bushel on the tree is often considered a good price, but the transit charges spoil the profit, even when ten shillings per bushel is realised in London. The time will, however, come when Tasmania will place its apple crop in London at prices suitable for the million. The supply is capable of great increase, and you may pamper your taste with ruddy-cheeked fruit that is alike inviting in appearance and in taste. Hop culture also is likely to receive a stimulus. Trade under the Commonwealth will be absolutely free to the products of every Federated State, and thus incidentally locally-grown hops will be greatly advantaged.

If the spirits of the departed visit the earth what marvels may that of Tasman witness in the land of his discovery, scenes which cheer this closing year of the nineteenth century. A thousand miles of excellent roads and railways enmesh the country, rivers have been dredged, bar harbours have been opened, or are being opened, and teeming industries engage the people. The camp-fires of explorers and their camps are havens for bushmen, and nestling under the mountains which Tasman saw in 1642 are townships the homes of busy people winning annually increasing quantities of precious metals; and afar, in the older-settled districts and cities, are ever-changing scenes, machinery, mills, and manufactures rapidly overtaking the supply of all local needs.

English, Scotch, and Irish counties and districts give names to similar territorial divisions in Tasmania, such as Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Monmouth, Longford, Somerset, and others, while Beulah,

Paradise, Jerusalem, Jericho, and Lake Tiberias are mementoes of the pious reverence of early colonists for the old, old story. Mountains and rivers bear the names of Hugel, Read, Ramsay, Owen, Lyall, Huxley, and Murchison, the memory of whose great services to mankind we thus perpetuate.

In 1856 our present Constitution was granted, and following British reforms "freedom broadened slowly down from precedent to precedent," gives us a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council, both elected by the people. The third session of the twelfth Parliament closed last year. The Parliament has been a model of all the proprieties, for, although twenty ministries have discharged public duties and determined efforts are made to dislodge parties, Her Majesty's Government fears not and fares none the worse for changes. We know little of Conservative and Liberal lines of demarcation, Free Trader and Protectionist sink their differences in the financial exigencies of the Treasury: and Her Majesty's Opposition may be relied upon to check crude legislation, to exercise a careful watch over and prevent infringement of Parliamentary and Constitutional practices, and is ever ready devotedly to supply the place of a defeated administration, to relieve the Governor from all responsibility, and so maintain in far-off Tasmania the principle of the British Constitution, "the King can do no wrong."

In 1868 the practical separation of Church from State aid took place by almost universal consent, with the happy consequence that the acerbities of religious masterful contentions for ascendency have given place to the amenities of social life, and banished from Parliament religious discordant elements. £15,000 per annum, reserved by the Crown under our Constitution Act for purposes of religion, was commuted by payment of £100,000 to the governing bodies of the churches interested.

Whatever were the claims of the episcopal clergy at one time to paramountcy, and the value of their contention that recognition of the Presbyterian Church would lead to the distraction of all, the result of separation from the State has not been unsatisfactory. All are equally and successfully building up free churches upon the voluntary support of their votaries without any indecent scrambles in Parliament for loaves and fishes. Like Canute trying to set a bound to the ocean, the clergy

> Flourished aloft their theological birches,
> Bade innovation to keep out of the churches.

But innovation, voluntaryism, the Salvation Army, Primitive Methodists, and others are working out in Christian rivalry the great Master's command, and slums, by-ways, soldiers and sailors, are all reached. The people have become the well-wishers and supporters of all that is good in the practice of co-religionists, and religious claims are no longer trailed in clamorous broils at the hustings.

The three nationalities, English, Irish and Scotch, are well represented; their floral emblems—rose, shamrock, and thistle have all been imported. They break no bones, but make us Britons all.

I have spoken of the destruction of wool in primitive times, and of its being an important product in the present. This has been accompanied by improved breeds of sheep reared in Tasmania and exported to the large flockmasters of the mainland. Length of staple and fine textures have been studied and so much improved upon that the stud sheep of Tasmania are in demand and enormous values are occasionally reached. One ram sold for 1,700 guineas. He showed a marvellous clothing of finest wool, cutting a 32-lb. fleece for the growth of a year. Climate, culture and careful selection, have succeeded, and the stud stock of Tasmania rivals the celebrated Rambouillet flock, the Saxon progenitors of Australian merinos.

The north-west coast affords an object-lesson of what hardy settlers are capable. Dense forest-lands have been cleared, immense acres of potato fields cultivated, and the country opened up. English-like meadows and agricultural lands are yielding their increase where thirty years ago the first home was erected in almost impenetrable scrub. If a season opens at £5 or £6 per ton for potatoes daylight does not suffice nor the labour of men folk only for harvesting, but the whole family with candle light may be seen with the appearance of glow-worms, busy grubbing the tubers and loading teams of oxen and horses which crowd roads and railway yards. A good price and a good crop of six to eight tons per acre clears off the farmer's mortgages and debts, and starts himself and family on a hundred acres clear and with a competency.

Commercially Tasmania is sound, although her people suffered grievous losses in the Australian financial crisis of 1893 and its reflex influence for a time paralysed trade, but our banking institutions weathered the storm. That great catastrophe, like a tornado, left nothing standing which was unsound, and individual losses were sometimes too severe ever to be recovered, but time has set other forces in motion and later successes are hiding the effects of the storm.

Once again on the up grade in 1894, Tasmania has been recovering her financial position, and each year since has competed in the amount of accumulated surplus of revenue, and a big floating debt of December 1893, exceeding in amount one year's revenue from Customs, will have disappeared when this year closes. Customs, postal telegraph, and railway revenues are all increasing monthly, banks and savings-banks are well loaded up with deposits, properties improving in value. On the construction of railways, roads, and bridges, there has been expended the greater part of the Tasmanian debt of £8,400,000. Local capital covers £864,000 of that debt, subscribed in Tasmania mostly at 3 per cent. per annum. We do not profess to make our railways pay the full cost of interest, but they develop the country, stimulate enterprise, and settle people upon the land. Thus the people reap threefold in time and carriage saved, whatever the State may lose. The first line of railway was opened in 1871; extension by company enterprise and Government funds continues; numerous branches feed the great artery which is near completion round the island, continuously on three sides of a quadrangle, to connect Hobart and Launceston with the important mines and metalliferous country north and west.

The wilds, forests, and mineral fields, the numerous aspects of beauty, grandeur of coast and mountain scenery, the salubrious and equable climate, are all great attractions to visitors. Lakes swarm with brown and salmon trout, and rivers yield large bags to fishers who have the aptitude and patience of Izaak Walton. A former Governor took from the Huon river with a spinning minnow a fish of 27 lbs., which Sir Thomas Brady, the Conservator of Irish Fisheries, pronounced to be a true salmo salar. The coastal supply of fish is also good, edible kinds being plentiful. We table the trumpeter as the best of fish, equal to any in the Arctic or Antarctic Seas. It is at times taken up to 60 lbs. in weight.

The Future,

all unknown, is beyond us, but, judged by the past, it is to be important, eventful, and to give a higher life in many respects. Tennyson's prophecy in "Locksley Hall" of "men the workers" embraces the whole matter:—

> "That which they have done but earnest
> Of the things that they shall do."

The last decade of the eighteenth century found the Colonists of New South Wales in an infantile and struggling condition: the first

decade of the nineteenth century found Tasmania just launched away "with all its hopes and all its fears."

The door of the twentieth century will shortly be opened, and entering therein with the nations of the earth will be the federated Colonies of Australia lifted from weak individuality and narrow provincialism into the strength and importance of union with wings spread for a higher flight. They have been unimportant, their voice has not been heard, their pretensions have remained unproved, their merit been unasserted, but all this will be changed. One voice, one aim, one force, one command, one purse, and one name. The papers to be read before the assemblages of the Fellows of this Royal Colonial Institute will then be of national importance. The vital spark is kindled, the birth of the commonwealth will shortly be heralded by the Queen's proclamation. God grant that the destiny of greatness may also be of worthiness worked out in full recognition that "Righteousness exalteth a nation."

The causes for and the success of the solemn league and covenant already alluded to may be said to be Australia's first call for union. The taxation of each, by separate Colonies, of the products of its neighbours, in which Tasmania set a very bad example in 1845 when taxing New South Wales wheat; the hauling down of Britain's flag at Port Moresby which Queensland had insularly unfurled, the transportation of recidivistes from France to New Caledonia—a menace to Australia—the nurseries of petty strife over warring tariffs, riparian rights, defenceless conditions, and intercolonial competitions in matters where there should be community of interests, all have given force to the necessity for a fusion of the Australian people.

In 1861 Australian Colonists in England presented a memorial to the Imperial Parliament for federal union. Federal conventions have frequently met in the Colonies, while separation has been leading us further and further apart. Interim Federal action was taken and a Federal Council has held its biennial sittings in Hobart since January 1886, but the resolution which has culminated in the "Commonwealth" Bill was adopted at the Melbourne Convention of 1890. It affirmed "That the period at all times contemplated has now arrived for Federal Union under the Crown."

The people of five Colonies have adopted the Bill and by overwhelming majorities declared for Union. Quis separabit?

The title, Commonwealth, is used in the sense of James the First's opening address to his first Parliament, "I the servant of this great Commonwealth."

Tasmania will no longer go alone, she is to be federated with four millions of people in a perpetual partnership. Her products and manufactures will find a free market throughout Australia. Eminently endowed with natural advantages, water, and climate, her destiny is to become a great manufacturing centre. New industries and new cities will arise, national life inspire new efforts and higher purposes, and give impulse and life to nobler aspirations, and Tasmania will be a sharer in those great developments which will fully justify for Australia the name "a Greater Britain of the Southern Seas."

It is pleasing amidst this record of so much change to turn to that which is enduring; the patriotism, the loyalty, the love for the Mother Country, the veneration for her institutions, the pride in partnership with Britain's glorious past and in her present commercial greatness. Queen and country hold their place in the hearts of the people. The volunteering of a Tasmanian contingent to join hands with Canada, Australia and New Zealand and shoulder to shoulder support the "Flag of old renown" in South Africa give force to the following words by one in Tasmania signing himself "Briton:"

> "War? We would rather peace; but
> Mother, if fight we must
> There be none of your sons on whom
> You can lean with a surer trust;
> Bone of your bone are we, and in
> Death would be dust of your dust!"

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government when inspecting the contingent on their departure voiced well the Tasmanian message. He said:—"Soldiers, you feel that you would like to share your nation's work and be more than silent spectators of her victories. England has accepted your services not because she needs them, but much as a loving parent accepts with proud feelings a service of affection and devotion by offspring. You give an object lesson to the whole world of the homogeneousness of our Empire, and you have encouraged the hopes of

> "All the loyal hearts who long
> To keep our English Empire whole."

You have touched the chord of National sentiment, and it will reverberate through the world."

(*The Paper was illustrated by a number of lime-light views.*)

Discussion.

Hon. Sir John A. Cockburn, M.D., K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for South Australia): I am sure we have all spent a very pleasant and profitable hour in listening to Sir Philip Fysh's paper. It is a paper which bristles with practical details, and, in fact, I thought to myself that such an excellent compendium of Tasmania, past, present, and future, was admirably adapted for circulation as a handbook of the Colony. At the same time Sir Philip has shown that he can, on occasion, rise to the heights of beautiful diction and poetical expression; indeed, his paper, based on fact, as the mountains of his beautiful island are solidly founded on earth, exhibits like them many attractive peaks and eminences. Both the paper and the views seemed to be all too short for the interest they excited. The Tasmanians are an enterprising people, and the lecturer has reminded us of their setting forth to annex the southern portion of Australia, a union which is now about to be accomplished under different auspices. From the Federal point of view Tasmania has a very interesting historical record. The conferences between the Governments of Australia have always, when possible, been arranged to be held in Hobart. Possibly the salubrity of the climate and the beauty of the scenery had something to do with this selection; in any case, it was in Hobart the Federal Council held its sittings. It was there the Conference of Premiers took place which led to the latest series of Federation Conventions held in Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne, which placed the coping-stone on the efforts of Australia in this direction. Of Tasmania there is no one more competent to speak than Sir Philip Fysh. He is a veteran in the public service there. As long as one can remember public life in Australia, he has been associated with the Government and usually at the head of affairs in Tasmania. When I first met Sir Philip, which was at the Federation Conference in Sydney in 1891, he was Premier of Tasmania. Although its work was not crowned with success, still the Conference had the honour of laying the foundation of all the successful work which has since been accomplished. At that time Sir Philip was, and ever since has been, one of the most hard-working and loyal of the Federalists in the Southern Seas. Personally, I feel indebted to him for his excellent paper, which, I am sure, we have all most thoroughly enjoyed.

Hon. E. H. Wittenoom (Agent-General for Western Australia): After what has been said of Tasmania by Sir Philip Fysh, and after

all that has been said of Sir Philip Fysh by Sir John Cockburn, there is not much left for me. At the same time, one cannot help reiterating the expressions which have fallen from Sir John Cockburn as to the merits of the lecture, and the pleasure we have experienced in listening to it. To those who have a personal knowledge of Tasmania and of Sir Philip Fysh, the lecture must have aroused many interesting reminiscences. It reminds one of happy times—summer days spent there amidst beautiful scenery. Tasmania has been famous in my mind for many years for four things chiefly. First, its magnificent climate. They say people can live there just as long as they like, the climate is so good and healthy. The next thing for which Tasmania is noted is its magnificent fruit. Who has not heard of Tasmanian apples? We have all heard of Tasmanian hops and, I hope, tasted some of the beverage produced from them. Tasmania is, thirdly, famous for its magnificent wool. I believe the reputation Australia enjoys for splendid merino wool is derived almost entirely from Tasmania, which for years produced the finest wool in the world. Fourthly, Tasmania is famous for the beauty of its ladies. Ever since I was a boy I have heard that the Tasmanian ladies were the most charming in the world. Sir John Cockburn has referred to the important part that Tasmania has played in the federation movement. I regret that, for the moment, the Colony I represent is not one of the Colonies to be federated. It is not because we do not desire federation. It is our full intention to join, but, as often happens when friends or brothers or cousins are making a bargain, they may not quite agree about details, and our idea in Western Australia is that situated as we are—so remote from the other Colonies and in our peculiar circumstances—there are reasons which will not enable us to join this brotherhood on quite the same terms as the rest of the Colonies. I am happy to see from the papers that our esteemed Premier, Sir John Forrest, is now in Melbourne endeavouring to bring about a Conference of Premiers, to see if they will adopt the few unimportant conditions or amendments he proposes to make to the Bill, so that we may all be able to join in the brotherhood Sir Philip Fysh has so warmly advocated this evening.

Major-General Sir Charles Holled Smith, K.C.M.G., C.B.: I have only just returned from Australia, as the Chairman has told you. My acquaintance with Tasmania is not very great, but I am acquainted with the mines, having made a few rather bad speculations. The scenery is most beautiful. I have had the pleasure of going up with the Governor, Lord Gormanston, to fish in the

Great Lake, which is really as good sport as you get anywhere, and I can recommend any lady or gentleman to go and try the trout up there. I have also seen the ladies, and on that subject I quite agree with the last speaker. I have travelled over New Zealand and Australia, but my knowledge of Tasmania is not sufficient to entitle me to speak very fully. I believe I have been asked to speak more especially as regards the military situation. Bearing in mind that the forces in Australia and Tasmania are composed entirely of militia and volunteers, who are not in any way forced to go out of the country to fight for the Empire, I think we shall all admit that the spirit they have shown is the finest you will find anywhere. I can speak of Tasmania, because I inspected the first contingent on their way, and I say the spirit they have all shown is grand in the extreme. As to the material, coming as they do from the back blocks, men who spend their day from early morning till dark riding horses, shooting kangaroos, emus, and other animals, and living in the open air, I have no hesitation in saying that such material will be of the greatest value to the Empire. In my opinion everything should be done that is possible to draw together the military forces of the Colonies and the Empire. We have heard the very best accounts of the services the Colonial soldiers have rendered in South Africa. I am convinced that these irregulars, as we may call them, are far away the best material to fight the Boers with, and I trust that their numbers will increase as we go on.

The Chairman: I am sure that we are all delighted with the tribute which has been paid to the services of our gallant Colonial troops by the distinguished General, who, I may say, only arrived from Australia some seventeen or eighteen days ago.

Mr. Hector Macdonald: I think Sir Philip Fysh may retire from this hall to-night happily conscious that he has achieved a notable success. He has told us the story of the rise and progress of Tasmania, covering a period of nearly a century. It might have been a dull story, because he had to deal with many facts and figures (which are not usually conducive to liveliness), but in his hands the narrative has sparkled like a pleasing romance. The story of Tasmania is somewhat romantic after all—a sort of gentle pastoral idyll, for there is no tragedy in its history unless one passing episode may be so described. It is like the other Australian Colonies in that respect: the story of the settlement of British people under conditions favourable in the extreme as regards climate and fertility of soil. For a hundred years or so there has been no

calamity to speak of—no fratricidal feud, and no trouble even from foreign foe. If we have any experience of war it is such as our bold sons gain by travelling thousands of miles to fight for the Mother Country. Although not a Tasmanian, I am a Victorian; and Victoria, as you know, is simply a hop, step, and jump from Tasmania. We in Victoria regard the people of Hobart as being as near neighbours as those of our own Ballarat and Bendigo. It was a common thing, in times past, to meet young Tasmanians who had come across to the more populous mainland to find larger scope for their abilities. There was not wanting, however, a kind of reciprocity, inasmuch as the sisters whom they left behind had a tremendous reputation for beauty, and introductions frequently followed which were fraught with the happiest results to their Australian friends. Sir Philip Fysh has recounted the early connection of Tasmania with our Colony of Victoria, which in turn has sent its sons to aid in the development of that island and the other Colonies, and thus during all the past years there were being woven strands of that federation which was officially accomplished by the vote of last year. If Tasmania gave us Gellibrand and Batman in 1835, Victoria 50 years later returned the compliment and helped to give Tasmania practically a new province—that on the west coast, for it was mainly to the pioneering work of our miners that Mount Lyell was opened up. I can follow the lecturer in his imaginative outlook across that glorious country; I have circumnavigated Tasmania more than once, and been backwards and forwards over the island, but I am best acquainted with the west coast, where around the harbour of Macquarie is growing an enormous industry. It has a noble harbour, only requiring the removal of a bar, which will be done before long, to accommodate fleets innumerable, and, with the extension of the railway system, to which we look forward, I think this is the part of the island which in the future the world will know best.

Mr. Leslie Jolly: My being called upon is perhaps due to the fact that, as Sir Philip Fysh is probably aware, I have resided in Tasmania for the past 19 years, and I may say that, having some stake and interest in the Colony, I intend to return there. Reference has been made to the mineral industry, and the last speaker spoke of the west coast as the storehouse of its enormous wealth in this respect. From the fact that mining is my profession and from personal knowledge, I can confirm what has been said on that matter. Some 18 or 19 years ago, the mining was very limited in extent, and the population very small. Even so late as nine or ten

years ago this portion of the coast had not a resident population exceeding 5,000 souls; since then there has been an enormous increase; it now totals 30,000. Reference has been made to the energy of Tasmania. Well, I have not seen much of it. To my mind, Tasmania is one of the nicest possible places to live in; the people do work, but not very hard. In fact, for many years the Tasmanians' title was Sleepy Hollow, which is now gradually passing away, thanks largely to closer acquaintance with other Colonies, and to the fact that Melbourne people and others have come over and interested themselves in mining, while the federation movement, in which Tasmania has played such an important part, has done something to stir up the people from their sleepy condition. Sir Philip Fysh and the Ministry of which he was such an able representative also did much to awaken Tasmania to the value of its possessions, although he imposed the income tax, which we did not like, but which was necessary to place things on a sound financial footing. Had Tasmania been fortunate enough to possess more men of his calibre, I believe she would have been in a more advanced stage by this time. Western Australia, of course, has such a large, immediate gold-producing power, that we can hardly compare with her for that metal, but Tasmania, I am satisfied, will overcome all the difficulties produced by apathy, want of population and capital, and the like, and will form such an object-lesson to those who have neglected the Colony in the past that they will be only too ready to help her in the future.

Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G.: We have been told, perhaps not for the first time, the charms of Tasmania—how delightful is the climate and how the place is one where everybody ought to make his fortune. I may add one detail, and that is that Tasmania is a most delightful spot for a hard-worked Governor to spend his holiday in. He will find everything—climate charming, scenery beautiful, and hospitality liberal—to make his time there agreeable and refreshing. Reference has been made to the prosperity of the wool trade, and on the screen we saw a picture of a trolley bringing down a section of a great tree from the mountains. I had the pleasure of seeing these railways at work, and I may say that so completely are these massive trollies under control, so well handled are the horses, that a light couch was put on one of the waggons and an invalid lady was by this means conveyed several miles up forest, thus being enabled to see the very spot where these giant trees were growing. I would take this opportunity of congratulating my Australian friends—my friends in

South Australia and in the other Colonies—on the loyalty, the zeal, and the spirit which have taken so many of the Colonists from Australia to South Africa, and I would also congratulate them on the fine services which, as we have seen, they have already rendered. We know that from their training they are capable of great things, and we all here in England expect great things of them.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.): It is my privilege to have to wind up this discussion by tendering in your name our hearty thanks to Sir Philip Fysh for his very interesting paper, and in doing so I am merely emphasising the thanks already offered him for his valuable contribution to the proceedings of the Institute. He has touched upon so many subjects, and in such admirable sequence, that we must all feel our knowledge of Tasmania—its past, its present, and its future possibilities—has been very much enlarged. I was particularly interested in what Mr. Wittenoom called the four points for which Tasmania is famous, for although I cannot boast that I have had the pleasure of visiting the island, yet I can say that a great many years ago it was indoctrinated into my mind that as regards at least two of the points named—the salubrity of the climate and the beauty of the women—Tasmania exceeded all the rest of the world. Among other things which struck me forcibly in connection with the paper was the mention of the question of education and the progress made in that respect during the last thirty or forty years. I am sure we all listened with profound interest to the views expressed by Sir Philip Fysh on the subject of federation, which—so soon to be accomplished—is, as so many of us hope, only the precursor of the greater and wider measure of Imperial federation.

Sir PHILIP FYSH, K.C.M.G.: In giving pleasure to you I have found very much pleasure myself. Being more accustomed to extempore speaking than to the writing of addresses—for written addresses are not allowed in Parliaments—I accepted with some trepidation the invitation to read a Paper before the members of this Institute, but you have encouraged me by your kind reception and relieved me from any embarrassment. It occurs to me how small this world is and how constantly we people of British birth are meeting each other. I have found in this room to-night friends who have welcomed me in their homes in Tasmania and Victoria and New South Wales. I am delighted to meet them again in the old world—the home we treasure as the place of our birth, and the country we so much love. While I was reading that portion of my address relating to the federal movement, I thought of a

distinguished visitor who is with us this evening. It was consequent upon the report of Sir J. Bevan Edwards, with reference to the unorganised condition of Australian defence, that Sir Henry Parkes in 1890, taking occasion by the hand, moved the resolution to which I have referred in my Paper. Now we have the pleasure of meeting Sir Bevan Edwards again, and others who are in various ways working for the benefit of the race to which we belong. In the Chairman we have one of many associated with this Institute who for many years have been doing their duty in connection with this Institute—which was thought little of, perhaps, in the past, but which has grown into proportions and is yielding a fruit of which we are now so proud. So far back as 1862, Sir James Youl one of your vice-presidents, was Honorary Secretary to a movement with which Mr. Wentworth, one of Australia's first statesmen, was connected, that sent a memorial to the Imperial Parliament for federal union, and on the foundation of that memorial, which bore Sir James Youl's signature, was built the Bill of the Federal Council of Australia, which still exists and does not expire till the birth of the federated Colonies. In conclusion, I am indebted to you for your kind attention and to my friend the Chairman for his eulogistic remarks. I have to ask you to mark by acclamation your appreciation of the work he has done for the Royal Colonial Institute and of his kindness in presiding to-night.

The CHAIRMAN: I esteem very much the compliment you have paid me. I feel in my old age that I have still left some little of the same energy and zeal I have ever endeavoured to devote to everything that has the welfare of the Colonies for its object, and particularly to the success of this Institute, which has been such an important agent in that direction.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-second Annual General Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, February 20, 1900.

General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., a Member of the Council, presided.

Amongst those present were the following:—

SIR JOHN W. AKERMAN, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. J. FORRESTER ANDERSON, W. R. ARBUTHNOT, J. H. BAKER, G. BEETHAM, SIR HENRY BULWER, G.C.M.G., MESSRS. ALLAN CAMPBELL, R. B. B. CLAYTON, C. COWPER, T. HARRISON DAVIS, I. HORAK DE VILLIERS, FRED DUTTON, E. C. ERBSLOH, A. G. FOWLER, SIR JAMES F. GARRICK, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. A. GOLDEN, J. GOODLIFFE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B., MR. W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN, COMR. G. P. HEATH, R.N., ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY H. HOSKINS, G.C.B., SIR HENRY J. JOURDAIN, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. J. L. LYELL, G. S. MACKENZIE, C.B., F. A. MCKENZIE, FREDERICK MEESON, KENTISH MOORE, S. VAUGHAN MORGAN, SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. W. S. PAUL, J. WALDIE PEIRSON, SIR WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. H. A. PERKINS, CHARLES PHARAZYN, ALFRED RADFORD, JOHN SHEER, CHARLES SIDEY, H. G. SLADE, SIR CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, G.C.M.G., MESSRS. J. A. STEVENSON, F. J. WARING, C.M.G., HON. E. H. WITTENOOM, MR. J. S. O'HALLORAN, C.M.G. (SECRETARY).

The Secretary read the notice convening the Meeting.

The Chairman nominated Sir Henry J. Jourdain, K.C.M.G. (on behalf of the Council) and Mr. George Beetham (on behalf of the Fellows) as Scrutineers to take the ballot for the Council under Rule 62, and announced that the ballot would remain open for half an hour.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Annual Report of the Council, which had been previously circulated amongst the Fellows, was taken as read.

REPORT.

The Council have much pleasure in presenting to the Fellows their Thirty-second Annual Report.

During the past year 67 Resident and 195 Non-Resident Fellows have been elected, or a total of 262, as compared with 89 Resident and 175 Non-Resident, or a total of 264, in 1898. On December 31, 1899, the list included 1,440 Resident, 2,703 Non-Resident, and 10 Honorary Fellows, or 4,153 in all, of whom 1,025 have compounded for the Annual Subscription, and qualified as Life Fellows.

The Honorary Treasurer's Statement of Accounts is appended. A sum of £1,172 14*s.* 8*d.* in excess of the stipulated amount was paid last year in reduction of the loan of £35,020 which was raised in 1886 for the acquirement of the freehold of the Institute building; and the balance outstanding on December 31, 1899, was £14,891 17*s.* 3*d.*

The following table shows the number of Fellows and the annual income in each year since the foundation of the Institute in 1868:—

Date	No. of Fellows	Annual Income (exclusive of Building and Conversazione Funds, but inclusive of Life Compositions and Entrance Fees)		
		£	*s.*	*d.*
To June 11, 1869 . . .	174	1,224	14	5
,, 1870 . . .	275	549	10	8
,, 1871 . . .	210	503	16	4
,, 1872 . . .	271	478	10	4
,, 1873 . . .	349	1,022	9	1
,, 1874 . . .	420	906	12	11
,, 1875 . . .	551	1,038	15	8
To June 11, 1876 . . .	627	1,132	3	3
,, 1877 . . .	717	1,222	18	3
,, 1878 . . .	796	1,330	13	11
,, 1879 . . .	981	1,752	18	2
,, 1880 . . .	1,131	2,141	8	10
,, 1881 . . .	1,376	2,459	15	6
,, 1882 . . .	1,613	3,236	8	3
,, 1883 . . .	1,959	3,647	10	0
,, 1884 . . .	2,306	4,539	0	10
,, 1885 . . .	2,587	5,220	19	0
,, 1886 . . .	2,880	6,258	11	0
To Dec. 31, 1886 . . .	3,005	6,581	2	5
,, 1887 . . .	3,125	6,034	3	0
,, 1888 . . .	3,221	6,406	11	5
,, 1889 . . .	3,562	7,738	7	11
,, 1890 . . .	3,667	6,919	7	6
,, 1891 . . .	3,782	7,362	2	10
,, 1892 . . .	3,775	6,966	12	4
,, 1893 . . .	3,749	6,458	18	6
,, 1894 . . .	3,757	6,691	19	0
,, 1895 . . .	3,767	6,854	2	11
,, 1896 . . .	3,929	7,315	5	9
,, 1897 . . .	4,133	7,588	15	7
,, 1898 . . .	4,139	7,114	4	2
,, 1899 . . .	4,153	7,053	10	2

The obituary of 1899 comprises 91 names, including two Councillors—Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., a liberal donor to the Library and a warm supporter of all movements designed to promote the welfare of the Colonies, and Mr. William Maynard

Farmer, whose sound judgment and intimate acquaintance with South Africa were much appreciated by all his colleagues. The Institute has to deplore the loss of four Fellows, who were killed in action while serving their Queen and country in Natal.

Lieut.-Colonel Goodson Adye (India), George R. Andrews (Transvaal), Major D'Arcy Baker, W. H. Baynes (Queensland), William L. Beverly (West Africa), The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bloemfontein, Henry Bourne, The Rt. Hon. Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., Henry Brandon (Queensland), George A. Broderick (Transvaal), Sydney Burdekin, J.P. (New South Wales), William Butterton (Natal), George O'Malley Clarke (New South Wales), Arthur Clayden, John Mason Cook, William J. Craig (Victoria), S. Leonard Crane, M.D., C.M.G. (late of Jamaica), Sir J. William Dawson, C.M.G. (Canada, Honorary Fellow), John H. Durham (late of Cape Colony), George R. Elliott, M.R.C.S.E. (late of Victoria), Harry M. Elliott (Transvaal), Thomas Elliott, C.M.G. (late of Mauritius), The Rt. Hon. Harry Escombe, Q.C., M.L.A. (Natal), C. Washington Eves, C.M.G. (Councillor), G. C. Fitzpatrick (Imperial Light Horse, Natal, killed in action), W. Maynard Farmer (Councillor), William H. Field (Antigua), Colin Campbell Finlay (late of Victoria), Sir William H. Flower, K.C.B., F.R.S. (Honorary Fellow), William Fuller (Cape Colony), Sir Douglas Galton, K.C.B., F.R.S., Alexander B. Gentles (Jamaica), Thomas Giles, J.P. (South Australia), Harry Goddard (Transvaal), Charles Goodall, M.B. (Victoria), Colonel George Gordon (Cape Colony), Joseph Graham (late of Cape Colony), John Bellew Graves (late of New South Wales), James Harker, Joseph Henderson, C.M.G. (Natal), Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Higgins (South Australia), George Hillary (Natal), Josiah R. Hosken (late of British Guiana), John A. Hughes, Charles T. Jones (Cape Colony), F. L. Jonsson (Natal), William Keiller, Thomas A. King (Cape Colony), Capt. J. C. Knapp (Imperial Light Horse, Natal, killed in action), Charles W. Langtree (Victoria), Emil M. Litkie (Cape Colony), Herbert Lloyd, Sampson S. Lloyd (Honorary Fellow), W. H. Longden (Imperial Light Horse, Natal, killed in action), Charles Lyons, J.P. (South Australia), Lieut.-Colonel Thomas McDonnell (New Zealand), Lieut.-Colonel John C. MacGlashan, C.M.G. (late of Jamaica), William MacGregor (Victoria), Alexander McHardy (New Zealand), Rev. John MacKenzie (Cape Colony), F. L. S. Merewether (late of New South Wales), Edward C. Minchin (New Zealand), Lieut.-Colonel Sir Charles Mitchell, G.C.M.G. (Governor of the Straits Settlements), Johan G. Mocke, J.P. (Cape Colony), Herbert Molyneux (Transvaal), Robert Muir, R. W. Murray, Jr. (Cape Colony), Colonel Sir Charles Nugent, K.C.B., Hermann Oppenheim, Sir Melmoth Osborn, K.C.M.G. (Natal), J. C. Ernest Parkes (Sierra Leone), Hon. J. H. Phillips, C.M.G. (British Honduras), William A. Phillips (late of Transvaal), Hon. Evan J. Price (Canada), Hon. Mr. Justice E. H. Richards (Gold Coast Colony), Henry Robinow, J.P. (Cape Colony), Alexander Ross (late of Ceylon), Dr. Hugh Ross (Sierra Leone), Alexander Sclanders (late of New Zealand), Hon. James Service (Victoria), Granville Sharp, J.P. (Hong Kong), William Smyth (Queensland), George A. Spottiswoode, T. P. Staley, Andrew Stein (late of Cape Colony), William H. Stymest (Transvaal), Major Charles E. Taunton (Natal Carbineers, killed in action), Clement J. A. Ulcoq (late of Mauritius), William Webb, Frederick Y. Wolseley (New South Wales), John C. Wylie (Gold Coast Colony).

Vacancies on the Council occasioned by the death of Messrs. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., and William Maynard Farmer have been filled up under the provisions of Rule 6, by the appointment *ad interim*, subject to confirmation by the Fellows, of the Right

Hon. Sir George Taubman-Goldie, K.C.M.G., and the Hon. E. H. Wittenoom. The following retire in conformity with rule 7, and are eligible for re-election :—Vice-Presidents :—The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ; the Marquess of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., M.P. ; the Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G. ; Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B. ; and Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G. Councillors :—Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ; Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B. ; Sir James Garrick, K.C.M.G. ; Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B. ; Messrs. F. H. Dangar ; and George S. Mackenzie, C.B.

The Annual Dinner took place at the Whitehall Rooms on April 19, under the Presidency of the Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G., and was a most successful demonstration of the unity of the Empire.

The Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, on June 28, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, and was attended by nearly 2,000 persons.

The Institute building was thoroughly renovated during the summer recess, when various improvements were made for the comfort and convenience of Fellows.

The following Papers have been read and discussed since the date of the last Annual Report :—

Ordinary Meetings :

"The Relative Growth of the Component Parts of the Empire." Sir Robert Giffen, K.C.B., F.R.S.

"South Australia as a Federal Unit." Hon. John A. Cockburn, M.D. Lond.—now Sir John A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G.—(Agent-General for the Colony).

"Trinidad : its Capabilities and Prominent Products." Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G.

"The Colonies and the Century." Hon. Sir John Robinson, K.C.M.G. (late Premier of Natal).

"Life in the Malay Peninsula ; as it was and is." Hugh Clifford (British Resident, Pahang).

"Ceylon in 1899." John Ferguson (of Colombo).

"Reminiscences of New South Wales." Hon. Septimus A. Stephen, M.L.C.

"Tasmania : Primitive, Present, and Future." Hon. Sir Philip Oakley Fysh, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for the Colony).

Special Meeting:

"British New Guinea." Sir William MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B.

Afternoon Meeting:

"The Empire and Geographical Teaching." A. W. Andrews, M.A.

The Library continues to increase in attraction and utility and to afford facilities, not only to the Fellows but to the public generally. The collection of general literature is kept well up to date, and every opportunity is taken of obtaining the earlier published works, many of which are now scarce and out of print, in order that the various divisions of the Library may be made as complete as possible for reference purposes. The Parliamentary collection, which contains the proceedings of the Legislatures of the various Colonies, together with the Blue Books, Parliamentary Debates, Statutes, Government Gazettes, &c., has been considerably added to during the past year, and is now a valuable and useful department of the Library. The Council have to acknowledge the liberality of a large number of donors, including the Imperial Government, the Governments of the various Colonies and India and their representatives in London, societies and other public institutions both in Great Britain and the Colonies, numerous publishers, proprietors of newspapers and magazines, and Fellows of the Institute and others, a complete list of whom is appended. The additions during the past year numbered 1,417 volumes (of which 1,050 were acquired by donation and 367 by purchase), 2,096 pamphlets and parts, 22 maps, 452 photographs, &c., and 38,239 newspapers. On December 30, 1899, the Library contained 39,968 volumes and pamphlets (all of which relate to the Colonies and India) and 327 files of newspapers.

The important work of diffusing accurate information respecting the Colonies and India received special attention during the past year, enquiries having been more than usually numerous and varied.

The Council addressed a representation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecating an increase in the Wine Duties as being calculated, in their opinion, seriously to impede a growing trade between the Colonies and the Mother Country; and Her Majesty's Government saw fit, on further consideration, to modify the original Budget proposals so as to press less severely on the wine-exporting Colonies,

It is gratifying to learn that the patriotic action of the Dominion of Canada in instituting a Preferential Tariff for the benefit of the Mother Country has so far been attended with encouraging results; the imports of British produce during the year ending July 31, 1899, showing an increase of more than 8 per cent. over the preceding year, and 22 per cent. as compared with 1897.

The Federation of the Australian Colonies, a measure which has long been under discussion and has received the approval of the great majority of the population, is on the verge of practical accomplishment, the Legislatures of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania having memorialised Her Majesty's Government for the adoption of the Australian Commonwealth Bill as an Imperial Act.

The Council deplore the course of events that precipitated hostilities with the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, despite all efforts to effect an equitable settlement by diplomatic means, and trust that the military operations forced upon this country may be brought to a speedy and honourable conclusion, with the result of securing lasting peace and prosperity in all parts of South Africa. They desire to express their deep sympathy with the refugees in their losses and sufferings, and their warm admiration of the devotion and self-sacrifice of those loyal inhabitants of Natal and the Cape Colony who have assisted in repelling invasion and upholding British supremacy. They also note with great satisfaction the prompt and enthusiastic co-operation with the Mother Country which this crisis has called forth in the other Colonies, evidenced by the contribution of representative contingents for active service with the Imperial Forces. It is pleasing to note also the loyal and generous action taken in India in support of the Empire.

The Council deeply regret that very severe famine now prevails in India, and that the plague still continues in various parts of that country.

The Government of India has, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, imposed countervailing duties on all bounty-fed sugar imported into India, in the belief that such action will stimulate the development of a great Indian industry, and also tend to the extinction of the foreign bounty system, which has had a highly prejudicial effect on many of our tropical Colonies.

The hurricane of August last, following a similar catastrophe in other parts of the West Indian group, unfortunately caused widespread destruction in the Leeward Islands, and many Fellows

of the Institute generously contributed to a fund that was raised for the relief of the sufferers.

The Council are glad to see an official announcement that arrangements are being made for a direct fruit and passenger service from Canada to Trinidad and British Guiana, for the development of commercial intercourse in conformity with the recommendation of the West Indian Royal Commission.

The recent settlement of a long-outstanding dispute respecting the British Guiana boundary promises materially to accelerate the opening up of the varied resources of that Colony.

The unification of the Empire has been still further advanced since the date of the last Annual Report by the application to other Colonies of the penny postal letter rate, and the Council are hopeful that means may ere long be devised for its universal adoption.

It is satisfactory to note that a definite arrangement has been come to for the construction of a Pacific Cable, all the landing points of which are to be on British territory, the Imperial Government and the Dominion of Canada each being responsible for five-eighteenths of the cost, while each of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand will contribute two-eighteenths.

In conclusion the Council feel that they have every reason to congratulate the Fellows on the marked success that has attended the efforts of the Institute during a period extending over thirty-two years, to promote the great cause of Imperial unity, and foster the growth of patriotic sentiment throughout Her Majesty's world-wide dominions.

By order of the Council,

J. S. O'Halloran,

Secretary.

January 30, 1900.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bank Balance as per last Account		£1,692	12	6			
Cash in hands of Secretary		8	17	1			
					1,701	9	7
10	Life Subscriptions of £20	200	0	0			
34	„ „ £10	340	0	0			
9	„ „ to complete	79	15	0			
62	Entrance Fees of £3	186	0	0			
170	„ „ £1. 1s.	178	10	0			
18	„ „ to complete	35	2	0			
1,306	Subscriptions of £2	2,612	0	0			
1,589	„ £1. 1s.	1,668	9	0			
152	„ £1 and under to complete	136	16	0			
					5,436	12	0
Annual Dinner, received in connection with					285	0	0
Conversazione, ditto					212	2	6
Rent for one year to December 25, 1899, less Property Tax					1,160	0	0
Insurance repaid					7	7	0
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.					47	17	3
Library Catalogue (Sale of)					1	11	6
Interest on Deposit					15	13	5
Journal					384	9	0
					£9,252	2	3

Examined and found correct.

F. H. DANGAR,
W. G. DEVON ASTLE, } *Hon. Auditors.*

January 25, 1900

AND PAYMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1899.

PAYMENTS.

		£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages		1,903	16	8
Proceedings—Printing, &c.		282	4	0
Journal—				
Printing	£378 7 7			
Postage	145 16 8			
		524	4	3
Printing, ordinary		66	7	5
Postages, ordinary		189	11	10
Geographical Association (for teaching geography in schools)		3	3	0
Advertising Meetings		32	3	11
Meetings, Expenses of		230	4	0
Reporting Meetings		31	10	0
Stationery		129	0	2
Newspapers		122	6	10
Library—				
Books	£132 4 11			
Binding	40 13 3			
Maps (revising)	5 0 0			
		177	18	2
Fuel, Light, &c.		147	1	1
Building—Furniture and Repairs		245	0	4
Guests' Dinner Fund		51	8	3
Rates and Taxes		334	5	6
Fire Insurance		25	19	0
Law Charges		17	17	0
Telephone		20	5	0
Annual Dinner		307	17	9
Conversazione—				
Refreshments	£144 4 0			
Electric Lighting, &c.	92 2 11			
Floral Decorations	25 0 0			
Music	79 7 0			
Printing	16 2 0			
Fittings, Furniture, &c.	31 17 6			
Attendance, &c.	26 11 5			
		415	4	10
Gratuity		100	0	0
Miscellaneous		66	11	10
Subscriptions paid in error refunded		25	5	0
Payments on Account of Mortgage—				
Interest	£550 11 1			
Principal	2,308 5 4			
		2,858	16	5
		8,308	2	3
Balance in hand as per Bank Book	£936 19 6			
Cash in hands of Secretary	7 0 6			
		944	0	0
		£9,252	2	3

M. F. OMMANNEY,
Honorary Treasurer.
January 1, 1900.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Accounts	525	6	4
" Balance of Loan for Purchase of Site and to pay off Debentures on security of Mortgage	14,891	17	3
	15,417	3	7
Balance in favour of Assets	45,635	15	3
	£61,052	18	10

Assets.				£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions outstanding £749 17*s.*, estimated at				249	19	0
" Property of the Institute—						
Building (cost price)			£20,191 5 4			
Furniture	£1,944 19 6					
Less Depreciation, say 5 %	97 5 0					
			1,847 14 6			
Books, &c., valued by the Council at			7,300 0 0			
				29,338	19	10
" Cost of Freehold				30,520	0	0
				60,108	18	10
Balance at Bank			£936 19 6			
" in hands of Secretary			7 0 6			
				944	0	0
				£61,052	18	10

M. F. OMMANNEY,
Hon. Treasurer.

January 1, 1900.

Examined and found correct. A list of the Fellows in arrear on the 31st December, 1899, has—in conformity with Rule 22*a*—been laid before the Auditors by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the Institute of £749 17*s.*

January 25, 1900.

F. H. DANGAR,
W. G. DEVON ASTLE, } *Hon. Auditors.*

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY—1899.

Aborigines Protection Society
Aburrow, Charles (Johannesburg)
Aden Chamber of Commerce
Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette, Proprietors of
Affleck & Co., Messrs. T. (Albury, New South Wales)
African Review, Proprietors of
African Times, Proprietors of
Ager, Dr. George
Agnew, J. (Victoria)
Agricultural Reporter (Barbados), Proprietors of
Alberta Tribune (Canada), Proprietors of
Albury Border Post, Proprietors of
Alcan, Felix (Paris)
Alldridge, T. J. (Sierra Leone)
Allison, A. (Singapore)
Alloway, Mrs. Mary W. (Canada)
American Colonization Society (Washington)
American Geographical Society (New York)
American Museum of Natural History (New York)
Anderson, H. C. L., M.A. (New South Wales)
Anglo-Saxon (Canada), Proprietors of
Anthropological Institute
Anthropological Society of Australasia
Antigua Observer, Proprietors of
Antigua Standard, Proprietors of
Argosy (British Guiana), Proprietors of
Armidale Express (N.S. Wales), Proprietors of
Arnall & Jackson, Messrs. (Victoria)
Ashburton Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Assam, Chief Commissioner of
Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa (Cape Town)
Astrop, J. H.
Atkinson, J. M. (Hong Kong)
Auckland Star, Proprietors of
Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science
Australasian Insurance and Banking Record, Proprietors of
Australasian Ironmonger, Proprietors of
Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, Proprietors of
Australasian Medical Gazette, Proprietors of
Australasian (Melbourne), Proprietors of
Australian Mail, Proprietors of
Australian Mining Standard (Sydney), Proprietors of
Australian Museum (Sydney), Trustees of
Australian Mutual Provident Society
Australian Stock Exchange Intelligence, Proprietors of
Australian Trading World, Proprietors of
Bahama News, Proprietors of
Bahamas, Government of the
Ballarat Star, Proprietors of
Balmain Observer (N.S.W.), Proprietors of
Balme, Messrs. C., & Co.
Bankers' Institute of Australasia
Bank of Australasia
Barbados General Agricultural Society
Barbados, Government of
Barbados Globe, Proprietors of
Barrow-in-Furness Public Library
Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia
Batsford, B. T.
Bayly & Co., Messrs. A. W. (Barberton)
Beauchemin & Fils, Messrs. C. O. (Canada)

Beaufort Courier (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Bechuanaland News, Proprietors of
Becke, Louis
Bedford Enterprise (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Beira Post, Proprietors of
Bell, B. T. A. (Canada)
Bell & Co., Messrs. Deighton
Bendigo Advertiser (Victoria), Proprietors of
Bengal Chamber of Commerce
Bengal, Government of
Berbice Gazette, Proprietors of
Bermuda Colonist, Proprietors of
Bermuda, Government of
Bimetallic League
Black, Messrs. A. & C.
Blackie & Son, Messrs.
Blackwood & Sons, Messrs. Wm.
Bladen, F. M. (New South Wales)
Board of Trade
Bodtker, C. (Cape Colony)
Boillot, Leon (California, U.S.A.)
Bombay, Government of
Bonnin, Louis (Mauritius)
Bonwick, James
Boston Public Library
Bourinot, Sir John G., K.C.M.G. (Canada)
Bowden, James
Brassey, Hon. T. A.
Brisbane Chamber of Commerce
Brisbane Courier (Queensland), Proprietors of
Bristol Public Libraries
Britannia, Proprietors of
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society
British and South African Export Gazette, Proprietors of
British Australasian, Proprietors of
British Central Africa Gazette, Proprietors of
British Columbia, Government of
British Columbia Review, Proprietors of
British Empire League
British Guiana Chamber of Commerce
British Guiana, Government of
British Guiana Immigration Department
British Guiana, Institute of Mines and Forests
British Guiana Medical Annual, Proprietors of the
British Honduras, Government of
British Museum, Trustees of
British New Guinea, Lieut.-Governor of
British North Borneo, Governor of
British Realm, Proprietors of
British South Africa Co.
British Trade Journal, Proprietors of
Brown, Ld., Messrs. T. B.
Browning, S. B.
Bruck, Ludwig (New South Wales)
Bryce & Son, Messrs. David
Budget (New Plymouth, New Zealand), Proprietors of
Bulawayo Chronicle, Proprietors of
Bulawayo Public Library
Buller, Sir Walter L., K.C.M.G. (New Zealand)
Cadby, E. E. (Cape Colony)
Calcutta, Secretary to Government
Calvert, Albert F.
Canada, Department of Agriculture and Statistics
Canada, Department of Militia and Defence
Canada, Government of
Canada, High Commissioner for
Canada, Royal Society of
Canadian Bankers' Association (Toronto)
Canadian Institute (Toronto)
Canadian Magazine (Toronto), Proprietors of
Canadian Military Institute
Canadian Mining Review, Proprietors of
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association (New Zealand)
Canterbury Chamber of Commerce (New Zealand)
Canterbury College (New Zealand)
Canterbury Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Cantlie, Dr. James
Cape Argus, Proprietors of
Cape Church Monthly, Proprietors of
Cape Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of
Cape Illustrated Magazine, Proprietors of
Cape Mercury, Proprietors of
Cape of Good Hope, Agent-General for
Cape of Good Hope, Department of Agriculture
Cape of Good Hope, Government of
Cape Times, Proprietors of
Cape Town Chamber of Commerce
Capital (India), Proprietors of
Capitalist, Proprietors of

Capricornian (Queensland), Proprietors of
Cardiff Free Libraries
Carmody, P. (Trinidad)
Carswell Co. (Canada)
Caruana-Gatto, Dr. C. A. (Malta)
Cassell & Co., Messrs.
Central African Times (Blantyre, B.C.A.), Proprietors of
Central Provinces of India, Government of the
Ceylon Examiner, Proprietors of
Ceylon, Government of
Ceylon Independent, Proprietors of
Ceylon Observer, Proprietors of
Ceylon, Public Instruction Department
Ceylon Review, Proprietors of
Ceylon School of Agriculture
Ceylon Standard, Proprietors of
Charlottetown Herald (P.E.I.), Proprietors of
Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, Proprietors of
Chipman, B. W. (Nova Scotia)
Christchurch Press (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Christison, R. (Queensland)
Citizen, Proprietors of
Clarence and Richmond Examiner (New South Wales), Proprietors of
Clarion (British Honduras), Proprietors of
Clarke & Co., Messrs. James
Clay & Son, Messrs. C. J.
Cold Storage, Proprietors of
Cole, E. W. (Victoria)
Colliery Guardian, Proprietors of
Colombo Museum Library.
Colonial Bank
Colonial College
Colonial Consignment and Distributing Co.
Colonial Goldfields Gazette, Proprietors of
Colonial Guardian (British Honduras), Proprietors of
Colonial Military Gazette (New South Wales), Proprietors of
Colonial Museum, Haarlem
Colonial Office
Commerce, Proprietors of
Commercial Intelligence, Proprietors of
Commercial (Manitoba), Proprietors of
Congo, Government of the Independent State of the
Connor, Ralph (Canada)
Constable & Co., Messrs. A.
Coolgardie Chamber of Mines
Coolgardie Pioneer, Proprietors of
Coorg, Chief Commissioner of
Copp, Clark Co. (Toronto, Canada)
Corbet, F. H. M.
Coulon, Emile (Stamford, U.S.A.)
Cox, Horace
Critic, Proprietors of
Critic (Transvaal), Proprietors of
Crosshill, W. H. (Prince Edward Island)
Cyprus, Government of
Daily British Whig (Canada), Proprietors of
Daily Chronicle (British Guiana), Proprietors of
Daily Commercial News and Shipping List, Proprietors of (Sydney, N.S.W.)
Daily Record (Queensland), Proprietors of
Daily Telegraph (Napier, N.Z.), Proprietors of
Daily Telegraph (New Brunswick), Proprietors of
Daily Telegraph (Quebec), Proprietors of
Dalgety & Co., Messrs. (New South Wales)
Dandolo, P. A. (Cyprus)
Das, Sri Nobin Chandra (India)
Daubeny, C. A.
Davey, Flack & Co., Messrs.
Davies Karri and Jarrah Co., Messrs. M. C.
Davis, Alexander
Davis, Hon. N. Darnell, C.M.G. (British Guiana)
Davis & Sons, Messrs. P. (Natal)
Dawson, Dr. Rankine
Daylight (St. Lucia), Proprietors of
De Kolonist, Proprietors of
Derby Free Public Library and Museum
De Thierry, Miss C.
Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft
Diamond Fields Advertiser (Kimberley), Proprietors of
Digby Long & Co., Messrs.
Doberck, W. (Hong Kong)
Dominica Guardian, Proprietors of
Dominican, Proprietors of
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association (Canada)
Donaldson & Hill, Messrs. (Johannesburg)
Douglas, David
Drysdale Co., The William (Canada)
Dunbar Brothers, Messrs.

Dundee Free Library
Dupuy, R. (Seychelles)
Durban, Mayor of
Eardley-Wilmot, Capt. S.
East End Emigration Fund
East India Association
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth), Proprietors of
Educational Supply Association
Edwards & Co., Messrs. Dennis (Cape Town)
Edwards, Dr. F. G. H. (Mauritius)
Edwards, Francis
Edwards, Stanley
Egmont Star (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Egypt Exploration Fund
El Ingeniero Espanõl, Proprietors of
Elliott & Fry, Messrs.
Ellis, Miss Beth
Emerson & Fisher, Messrs. (New Brunswick)
Emigrants' Information Office
Empire, Proprietors of
Evening Herald (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
Evening Post (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Evening Telegram (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
Express (Orange Free State), Proprietors of
Federalist (Grenada), Proprietors of
Federated Canadian Mining Institute
Federated Malay States, Resident-General of the
Ferguson, A. M.
Ferguson, John (Ceylon)
Ferguson, Messrs. A. M. & J. (Ceylon)
Fiji Colonist, Proprietors of
Fiji, Government of
Fiji Times, Proprietors of
Finance, Proprietors of
Fleming, Sir Sandford, K.C.M.G. (Canada)
Fort Beaufort Advocate, Proprietors of
Fort St. George, India, Secretary to Government
Foster & Co., Messrs. J. G. (Canada)
Fraser, Alexander (Canada)
Friend of the Free State, Proprietors of
Friers Register, Proprietors of
Frowde, Henry
Frye, G. E. (Nova Scotia)
Gall's News Letter (Jamaica), Proprietors of
Gambia, Government of
Garden and Field (South Australia), Proprietors of
Geelong Advertiser, Proprietors of
Geographical Association
Geraldton Express (W. Australia), Proprietors of
Gibraltar, Government of
Gold Coast Aborigines, Proprietors of
Gold Coast Chronicle, Proprietors of
Gold Coast Colony, Government of
Gold Fields News (Transvaal), Proprietors of
Goldfields of Matabeleland, Ltd.
Gordon & Gotch, Messrs.
Gouger, Miss S. (Adelaide)
Gow, Wilson & Stanton, Messrs.
Greening & Co., Messrs.
Grenada, Government of
Grinlinton, F. H. (Ceylon)
Grocott's Daily Mail (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Guardian (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Gueritz, E. P. (British North Borneo)
Haight & Co., Messrs. (Canada)
Haight, Canniff (Canada)
Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co.
Hamilton Association (Canada)
Hamilton, Hon. C. Boughton, C.M.G. (British Guiana)
Hamilton, J. C. (Canada)
Hanning, T. W. (Mauritius)
Harbor Grace Standard (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
Hare, R. C.
Harford-Battersby, Dr. C. F.
Harper & Brothers, Messrs.
Harrison, T. G. (Ceylon)
Hayes Bros., Messrs. (New South Wales)
Hay, G. U. (New Brunswick)
Hewitt, G. Trafford
Hingston, Dr. Sir William H. (Canada)
Hobart Mercury, Proprietors of
Hogg, John
Holmested, G. S. (Canada)
Home and Colonial Mail, Proprietors of
Home and Farm (N.S.W.), Proprietors of
Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce
Hong Kong Daily Press, Proprietors of
Hong Kong, Government of
Hong Kong, Medical Department
Hong Kong Telegraph, Proprietors of
Hooper, Cecil H.
Howard Association

Howe, Jonas (New Brunswick)
Howell, H. Spencer (Canada)
Hutchinson, M. L. (Victoria)
Hyderabad, Resident at
Imperial Agricultural Department for the West Indies (Barbados)
Imperial Institute
Imperial South African Association
Indian and Eastern Engineer, Proprietors of
India, Secretary of State for
Inquirer and Commercial News (Western Australia), Proprietors of
Institut Colonial International, Bruxelles
Institute of Bankers
Institution of Civil Engineers
Intercolonial Medical Journal of Australasia, Proprietors of
Invention, Proprietors of
Irish Times, Proprietors of
Jack, Robert L., F.G.S. (Queensland)
Jamaica Agricultural Society
Jamaica Board of Supervision
Jamaica Botanical Department
Jamaica Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of
Jamaica Gleaner, Proprietors of
Jamaica, Government of
Jamaica Institute
Jamaica Post, Proprietors of
Jamaica, Registrar-General
James, C. C. (Canada)
Japan Society
Jarrold & Sons, Messrs.
Johnstone, Robert (Jamaica)
Joint Stock Companies' Journal, Proprietors of
Joncas, L. Z. (Canada)
Jones, A. L.
Jourdain, Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G.
Kalgoorlie Western Argus (Western Australia), Proprietors of
Karkaria, R. P.
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Messrs.
Kelly, Charles H.
Kew Royal Gardens, Director of
Kilburn Public Library
Kimberley Corporation
Kingsley, Miss Mary H.
Koninklijk Instituut ('s Gravenhage)
Krugersdorp Standard (Transvaal) Proprietors of
La Belgique Coloniale (Bruxelles), Proprietors of
Labuan, Governor of
Lagos, Government of
Lagos Standard, Proprietors of
Lagos Weekly Record, Proprietors of
Land Roll, Proprietors of
Lane, John
Lanitas, Dr. N. C. (Cyprus)
Lardner, H. H.
Launceston Examiner, Proprietors of
Lawrence & Bullen, Messrs.
Le Siècle Colonial (Brussels), Proprietors of
Leeds Public Free Library
Leeward Islands, Government of
Librairie Africaine et Coloniale (Paris)
Library Syndicate (Cambridge)
Liverpool Geographical Society
Liverpool Incorporated Chamber of Commerce
London Chamber of Commerce
London Letter, Proprietors of
Long, John
Longmans, Green & Co., Messrs.
Louis, J. A. H.
Low, Marston & Co., Messrs. Sampson
Lund, Humphries & Co., Messrs. Percy
Lunn, Dr. Henry S.
Lyttelton Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Macdonell, Miss Blanche L. (Canada)
Mackay Standard (Queensland), Proprietors of
Maclear, Admiral J. P.
Macmillan & Co., Messrs.
McAlpine Publishing Co. (Nova Scotia)
McGill College and University (Montreal)
McKenzie, F. A.
McKim & Co., Messrs. A. (Canada)
McLean, R. D. Douglas (New Zealand)
McLennan, W. (Canada)
McMillan, Messrs. J. & A. (New Brunswick)
Madras Chamber of Commerce
Madras, Government of
Madras Mail, Proprietors of
Maitland Mercury (New South Wales), Proprietors of
Malta Chamber of Commerce
Malta Chronicle, Proprietors of
Malta, Government of
Manawatu Evening Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Manchester Free Public Libraries
Manchester Geographical Society
Manchester Museum, Owens College

Manitoba, Department of Agriculture
Manitoba Free Press, Proprietors of
Manitoba, Government of
Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society
Mark Lane Express, Proprietors of
Marshall & Sons, Messrs. Horace
Maryborough Chamber of Commerce (Queensland)
Maryborough Colonist, Proprietors of
Mason, J. Herbert (Canada)
Massicotte, E. Z. (Canada)
Matabele Times, Proprietors of
Mathers, E. P.
Mauritius Chamber of Commerce
Mauritius, Government of
Melbourne Age, Proprietors of
Melbourne Argus, Proprietors of
Melbourne Chamber of Commerce
Melbourne Leader, Proprietors of
Melbourne Punch, Proprietors of
Melbourne University
Meldrum, J. (Johore)
Melvill, E. H. V. (Johannesburg)
Melville, Mullen & Slade
Mercantile Advertiser (Transvaal), Proprietors of
Mercantile Guardian, Proprietors of
Methuen & Co., Messrs.
Meysey-Thompson, Sir Henry, Bart., M.P.
Midland News (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Miller, C. A. Duff
Miller, Miss Marion (Victoria)
Miner, The (British Columbia), Proprietors of
Mining Journal, Proprietors of
Mining Record (British Columbia), Proprietors of
Mirror (Trinidad), Proprietors of
Missouri Botanical Garden (U.S.A.)
Mojoomdar, Greeja Sunker (India)
Monetary Times (Canada), Proprietors of
Money, Proprietors of
Montreal Daily Star, Proprietors of
Montreal Gazette, Publishers of the
Montreal Harbour Commissioners
Montreal Weekly Herald, Proprietors of
Montreal Witness, Proprietors of
Montserrat Herald, Proprietors of
Morang, George N. (Toronto)
Morgan, S. Vaughan
Morrison, James (Western Australia)
Moscrop, Rev. T. (Ceylon)
Moseley, A. E. (Bahamas)
Mount Alexander Mail (Victoria) Proprietors of
Mullins & Co., Messrs. (Sydney)
Murray, John
Museum of General and LocalArchæology and of Ethnology (Cambridge)
Mutual Life Association of Australia
Mysore, Resident in
Nadaillac, Marquis de (Paris)
Napier Chamber of Commerce (New Zealand)
Napier, W. J. (New Zealand)
Napier, Walter J. (Straits Settlements)
Nash, F. W. (Mauritius)
Nassau Guardian (Bahamas), Proprietors of
Natal, Agent-General for
Natal, Commissioner of Mines
Natal Department of Agriculture and Mines
Natal, General Manager of Railways of
Natal, Government of
Natal Mercury, Proprietors of
Natal, Port Captain
Natal Witness, Proprietors of
Natesan & Co., Messrs. G. A. (Madras)
National Geographic Society, Washington, U.S.A.
Naval and Military Magazine, Proprietors of
Navy League
Nederlandsche Maatschappij ter bevordering van Nijverheid
Negri Sembilan, British Resident at
Nelson Evening Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Nelson & Sons, Messrs. T.
Neumann, J. O.
New Brunswick, Government of
New Brunswick Historical Society
New Brunswick, Natural History Society of
Newcastle Chamber of Commerce (New South Wales)
Newcastle Morning Herald (New South Wales), Proprietors of
Newfoundland, Government of
Newnes, Ld., Messrs. George
New South Wales, Agent-General for
New South Wales Chamber of Mines
New South Wales, Department of Mines and Agriculture
New South Wales, Engineering Association of
New South Wales, Government of

New South Wales Institute of Bankers
New South Wales Public Library
New South Wales Railway Commissioners
New South Wales, Royal Society of
New South Wales Sheep-breeders' Association
New Zealand, Agent-General for
New Zealand Alpine Club
New Zealand Department of Agriculture
New Zealand Department of Labour
New Zealand Farmer, Proprietors of
New Zealand, Government of
New Zealand Graphic, Proprietors of
New Zealand Herald, Proprietors of
New Zealand Illustrated Magazine Co.
New Zealand Institute
New Zealand Journal of Insurance, Mining, and Finance, Proprietors of
New Zealand Mines Department
New Zealand Mining Journal, Proprietors of
New Zealand, Registrar-General of
New Zealand Trade Review, Proprietors of
New Zealand University
New Zealand Wheelman, Proprietors of
North Borneo Herald, Proprietors of
North China Herald (Shanghai), Proprietors of
Northern Territory Times (S. Australia), Proprietors of
North Queensland Herald, Proprietors of
North Queensland Register, Proprietors of
North-West Provinces and Oudh (India), Government of
North-West Territories of Canada, Government of
Norwich Free Library
Nova Scotia, Government of
Nova Scotia Historical Society
Nova Scotian Institute of Science
Nova Scotian, Proprietors of
Nutt, David
Oamaru Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of
O'Brien, A. H. (Canada)
O'Halloran, J. S., C.M.G.
Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Messrs.
Ons Land (Cape Town), Proprietors of
Ontario Bureau of Industries
Ontario Bureau of Mines
Ontario Department of Agriculture
Ontario, Government of
Ontario, Minister of Education
Ord, Maynard (Victoria)
Oriental University Institute
Otago Daily Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Otago University (New Zealand)
Otago Witness, Proprietors of
Ottawa Daily Citizen, Proprietors of
Otter, Lieut.-Col. W. D. (Canada)
Owen, Lieut.-Gen. J. F.
Oxley, J. Macdonald (Canada)
Pahang, British Resident
Palgrave, Sir Reginald F. D., K.C.B.
Papadopoulo, Kyriako (Cyprus)
Parker, Francis
Patea Harbour Board (New Zealand)
Paulusz, R. (Ceylon)
Pearson, Ld., Messrs. C. Arthur
Peek, Sir Cuthbert E., Bart.
Pekin Syndicate Ld.
Perak, British Resident
Perkins, H. A.
Philadelphia Commercial Museum (U.S.A.)
Phillips, Lionel
Pinang Gazette, Proprietors of
Pioneer Press (India)
Planters' & Commercial Gazette (Mauritius), Proprietors of
Planters' Association of Ceylon (Kandy)
Plewman, Messrs. R. (Rossland, B.C.)
Polynesian Society (New Zealand)
Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce
Port of Spain Gazette, Proprietors of
Potchefstroom Budget, Proprietors of
Poverty Bay Herald (New Zealand) Proprietors of
Prankerd, P. D.
Pretoria News (Transvaal), Proprietors of
Pretoria Printing Works (Transvaal)
Prince Edward Island, Government of
Produce World, Proprietors of
Province Publishing Co. (British Columbia)
Province, The (British Columbia), Proprietors of
Punjab, Government of the
Putnam's Sons, Messrs. G. P.
Putney Free Public Library
Quebec, Government of
Quebec Literary and Historical Society
Queen's College and University, Kingston, Canada

Queensland, Agent-General for
Queensland, Department of Agriculture
Queensland Geological Survey Department
Queensland, Government of
Queensland Mercantile Gazette, Proprietors of
Queensland, Registrar-General of
Queensland, Royal Society of
Queenslander, Proprietors of
Queenstown Free Press (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Railway & Shipping World (Manitoba), Proprietors of
Railway World, Proprietors of
Ralph, Holland & Co., Messrs.
Redway, George
Religious Tract Society
Review of Reviews for Australasia, Proprietors of
Review of Reviews, Proprietor of
Rhodesia Herald, Proprietors of
Rhodesia, Proprietors of
Richards & Sons, Messrs. W. A. (Cape Town)
Richards, Grant
Ridley, Miss
Robertson, Messrs. J. & Co. (Edinburgh)
Robinson, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G. (Natal)
Robinson Printing Co.
Ronbroke Press, Los Angeles, California
Root, J. W.
Rose & Co., Messrs. G. M. (Canada)
Ross, A. Carnegie (East Africa)
Rossland Miner (British Columbia), Proprietors of
Roth, H. Ling
Royal Asiatic Society
Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch)
Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch)
Royal Engineers' Institute, Chatham
Royal Geographical Society
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australian Branch)
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Queensland Branch)
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victoria Branch)
Royal Humane Society of Australasia
Royal Institution
Royal Scottish Geographical Society
Royal Society of Literature
Royal Statistical Society
Royal United Service Institution
Russell, H. C., C.M.G. (N. S. Wales)
Rutlidge, Charles S.
Sands & Co., Messrs.
Sapsford & Co., Messrs. (Queensland)
Sastri, Prof. Haraprasad (India)
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal, Editor of
St. Christopher Advertiser, Proprietors of
St. George, Hanover Square, Public Libraries
St. George's Chronicle (Grenada), Proprietors of
St. Helena Guardian, Proprietors of
St. John Board of Trade, New Brunswick
St. Lucia, Administrator of
St. Vincent, Administrator of
Sarawak, Government of
Saturday Night (Toronto), Proprietors of
Scarth, Leveson
Selangor, British Resident at
Sentry (St. Vincent), Proprietors of
Seychelles, Government of
Sharp, Granville (Hong Kong)
Sidwell, H. B. (Transvaal)
Sierra Leone, Government of
Sierra Leone Times, Proprietors of
Sierra Leone Weekly News, Proprietors of
Sim, Major-General E. C.
Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Messrs.
Sinckler, E. J. (Barbados)
Singapore Chamber of Commerce
Singapore Free Press, Proprietors of
Skerratt & Hughes, Messrs.
Slater, Josiah (Cape Colony)
Smily, Frederick (Canada)
Smith, Elder & Co., Messrs.
Smithsonian Institution (Washington, U.S.A.)
Società Italiana d' Esplorazione Geografica e Commerciale (Milan)
Société Belge de Librairie (Bruxelles)
Société d'Etudes Coloniales (Bruxelles)
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge
Society of Arts
Somerset Budget (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Sonnenschein & Co., Messrs. Swan
South Africa, Proprietors of
South African Medical Journal, Proprietors of

South African News (Cape Town), Proprietors of
South African Republic Chamber of Mines
South African Review, Proprietors of
South Australia, Government of
South Australia Railways, Commissioner of
South Australia, Royal Society of
South Australian Advertiser, Proprietors of
South Australian Government Astronomer
South Australian Public Library, Museum, etc.
South Australian Register, Proprietors of
South Australian School of Mines and Industries
South Australian Zoological and Acclimatization Society
Southern Cross (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Southland Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Spon, Messrs. E. & F. N.
Standard and Diggers' News (Transvaal), Proprietors of
Star (Transvaal), Proprietors of
Statist Co.
Stein, Dr. M. A. (India)
Stirling and Glasgow Public Library
Stock, Elliot
Straits Settlements, Government of
Straits Times, Proprietors of
Streatham Public Libraries
Street & Co., Messrs. G.
Sturt, Mrs. Napier George
Suckling & Co., Messrs.
Sugar Journal and Tropical Cultivator (Queensland), Proprietors of
Surveyor, Proprietors of
Sydney Chamber of Commerce
Sydney Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of
Sydney Mail, Proprietors of
Sydney Morning Herald, Proprietors of
Sydney Stock and Station Journal, Proprietors of
Sydney Trade Review, Proprietors of
Sydney University
Symons, G. J., F.R.S.
Table Talk (Melbourne), Proprietors of
Tasmania, Agent-General for
Tasmania, General Manager of Railways
Tasmania, Government of
Tasmania, Registrar-General
Tasmania, Royal Society
Tasmanian Mail, Proprietors of
Tate Public Library, Streatham
Tenders and Contracts, Proprietors of
Thomas & Co., Messrs. W. K. (South Australia)
Thomas, J. Edwin (South Australia)
Thomas, W. O. (Natal)
Thomson, J. Stuart (New York)
Timaru Herald, Proprietors of
Timber Trades Journal, Proprietors of
Times of Natal, Proprietors of
Topley, Mrs. W.
Toronto Astronomical and Physical Society
Toronto Globe, Proprietors of
Toronto Public Library (Canada)
Toronto University (Canada)
Torres Strait Pilot, Proprietors of
Townsville Chamber of Commerce (Queensland)
Toynbee, Captain Henry
Transvaal, The, Proprietors of
Trinidad, Agricultural Society
Trinidad, Chamber of Commerce
Trinidad, Government of
Trinidad, Receiver-General
Trinidad, Registrar-General
Trinidad Royal Botanic Gardens
Trinity College Magazine (Ceylon), Editor of
Trinity University (Canada)
Tropical Agriculturist (Ceylon), Proprietors of
Tudhope, Hon. John
Tupper, Hon. Sir Charles, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P. (Canada)
Turnbull, A. H. (New Zealand)
Turner & Henderson, Messrs. (New South Wales)
Tyneside Geographical Society
Umtata Herald (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
Union Coloniale Française (Paris)
United Service Gazette, Proprietors of
United Service Institution of N.S. Wales
United States, Department of State
Vacher & Sons, Messrs.
Vancouver Board of Trade (British Columbia)
Vassallo, E. C. (Malta)
Victoria, Actuary for Friendly Societies
Victoria, Agent-General for

Victoria Colonist (British Columbia), Proprietors of
Victoria, Department of Agriculture
Victoria, Government of
Victoria, Government Statist
Victoria Institute
Victoria Medical Board
Victorian Government Agricultural Department Offices
Victoria, Pharmacy Board of
Victoria Public Library, Museum, &c.
Victoria Public Library (Western Australia)
Victoria, Royal Society of
Victoria Times (British Columbia), Proprietors of
Victoria University (Canada)
Voice (St. Lucia), Proprietors of
Waghorn, J. R. (Winnipeg)
Waimate Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Wairarapa Daily Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Wake & Dean, Messrs.
Walch & Sons, Messrs. J. (Tasmania)
Wanganui Herald (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Ward, Lock & Co., Messrs.
War Office
Warren, T. B. (Canada)
Waterlow & Sons, Messrs.
Weekley, G. M.
Weekly Columbian (British Columbia), Proprietors of
Weekly Official Intelligence, Proprietors of
Weekly Recorder (Barbados), Proprietors of
Weekly Sun (New Brunswick), Proprietors of
Wellington Chamber of Commerce (New Zealand)
Wellington Harbour Board (New Zealand)
West Australian, Proprietors of
Western Australia, Agent-General for
Western Australia, Conservator of Forests
Western Australia, Department of Mines
Western Australia, Engineer-in-Chief
Western Australia Geological Survey
Western Australia, Government Geologist
Western Australia, Government of
Western Australia, Registrar-General
Western Australia, Under-Secretary for Railways
Western Mail (Western Australia), Proprietors of
West Ham Public Libraries
West India Committee
West Indian, Proprietors of
Weston, T. C. (Canada)
White & Co., Messrs. F. V.
Wiart, Dr. C. C. de (Brussels)
Wickham, H. A. (Conflict Group)
Wilkinson, Lieut.-Col. J. R. (Canada)
Wilson, A. J.
Windsor Public Library (Canada)
Woodhouse, Messrs. C. M. & C.
Woodville Examiner (New Zealand), Proprietors of
Wurtele, F. C. (Canada)
Wynberg Times, Proprietors of
Year Book of Australia Publishing Co.
Yeoman (Wanganui, N.Z.), Proprietors of
Zanzibar Agricultural Department
Zanzibar Gazette, Proprietors of
Zenana Bible and Medical Mission
Zomba, H.M. Commissioner and Consul-General

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1899.

Mode of Acquisition	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Photographs, &c.
Donations	1,050	1,725	27,066	22	75
Purchase	367	371	11,173	—	377
Total	1,417	2,096	38,239	22	452

The Council are indebted to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the Castle Mail Packet Company, and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for their assistance in the distribution of the "Proceedings" of the Institute in various parts of the world.

Sir MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G. (Honorary Treasurer): The accounts for the past year are dealt with in the report of your Council, and they are in themselves so very simple, and, I am glad to say, from every point of view so completely satisfactory, that it appears to me unnecessary to do more than invite your attention in the briefest possible terms to a few of the more important figures. You will see that the number of our Fellows during the year is slightly larger than the number last year, but that the receipts from the Fellows, which in point of fact are our main source of income, are very slightly less, a falling off mainly due to a reduction in the number of entrance fees for resident fellows during the past year. It is not a matter of any importance, the whole difference between our income last year and this year being only £61, and what little falling off there is in the number of entrance fees is probably due to the present state of affairs in South Africa, for the falling off in new members is mainly among our South African friends. The total expenditure for the year, leaving out repayment of debt and the cost of the conversazione and the annual dinner, is about £6,413, that is to say, about £300 more than last year. This is accounted for by some small increases in various items, such as printing and advertising, which are the necessary results of an increase in the number of evening meetings that have been held, but mainly from an increase in the item for building, furniture, and repairs, which is £245 against £98 last year. This is due to certain alterations made in the building, chiefly in improving the smoking-room and other accommodation of the premises. The most important item on the expenditure side of the account is, as usual, that relating to the repayment and extinction of our debt. Your Council has pursued this year as in former years the policy of applying their surplus income as much as possible to the repayment of debt, and we have paid off this year £1,172 in excess of the stipulated amount which, by the agreement under which we borrowed the money, we were bound to pay. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs. The debt, which originally in 1886 was £35,020, has now, in the comparatively short course of fourteen years, been reduced to little over £14,000, and we are really now coming almost in sight of the time when we shall be the unencumbered masters of our own roof-tree. So far as regards the statement of receipts and payments, which may be regarded as our working account for the year, I would now ask you to turn for one moment to the statement of assets and liabilities which gives you a broader and more general view of our actual

financial position. You will see on the assets side that our main assets consist of this building and the freehold site, representing together a sum of about £60,000. These important assets are valued merely at their cost price, without making any allowance whatever for the undoubted large increment in value which has taken place since we became lessors, so that, especially bearing in mind that we have written off depreciations to the extent of 5 per cent. on building and furniture, I think I can assure you that this estimate is a thoroughly reliable one. It is therefore with the greater satisfaction one is able to turn to the other side, and to point out that we have a balance of assets over liabilities at this moment of no less that £45,000 odd. I do not know that I need add anything to these figures. They seem to me to be a sufficient justification for repeating to you the congratulations which I have offered you on many preceding similar occasions, and they are at all events my warrant for assuring you that the Royal Colonial Institute never stood in a sounder and more assured financial position than in this—I suppose I may call it—closing year of the nineteenth century.

The CHAIRMAN: After what has been told us by our Honorary Treasurer, Sir Montagu Ommanney, I need make no remarks about our finances, but I may observe that we have had a small increase of members, notwithstanding the death of 91 Fellows, and we have been able to reduce the debt on the Building Fund from £17,200 to £14,891 during the year. Among the deaths, I would especially refer to those of two members of the Council, Mr. C. Washington Eves and Mr. W. M. Farmer, both of whom were very useful to this Society. I can bear personal testimony to the constant efforts of Mr. Eves during a series of years to benefit Jamaica and, indeed, the West Indies generally. The two gentlemen nominated *ad interim* by the Council to fill the places of the deceased members are excellent representatives of important Colonies, and one of them, Sir George Taubman-Goldie, has rendered most exceptional service in the Niger territories, which now are annexed to the Empire. You will observe that four of our Fellows gave their lives for their country in South Africa in the year 1900. We are afraid others have subsequently fallen in the same war, including the Earl of Ava, the eldest son of our distinguished Vice-President, the Marquess of Dufferin. The last annual dinner was, as you are aware, ably presided over by the Earl of Aberdeen, late Governor-General of Canada. For the next dinner we hope to have the Earl of Onslow, who has been Governor of

New Zealand and is now Under-Secretary of State for India. Both the annual dinner and the annual conversazione at the Natural History Museum were most successful and were well attended. Eleven important papers have been read and discussed during the year. Large additions have been made to the Library, while improvements have been effected in the building which will, we trust, conduce to the comfort of the Members. For the success of the latter we are much indebted to Mr. Leslie Waterhouse, our architect, and members of the House Committee. The inquiries on various subjects during the year have been very numerous, and full information has been given in response to them. The two most important events affecting the Colonies during the year have been the progress towards federation of the Australian Colonies, and the war in South Africa and its attendant circumstances. You are aware that Acts have been passed in all the Colonies of Australia, except Western Australia, for Federation. It is understood that an Act on the subject will be introduced in the Imperial Parliament during the present Session, while to facilitate the passage of the Bill representatives of the five Colonies are now on their way to England and will be in attendance to afford information and to explain the exact purport of what is desired by their Colonies. There seems little doubt, therefore, that in this year 1900 these Colonies will be united in one Federation, but it must be understood that before the Federation can be made complete and satisfactory, various points will have to be settled by the Federal Parliament which may involve considerable discussion. With regard to the great war in South Africa I think it may be said that the vast bulk of the British nation look upon the conflict as a just war upon our part, and as certain in the end to give liberal and just Government to all classes of the population. The war has required a very serious and long-continued effort on the part of the British Empire, and notwithstanding heavy losses and discouragements we have never doubted that it will be brought to a successful conclusion. Our troops have won our unstinted admiration and we are proud of the way in which our manhood has come forward to serve in a distant war, and of the patriotic and generous spirit which the nation has displayed. The marked feature of the war, however, has been the action of our Colonies, who have shown how united the Empire is in heart and in action. The way in which Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, and the distant Australasian and American Colonies have promptly and voluntarily sent what may most justly be called their splendid contingents into the field, the

two latter across thousands of miles of ocean, has more than realised any expectations we may have formed of the solidarity of our rule and of the loyalty of all the people of the Empire to the Queen. Those of us who have lived abroad knew how deep was the loyalty of the Colonists, and what fine material for troops we possessed. The contingents sent have rendered very admirable service and have shown themselves peculiarly suited for the kind of warfare which has taken place. They are, indeed, well worthy to fight alongside of the best troops we possess, and have already earned for themselves and for their Colonies high honour and commendation. The continued efforts of the Colonies to send reinforcements are most satisfactory, and will, no doubt, continue until a lasting peace is secured. We must all feel high satisfaction at the successful efforts made by two of our Council, Lord Strathcona and Lord Loch, to raise important contingents for service in the war, and in the munificence of the former in providing funds for his body of horse. While we regret the necessity for war we rejoice at the feelings it has called forth, and we have a conviction that it will lead to measures being taken to remedy defects in our military organisation and thus greatly to increase our strength—a strength never to be used, we trust, except on the side of justice and liberty. It was hoped that the two gigantic misfortunes of famine and plague which have visited India would by this time have disappeared, but unfortunately both evils still prevail, and the famine is more serious than it has ever been before. The Viceroy and his officers are grappling vigorously with both visitations, and I am happy to see that notwithstanding the heavy claims on us arising from the war, the Famine Fund started by the Lord Mayor promises to reach a considerable sum. Some progress has been made in carrying out recommendations made by the Royal Commission, of which I was President, for the Relief of the West Indian Colonies, but the measure to which I personally attach most importance, namely, the imposition here of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar, has not been attempted, although a law of the kind has been brought into operation in India with, I believe, satisfactory results. The long-disputed question of the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana has been disposed of by most successful arbitration, an interesting account of which some of you heard the other night at a Meeting of our Institute. It is hoped that before long the much-desired Pacific cable may be in course of construction, and it is possible that Australia and the Cape may also be linked together, though there are two opinions as to the latter cable. I will not detain you by

going into other matters touched on in the Report, but I think all will admit that the Institute has been engaged in useful work during the year. Much of its success is due to its officers, and the Council and the Fellows are much indebted to them for the able performance of their duties. You all know Mr. O'Halloran, who is simply admirable as our Secretary. Our thanks are also due to our excellent Librarian, Mr. Boosé, to Mr. Chamberlain, the chief clerk, and the subordinate officials. I now move the adoption of the Annual Report and of the Statement of Accounts, and I would invite discussion upon them.

Mr. F. Meeson seconded the motion for the adoption of the Report and Accounts, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. C. Pharazyn moved: "That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Honorary Treasurer (Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.), the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies, and the Honorary Auditors (Mr. F. H. Dangar and Mr. W. G. Devon Astle) for their services during the past year." It is quite unnecessary to say anything in support of this resolution, which I am sure will be most cordially accepted.

Mr. H. G. Slade: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution, and in doing so I desire to take the opportunity of drawing the attention of the meeting to the fact that Fellows of this Institute have been largely concerned in the extremely satisfactory settlement of the Guiana boundary question. The matter has unfortunately become, as regards its earlier stages, very much a matter of ancient history, and as regards its later stages was "smothered up," as we were reminded the other night, by the international yacht race on the other side of the Atlantic and on this side by the impending war. It will be in the recollection of many of you that in the early days, some fifteen years ago, when this question assumed a very acute stage, our old friends—both of whom have left us—Mr. William Walker and Sir Henry Barkly very much interested themselves in the matter, and the latter wrote an important memorandum on the subject, while the late Bishop Austin of Guiana, Mr. H. K. Davson, and Mr. Darnell Davis have rendered important services, Mr. Davis having, to my knowledge, made long and exhaustive searches in the archives of Spain and Holland. Although the matter has long since passed out of the hands of the Committee, which consisted largely of Fellows of this Institute, I think we may say that Fellows of this Institute were really instrumental in bringing the matter strongly and prominently before the Government, and we are justified in claiming that the

Institute has members of ability and capacity, who can produce information from the ends of the earth on subjects of service to the Empire. This fact constitutes, I think, another claim that we have on the support not only of those of us who reside in London but the Empire generally. I think we have not made quite enough of the entirely peaceful and very satisfactory acquisition of this very large addition to the area of the British Empire. Those who have been in the Colony have some idea of what its capacities may be. As Mr. Davson told us the other night, he hopes for a revival of the sugar industry there. Nobody desires that more than I do; I have been in the disputed territory and spent some time there. I know that among its other characteristics the country possesses large savannahs, capable of producing most excellent meat. It seems to me a positive disgrace we should be depending on Venezuelan supplies for our troops in the West Indies, when the advantage might be given to our own Colonies.

The resolution was cordially agreed to.

Mr. J. F. Anderson (while the Meeting was waiting for the result of the ballot) wished to make a suggestion with regard to the Corresponding Secretaries, which was that a notice be published in the monthly Transactions of the Institute asking the Secretaries to invite gentlemen coming to this country to leave their addresses, on arrival, at the Institute. He mentioned that some time ago he desired to obtain the address of a gentleman from Mauritius, and had to go to Downing Street, where he had to wait some time and had some difficulty in obtaining the information he wanted. I look upon this Institute (said Mr. Anderson) as a rallying-ground, a rendezvous, for all Colonists, and I think the suggestion I have made would, if acted upon, be useful to all concerned—still, its execution would depend entirely on the *bonne volonté* of the visitor from the Colonies.

Mr. F. Dutton: This question of the registration of addresses was considered some time ago by the Council, and at the same time we considered whether a workable scheme for securing something like a general system of registration could be devised. A system that is merely partial might be a disadvantage rather than otherwise It would be necessary in order to secure a general system to take a good deal of trouble, and to obtain the co-operation of a good many people; for instance, the various steamship companies would have to be invited to bring the matter in some form under the notice of people coming here, and whose addresses we desired to obtain. It has always been understood, however, that addresses may be

registered at the Institute, and of course we should be glad to see the practice followed as much as possible, as adding to the usefulness of the Institute and increasing possibly the roll of our Fellows. I think we might, perhaps, take the matter into further consideration, and see whether we can extend existing arrangements. At all events I see no objection to some notice being inserted in our JOURNAL to the effect suggested.

Mr. W. S. PAUL: It may be as well to mention in connection with this subject that many Colonists have a strong objection to their addresses being given to any inquirer, and speaking from personal experience I can quite understand that feeling.

The CHAIRMAN: The Council will take the proposal into consideration. We could not, of course, undertake to receive letters for everybody who comes from the Colonies, and there is just this difficulty—that people might enter their names on arrival and fail to take them off when they change their addresses or when they return, which would lead to confusion. We will, however, consider the matter.

Mr. REGINALD B. B. CLAYTON: I would venture to suggest to the Council (who, I am aware, have many excellent schemes in hand) that there is at present a magnificent opportunity of doing something towards clinching the federation of the Empire. We have all seen with pleasure the action taken by the Duchess of York with the view of encouraging the sale of British-made silks. I think most of you will agree that where a preference can be given, it should be given to the productions of our own country, and that some of the £50,000,000 that annually goes into the pockets of our Continental adversaries might well be spent at home with the view of encouraging our own productions, even though we might have to pay a little more for them. By-and-by our men will be returning from the war; their services will not be required and they will have to go out of training. We do not wish to see them cast on the streets. Now as a large part of England is still practically uncultivated, I think we might do something towards bringing the land into cultivation and so finding employment by giving a preference to our own cheese, butter, &c., over the productions of foreign countries; and by seeing that we get cane-sugar instead of beet we might do something towards supporting our West Indian Colonies, who, I would remind you, notwithstanding they have been devastated by the recent hurricane, have handsomely contributed some £400 towards the Lord Mayor's Fund. These are matters on which the people of this country require to be educated, and any-

thing the Council could do towards securing their ventilation in the Press and in other ways would, I think, be greatly appreciated and go some way towards promoting the federation of the Empire.

The CHAIRMAN: This is a question that is always present in the minds of the Council, and they are anxious, as far as they can, to promote the movement. Perhaps their efforts do not always receive the encouragement they deserve. For example with the view of encouraging Colonial productions, we had Colonial wines placed on the table at the last annual dinner, but these wines remained untouched. The Council will always be glad to consider any practical suggestions that may be made on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN announced the result of the ballot for the election of the Council as follows:—

President.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., G.C.M.G., &c.

Vice-Presidents.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.
H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN, K.G.
THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G., K.T.
THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
THE MARQUESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
THE MARQUESS OF LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G., M.P.
THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G.
THE EARL OF CRANBROOK, G.C.S.I.
THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN, K.P.
THE EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.M.G.
THE EARL OF ONSLOW, G.C.M.G.
THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., K.T.
LORD BRASSEY, K.C.B.
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, BART.
SIR HENRY E. G. BULWER, G.C.M.G.
GENERAL SIR H. C. B. DAUBENEY, G.C.B.
SIR ROBERT G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B.
SIR HENRY J. JOURDAIN, K.C.M.G.
SIR JAMES A. YOUL, K.C.M.G.
SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.

Councillors.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, ESQ.
F. H. DANGAR, ESQ.
FREDERICK DUTTON, ESQ.
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN EDWARDS, K.C.M.G., C.B.
SIR JAMES F. GARRICK, K.C.M.G.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B.
SIR ARTHUR HODGSON, K.C.M.G.
ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY H. HOSKINS, G.C.B.
WILLIAM KESWICK, ESQ., M.P.
LORD LOCH, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W. LOWRY, C.B.
SIR NEVILE LUBBOCK, K.C.M.G.
GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, ESQ., C.B.
S. VAUGHAN MORGAN, ESQ.
SIR E. MONTAGUE NELSON, K.C.M.G.
GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.
SIR WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.
SIR SAUL SAMUEL, BART., K.C.M.G., C.B.
SIR SIDNEY SHIPPARD, K.C.M.G.
SIR CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, G.C.M.G.
SIR CHARLES E. F. STIRLING, BART.
LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT-ROYAL, G.C.M.G.
RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE TAUBMAN-GOLDIE, K.C.M.G.
HON. E. H. WITTENOOM.

Honorary Treasurer.

SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G.

Mr. J. L. Lyell moved: "That the thanks of the Fellows be accorded to the Council for their services to the Institute during the past year and to the Chairman of this meeting for presiding." I think you will all agree that the Council perform their duties in an admirable manner, the best evidence of which is the extended utility and financial success of the Institute. It is pleasant to notice that amongst the original members of the Council there still remain two names—those of Sir James Youl, and Sir Charles Nicholson—and Sir Frederick Young is not far behind them. As to our Chairman, I may mention that I was in India with him for many years. It is given to few men to lead such a long and useful life in the contrasted, yet allied, pursuits of war and peace. Sir Henry Norman was a distinguished soldier in the early fifties. When I first remember him he was military member of the Council of Lord (then Sir John) Lawrence, by whom his administrative powers were greatly appreciated. How Sir Henry afterwards distinguished himself in Jamaica and in Queensland is matter of history, and in both places his name is affectionately remembered. To one episode in Sir Henry Norman's career I must refer, and that is his nomination to the high office of Governor-General of India. Sir Henry declined the honour on the plea of advancing years, though those who made the offer must have known his age perfectly; Sir Henry stuck to his guns and remained with Queensland. From this brief sketch of his career, you can judge in what an efficient and distinguished manner Sir Henry Norman has filled the various high offices with which he has been entrusted.

Mr. W. S. Paul: I feel that it is a great honour to second this resolution. I am pleased to find that Queensland—the youngest Colony of her Majesty—is so much to the front in the Institute, for amongst the Vice-Presidents and Councillors are no fewer than seven representatives of the Colony, some of whom—Sir Robert Herbert and Sir James Garrick, for example—I knew so far back as 1862. I had the honour of being on intimate terms with Sir Henry Norman during the time he was Governor of Queensland, and I may mention that when an address was proposed in Parliament to Sir Henry on his retirement, the Premier and Leader of the Opposition both bore testimony to the unconscious influence he had exercised. I was out in the western part of Queensland during the "shearing riots" as they were called, which commenced by eighty or one hundred armed men marching from the west to Clermont, the centre of a large mining district in the eastern portion of the

Colony. Soon after this episode Sir Henry Norman arrived and then all went smoothly, and there is no doubt in my mind that his judgment, tact, and advice enabled the Ministry to quell the riot without bloodshed. In illustration of his character I am reminded of an amusing incident in connection with the life of the celebrated colonial millionaire, Mr. James Tyson, who though he avoided society yet wished to be introduced to his Excellency. He would not go to a *levée* or anything of that sort, but he got Sir Thomas McIlwraith to introduce him to the Governor, and the interview took place one morning at Government House. They chatted away for half an hour or so, and on coming away Mr. Tyson, addressing the Governor, said—"Mister"—he called everybody Mister—"from what I have heard and read about you, I like you because there is no starch about you." In fact, no matter what class of society he was thrown amongst, Sir Henry Norman always created a feeling of confidence and respect, and I may even say affection, and there is no greater admirer in the Colony of Sir Henry than the old hall-porter at the Houses of Parliament, who had served under him in India. No one was ever more popular without seeking popularity than he.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Chairman: On behalf of the Council I thank you very much for the resolution, and I am exceedingly obliged to those gentlemen who have spoken so kindly of myself. It is gratifying to find that one has left such pleasant memories in the different Colonies and parts of the Empire where one has served.

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, February 13, 1900, when a paper on "British Guiana and its Boundary" was read by Everard F. im Thurn, M.A., C.B., C.M.G.

General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 17 Fellows had been elected, viz., 4 Resident, 13 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

General Sir Francis W. Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Rev. Edward Harris, D.D., Alexander Hunter, E. J. Russell.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

Alfred Baker (Straits Settlements), Edward L. Bond (Canada), F. G. Hinde Bowker (British Columbia), Pierce M. Dwyer, L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E. (Lagos), J. H. Fredericks (Gold Coast Colony), James C. Hanna (New Zealand), George H. V. Jenkins (New South Wales), Ernest L. McCaughan (Victoria), Hon. W. W. Mitchell, M.L.C., C.M.G. (Ceylon), Cecil N. Murphy (Straits Settlements), Mervyn R. W. Rathborne (British Columbia), Hector Van Cuylenberg (Ceylon), Henry St. John Wileman (Rhodesia).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. Everard F. im Thurn, M.A. C.B., C.M.G., to read his Paper on

BRITISH GUIANA AND ITS BOUNDARY.

THE Paper which I am to read to you to-night differs somewhat in kind from those usually accepted by the Royal Colonial Institute. Usually you listen to accounts, of the utmost practical value, of the most recent developments of whatever Colony may be under consideration. You are told of its present administration, its present industry, and of its present capacity for further development. To-night,

on the invitation of your Council, I address you not so much on present aspects as on the curious chain of historical facts which, in the course of almost exactly four centuries, have turned the "Wild Coast," which was almost the first part of the American continent on which the eyes of Europeans rested, into a defined British Colony—though the European eyes which first saw it saw it in the interests of Spain, and though the greater part of the work which has since been done there has been by Dutchmen.

At the end of 1895 the message of the President of the United States startled England and the world into the knowledge that a large and indefinite area of that which was thought of as British Guiana had really been the subject of a century and a half of international ill-feeling and of nearly fifty years of wearisome diplomatic negotiations. Seldom has a more unexpected small diplomatic bomb exploded as violently. It is difficult to remember, even at the distance of only the few years which have since elapsed, the dreadful fears and expectations which were then set free. The matter was for a brief time so alarming that it was surprising, and is comforting, to find how quickly and completely the use by the parties chiefly concerned of a little common sense allayed the disturbance.

We have to go back to the beginning of history—American history, that is—and to 1498, the date when Columbus sighted the mainland of America, close to the point to which our attention is turned to-night, the mouth of the great river Orinoco.

The century which followed Columbus was the period, and the land which he had discovered was the scene, of a series of some of the most amazing and thrilling adventures ever enacted. The splendid adventurers of Spain in its most splendid period poured themselves into the unknown forests and mountains of that absolutely new world, regardless of trouble and toil and pain and death, regarding only the treasure of gold which they ever sought and sometimes found.

It was on the northern part of the southern continent of America —well to the north of the Orinoco River—that most of this adventure took place; but it gradually spread from the east coast to the west and then down the western shore.

In the course of all this adventure small parties of Spaniards chanced, some at one time some at another, but always independently and without any common aim, to traverse the Orinoco, the Amazon, and that curious natural channel which connects some of the upper streams of these two great rivers, and to pass along

the sea-coast from the mouth of the Amazon to that of the Orinoco. No one man went all the way round; but, taking the voyage of one adventurer with that of another, it is probable that in that sixteenth century Spaniards traversed the waterway by which we now know—though it was not known then—that it is possible to take a boat up the Orinoco from its mouth, through the Cassiquiari channel into the Rio Negro, down that river into the Amazon, down the Amazon to the sea, and thence along the coast back to the mouth of the Orinoco.

Old-fashioned geography books define an island as a portion of land surrounded by water; and therefore the Venezuelan lawyers said that the portion of land round which it is thus possible to go by boat is an island—and they called it "the island of Guiana."

The Venezuelan lawyers also said that the sixteenth century Spaniards, by adventuring along this waterway in the way which I have described, discovered that island—though, as far as is known, hardly ever did a Spaniard of that time set foot in it.

The layman who would tackle the international lawyers would be a bold man. I am not so bold. But during, and before, the fifty days of talk which I listened to about "the case" a great deal was said about international law; and I dimly gathered that there are those who claim to show from international law that discovery perfected by settlement gives a title which nothing but cession, voluntary or forced, can destroy; and our Venezuelan friends said that Spain, by her sixteenth century discovery of the Island of Guiana, acquired a paramount title to the whole of that island, that that title was perfected by the very moderate degree of settlement which has been described, and that Spain had done nothing since to dispossess herself of that title, except under the Treaty of Münster, which, it was alleged, gave only the Island of Kijkoveral to the Dutch.

But before the end of the sixteenth century the Spaniards had been more successful in settling in the new world to the north of the Orinoco and on the western shore of the continent. More especially as far as our interests are concerned, the New Kingdom of Granada, with its capital of Santa Fe de Bogota, had come into existence as the result of the adventure and enterprise of the Spaniard Jimenez de Quesada.

The adventurers of the world, not content with the treasure of gold which they actually wrested from the red men of America, were then dreaming incessantly of finding that vast imaginary

hoard of treasure which they supposed that the descendants of the Incas had succeeded in carrying away from the recently overthrown empire of Peru. Time after time this buried treasure was thought of as in this place or that; time after time the discovery that the supposed site of the buried treasure was bare had no other effect than to lead the dreamers to dream of it as further on.

Quesada, established in his new conquests of Bogota, lived in the full conviction that El Dorado, the golden city in which the treasure was then supposed to be located, was hidden from the eyes of men in the hitherto untrodden wastes between the Orinoco and the Amazon. To reach it had become the one object of his life. But he died about 1580 without ever approaching the desired land.

His desire, however, had been so strong that he had provided for its fulfilment even after his death. He had married his daughter to the one of his companions who seemed most likely to succeed in the quest, Don Antonio Berrio. The latter, to whom Quesada also left his fortune, proved worthy of the trust, setting himself to the task with a determination and with endurance worthy of the most splendid of his fellow Conquistadores.

Three times he set out eastward from Bogota, trying twice in vain to penetrate the forests and mountains which lay between that city and the Orinoco, trying the third time with success, and then finding his way down that river to the sea and to the island off the mouth of that river, to which he first gave its name of Trinidad.

Little has been known of Berrio except from the one vivid glimpse of him afforded a few years later by his captor, Raleigh. As one among many instances in which the boundary arbitration has first brought to light historical records before unknown, it may here be told that from the old Spanish records have been rescued Berrio's own accounts of his expeditions in search of El Dorado and of his doings on the Orinoco.

He made some sort of settlement in Trinidad, and either personally or through his master of the horse, Domingo de Vera, he turned an Indian village which he found on the southern bank of the Orinoco, not far from the mouth of the Caroni River, into what he called a Spanish city, to which he gave the name of Santo Thome, literally from then till almost the present century the one single Spanish settlement within the so-called island of Guiana.

It is about this period, and in connection with the presence of the Spaniards at Santo Thome of the Orinoco that the term

Guiana, a term of unknown origin, first came into common use. And with it came certain other old geographical terms which it is important to note as indicating the geographical ideas of that day as regards the territory which we are considering. The kingdom of Guiana which Berrio sought and of which Raleigh wrote was certainly not the so-called "island of Guiana" of the Venezuelan case; nor was it what is now known as "the Guianas." North of the Orinoco the country was comparatively well known to the Spanish explorers, and, as time went on, fell more and more under their influence. South of the Orinoco, whither the Spaniards rarely went except in individual instances, lay the dreaded "Wild Coast," otherwise Caribana, where the Caribs, the great Indian enemies of the Spaniards, wandered restlessly to and fro, warring incessantly with the other Indians and frightening off the Spaniards. Naturally a Spanish boat or two occasionally passed along this coast, visiting the mouths of the Amakuru, Pomeroon, Essequibo, and other rivers, to get by barter from such of the Indians as were least hostile a little casava-bread to feed the always starving city of Santo Thome. But it was not along this wild coast that the "kingdom of Guiana" lay. From the sources of the rivers Indians occasionally came, who, partly from their characteristic love of story-telling, partly from their equally characteristic habit of never admitting that they have not seen what strangers suggest that they may have seen, gradually fell in with the Spaniards' views that the civilised kingdom of Guiana, with its golden city of Manoa and its king known as El Dorado, the Gilded One, lay beyond the mountains far away in the interior. This was the Guiana that Berrio and Raleigh and their contemporaries dreamed about, and in the search for which many of these dreamers died.

Almost any of the contemporary maps are pictures of these ideas. North of the Orinoco the country is divided up into Spanish provinces with high-sounding Spanish names. South of the Orinoco, nearest the sea, is Caribana, without divisions, without sign of human presence unless of a few Indians. But west from Caribana, far away from the sea, is a valley entirely surrounded by high mountains, and in this valley is a lake, and on the lake a splendid city, in which the Gilded One dwells.

While the Spaniards had thus been overflowing the parts of America round the island of Guiana without ever establishing themselves in that island, the Dutch subjects of Spain, in 1581, had revolted from their Spanish overlords, and had started on an independent career of voyaging and exploration and of acquisition

of territory wherever they saw an opportunity of waging relentless war against Spain. It was in the guise of traders that these Dutchmen went abroad, but their method of trade largely consisted in worrying the Spaniard till the latter dropped his prey, which at once became Dutch merchandise. This went on all the world over, but nowhere with better opportunity than about the mouth of the Orinoco. The Wild Coast, where the Spaniard hardly dared go, was freely opened to the Dutchman, whose policy was always one of cunning and successful conciliation of the Indians.

The first recorded visit of Dutchmen to those parts is told by the supercargo of the expedition, one Cabeliau, who in 1598 was carried along the coast, trading in the Essequibo, Barima, and Amakuru rivers, and finally reaching Santo Thome, where he found another Berrio, the son of Raleigh's opponent, attempting in vain to discover the interior land of Guiana against the successful resistance of the Caribs. Such voyages as that in which Cabeliau shared excited great interest in the Netherlands. The desire for foreign trade, and perhaps more especially for war on the Spaniard in foreign parts, was ever more and more inflamed. The press of the period poured out pamphlets, the company prospectuses of those days, a few of which have survived as choicely bound booklets, great among the treasures of bibliophiles. These pamphlets did their work, and Dutch enterprise toward the Wild Coast was more and more stimulated.

In 1621 the thing was brought to a head by the foundation of the Dutch West India Company, trading to many parts of the world, and especially to the West Indies and to the so-called Island of Guiana. In the latter place the enterprise of the Company was a deliberate act of hostility to Spain. It was the taking possession of a territory at the moment unoccupied by Spain, but which Spain, if unmolested, would doubtless gradually have overflowed, of a vantage-ground from which to wage war on the Spaniard of the Orinoco and Trinidad. The Company, it must be admitted, intended from the first to trade, but intended still more to worry the Spaniard. And it was, at any rate during the first half of the seventeenth century, eminently successful in the latter design. The Dutchmen, with the occasional help of Englishmen and others, soon swarmed along the whole coast, and practically maintained a constant state of siege against the two southernmost settlements of the Spaniards, at Santo Thome and in Trinidad.

The degree of the commercial success of the Company varied

greatly from time to time; its constitution was from time to time modified, and its operations were even suspended for brief periods; but it may fairly be said that, with powers delegated from the Netherlands Government, the Company in 1621 founded the Colony of Essequibo, the nucleus of what is now British Guiana, and sustained it for 170 years.

There is no time here to follow its early development during the time immediately following its foundation. But there is one small incident perhaps curiously interesting to some of the more practically minded of those present here to-night which may be mentioned. Among the surviving scraps of the records of this period is one which tells of a small consignment of syrup of sugar-cane sent home in 1637 to be experimented with, if perchance anything might be done in this article. It is the first instance on record of Demerara sugar.

Wherever the Dutch traders of those times went they built forts to support their trading enterprises. The most interesting chapters of a recent and most interesting little book by Miss Kingsley tell the thrilling adventures which took place in the forts of this same Company on the West African coast. In Guiana, too, they built their fort, nestling it well up in the estuary of the Essequibo, indeed in the mouth of the Massaruni, on a tiny islet whence, themselves hidden away from much chance of attack, they could sally forth to attack others. They called it Kijkoveral, from the wide outlook which it enjoyed over the approach from the sea.

It was from Kijkoveral that before 1640 they spread toward the Orinoco, and established themselves at the mouth of the Amakuru, as a vantage-ground from which they successfully attacked and even burned the Spanish settlement at Santo Thome and worried the Spaniards in Trinidad.

This was the position in 1646, when the Spaniards, not only in those parts, but all the world over, found themselves so thoroughly overmastered by their revolted Dutch subjects that, as the secret records now show, the king was plainly told by his ministers that he must make peace at any price. The result in 1648 was the Treaty of Münster, which in other and perhaps greater ways affected the whole course of history in other parts of the world, and in Guiana effected the only settlement of the territorial relations of the Dutch and Spaniards which was ever effected until, on a day in the autumn of last year, judgment was given in Paris on the events of all these centuries of this history.

It was, perhaps, a little unfortunate that, as far as Guiana was

concerned, the terms of the Treaty of Münster were so indefinite. What these terms amount to was that Spaniards and Dutch alike recognised that each was to leave the other in peaceful possession of the parts in which that other was established at the moment of signature.

What it was that each at the moment possessed, as seen by the eyes of international lawyers, was one of the great questions which the Paris arbitrators had to consider. The view put forward by Venezuela was that the Spanish paramount title by perfected discovery had not then been lost, and, indeed, has not now been lost; and that, consequently, the Dutch possessed in 1648 nothing but what they held by military occupation at the moment—the actual island of Kijkoveral, a place less than the size of Trafalgar Square, and it was denied not only that Dutch influence had spread anywhere toward the Orinoco, but even the recorded fact that the Dutch before that date had established themselves for a time, to the heavy cost of Spain, on the Amakuru. The British view, on the other hand, was, the Spanish paramount title to the Island of Guiana being wholly denied, that the unoccupied land between the Essequibo and the Orinoco was open to the spread of either Dutch or Spanish influence from their respective centres at Kijkoveral and Santo Thome, and that, as a matter of fact, Dutch influence had already spread, at any rate along the coast, to the Orinoco, to what we now call the Schomburgk line, and, though more vaguely, even to the parts beyond.

At any rate, it is certain that, for a full century after the Treaty of Münster, Dutch influence continued to strengthen itself up to the Orinoco, as well as inland from the Wild Coast; and that Spain, though fully aware of this, took no notice and made no complaint. This is the more noteworthy from the fact that, within the same period, when there were rumours that the Dutch would try to establish themselves further to the northward along the coast, at the 'river of Darien,' in parts which they had undoubtedly not possessed at the time of the Treaty of Münster, the Spaniards did most strenuously complain.

In the century of peace thus insured to them, while the Spaniards barely maintained themselves at Santo Thome and tried to draw themselves in from Dutch influence, the Dutch strengthened themselves continuously in their influence over the Indians occupying the area between the Essequibo and the Orinoco.

It was in this century of undisturbed leisure that the Dutch

began their peaceful cultivation, and developed their trade among the Indians of the land under consideration. Twice during the latter half of the seventeenth century they established flourishing new centres of cultivation on the Pomeroon and Moruka, to the east of the Essequibo and toward the Orinoco; and though neither of these centres lasted long, they were overthrown not by the Spaniards but by the English and French. And even when cultivation in these newer places ceased, Posts for the maintenance of order and of influence over the Indians were, and have ever since been, maintained. And in the estuary of the Essequibo no check to Dutch influence then, or ever, happened.

By 1700 the position was as follows:

The little fort on Kijkoveral was still the centre from which the life of the Dutch Colony of Essequibo radiated, though this centre was afterwards shifted down the river to Fort Island, and still later to the Demerara River. It was from Kijkoveral, the very name of which tells that it "looks out over all," that the Dutch first looked out on the country which is now being disputed. Looking out northward, that is down stream, from the island they saw an enormously wide river, formed by the united streams of the Cuyuni and the Massaruni, down to the point which they were accustomed quaintly to speak of as "the corner of Essequibo," the point, that is, where the third, yet larger river, the Essequibo, flowed in from the south-east. From this point of confluence the waters of the three rivers ran in a common estuary, dotted with innumerable islands, for 40 miles to the sea.

Everywhere the banks of this sheet of water were clothed down to the water's edge with the densest forest; and it was on the creeks and tributary streams, hidden in the dense forest, that the Dutch, for more than a century after their coming, made their chief plantations. At first these were on the upper end of this water-way; but gradually they spread down to the great islands which block this, especially at its mouth, till they reached the seaward face of the outermost of those islands. Still later they spread out from the sea-mouth of the estuary, eastward to the Demerara River, and westward, creeping gradually along that sea-shore, till they reached the Pomeroon and the Moruka.

But the early settlers from very early times turned their attention also to the waterways leading into the interior.

The business which took the Dutch away from their plantations into more remote parts, or caused them to send their negro traders to those parts, was of various kinds. It was either for ordinary

trade with the Spaniards on the Orinoco, or it was to collect dyes and balsams from the Indians of the interior, or to procure the horses which the Indians fetched from beyond the Caroni and the Upper Orinoco; or, lastly, it was to procure Indian slaves of the tribes of the much more remote interior.

For trade with the Spaniards they went, at any rate at an early period, chiefly along the remarkable waterway formed a little way inland from the sea by the Pomeroon, Waini, and Barima rivers, together with the Itabo connecting these.

This led them through a region inhabited by many Indians, with whom they established trade relations and alliance at a very early date.

Another route which the Dutch early got to know and use was along the Cuyuni—to the Caroni, the Paragua, and even to the Caura. They gradually permeated the district, not only along the Cuyuni itself and its tributaries, but eventually got into the habit of striking out roads or tracks for themselves across country to the Imataka River, the Aguirre, and other such tributaries of the Orinoco.

They also passed up, and learned to know, the Massaruni and the Essequibo.

We must go back to the events which meanwhile had made the history of the Spanish settlement on the Orinoco. For just about a century after the Treaty of Münster there was there, with one exception, no history but that of a monotonous struggle for bare existence at St. Thome, of hazardous maintenance of communication by canoe with Trinidad, and of vain appeal to the King of Spain for means at least to save the Orinoco from being lost to the Spaniard. But the one exception to this record of stagnation is of special interest in our story.

Great use of mission influence was always part of the imperial policy of Spain in her great days. And so it was on the Orinoco. While the civil power kept itself barely alive just in the miserable village of St. Thome, and while civilians hardly dared to venture beyond the outskirts of that village, the missionaries came, the Jesuits and Capuchins and others, and, far from confining themselves to St. Thome, spread themselves far into the wilderness beyond, taking absolutely no account of difficulties, danger, and even death at the hands of the Indians, and with more or less success literally compelling the Indians to come in. The better to accomplish their end, these missionaries pushed their outpost settlements ever further forward, while the civil authorities looked on, partly

admiring, partly jealous, occasionally lending a few soldiers nominally to guard the far more militant fathers.

It was chiefly to the north of the Orinoco and along quite the upper waters of that great river that this missionary enterprise spread. But there was one exception to this. Early in the eighteenth century some Capuchin Fathers began to form mission outposts to the south of the Lower Orinoco, just in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Thome. Gradually they crept further on to the treeless plain, called savannah, which stretches southward from St. Thome toward the forest-valley of Cuyuni River, a branch of the Essequibo. This movement, which began early in 1720, had extended by 1748—a century after the Treaty of Münster—so far east that its influence was more or less felt over the treeless savannah; but neither at that time, nor ever after while this mission influence prevailed on the savannah, did it penetrate into the forest of the Cuyuni.

A mission map—which I will show you presently—exists, which pictures better than words can do this mission area, shut in on the east, *i.e.* toward the Dutch, by the wall of tropical forest which ever remained impenetrable to these missionaries.

Chief among these missionaries in 1748 was Fray Benito de la Garriga, as splendidly truculent a Father in God as ever advanced a nation's borders, as uncontrollable a Christian servant as ever civil masters strove vainly to restrain.

Now no good missionary—more especially if he be a Roman Catholic missionary—could ever patiently endure any interference with his flock. And so it was with de la Garriga. His civil superiors at St. Thome might rave; but he merely disregarded them, or himself snubbed them, or got the King of Spain to snub them. But none of these means of alleviation could he apply to the troublings of the wicked Dutch from the Essequibo. It must have been intensely annoying to de la Garriga, himself shut in on the east by the forest wall, to see Dutch traders—sometimes even Dutch women traders—step familiarly out from that wall and from the, to him, absolutely unknown country beyond; to see these traders dealing freely with his own flock; to hear from his own flock stories, often doubtless exaggerated to the point of unbearable aggravation, of how the Dutch moved within the unknown forest, and passed freely up and down its rivers—the very names of which Garriga then first learned.

Naturally a man of Garriga's temperament could not long stand that state of affairs; and, with characteristic self-reliance, and with

that wonderful power of compelling willing obedience from almost all with whom he came in contact—the ideal virtues, by the way, for frontier men—he succeeded in inducing the civil authorities to send an exploring expedition to the Cuyuni—literally the first Spaniards who ever saw that river and also the last who saw it, as far as the records show, for 30 years. With crafty policy he succeeded also in setting afloat among the Dutch traders who visited the savannah rumours of his intention to push his outposts eastward into the forest, intentions which, neither in his time nor after, were ever fulfilled.

The seed, so craftily sown, fell on good ground and bore much fruit. It happened that there was at the time in command in Essequibo a man, a worthy opponent for Garriga. Laurens Storm van s'Gravesande had become Commandeur of Essequibo in 1742, and remained in charge of the affairs of that Colony till 1772. Some day I hope that the life of this now unknown man may be written, for which ample materials exist in his most interesting letters. He was a man of good family, of quite unusual education for the governor of a small Dutch Colony, and he had fought as a soldier. He was, in most respects, the ideal of what a colonial governor should be—active, clever, resourceful, not afraid of responsibility, and with abundance of that mysterious personal attraction which draws the willing and almost unconscious obedience of other men. His one defect was but part of his quality—he was highly strung and of a distinctly nervous temperament.

Gravesande believed the rumours which de la Garriga set afloat and which the Cuyuni traders brought down the river. It was, as is so often the case in imperial affairs, the clash of these two characters—that of de la Garriga and of Storm van s'Gravesande—which first started, in 1748, the boundary dispute between the Spaniards and the Dutch—a dispute which lasted till the Spaniards and the Dutch had given place to the Venezuelans and the British, and on till, nearly 150 years after the noise of it first began, it seemed to come nigh to breaking the peace between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, and till last October it died away in the still small voice of the arbitrators in the salon on the Quai d'Orsay.

It must be remembered that Gravesande succeeded to the government of a territory to which till then no hint of Spanish claim had been heard since the Treaty of Münster, a territory into which no Spaniard had during all those years stepped except as a peaceful visitor, and in which, on the other hand, Dutch influence and Dutch

control over the Indians had spread unmolested at least up to a line which it is convenient to speak of by its modern name of "the Schomburgk line." It must also be remembered that not so much as a thought had ever been given to what might be the limit between the territories appurtenant to St. Thome and to the Dutch settlement of Essequibo respectively. These things being remembered, it is not difficult to realise the indignation of such a man as Gravesande at the threatened intrusion of the impertinent Spaniard into the places where the Dutch were and had long been without question. Nor is it difficult to realise either the indignant appeals to justice, to the United Netherlands and to the Crown of Spain which he set going, or the more practical steps which he took on his own ground to resist the Spanish intruder in every possible way.

Spanish action once set going and kept going by the priests was not entirely a matter of spoken words. It has already been told that in 1756 they sent an exploring expedition down the Cuyuni; and as regards that expedition it may now be added that the Dutch Post on that river was surprised by night and burnt, and that the three or four persons who were found in it were carried away as prisoners. The Post was, however, re-established, and was never again troubled by Spaniards, who indeed never again, as far as the records show, visited the river, till 1780, when a new expedition, expressly to explore the unknown, was sent down that river. But meantime the Spaniards did turn their attention to the Dutch settled in another part of the territory, about the Barima. Three times, in 1760, 1768, and 1769, small Spanish parties, again under priestly instigation, hurriedly raided the Barima or the Moruka rivers, generally kidnapping a few Indians, once carrying off three small craft and some household utensils of a Dutchman settled on the Barima, but always disappearing so rapidly that steps could not have been organised to cope with them.

Again from 1769 to 1786 one Matteo Beltran, a strange character, privateer, adventurer—no one then knew or now knows what he was exactly—played queer pranks in those parts, carrying off Indians, insulting the Dutch Postholders, smuggling and losing his cargo, then venturing in disguise into the lion's jaw and slimly extricating his forfeited goods. In 1779 Inciarte, a Spanish official, gentleman and fine fellow, whose character I should also like to draw for you, did a really good bit of exploring, with the aforenamed Matteo Beltran as a guide, of the country between the Barima and the Pomeroon. Inciarte was without doubt sent by the Spanish

authorities to learn something of that district, with a view to estimating the possibilities of a plan which had been suggested for the extension of Spanish dominion in that direction. But it is on record that absolutely nothing was done as the result of Inciarte's really admirable journey.

One other incident of Gravesande's period must be mentioned, though he was himself unaware of it. It appears from papers which have first been brought to light from the Spanish records during the course of the investigation following the Treaty of Washington, that in 1753 the Spanish Imperial Government, incited by the priests as usual, did form some sort of scheme for dispossessing the Dutch and other foreigners from Guiana. The plan was embodied in a secret clause of an open treaty made with Portugal, as represented in Brazil, for a joint exploration of the Amazon by a Portuguese expedition and of the Orinoco by a Spanish expedition, each to proceed to the point at which the territory of the respective nations in those parts might be supposed to meet. The secret understanding was that, under the guise of this apparently peaceful exploration, the two parties were to unite, to bear down from behind on the Dutch established on the coast between the Amazon and the Orinoco, and thus to drive these Dutch into the sea and oust them from Guiana. This so-called Project of Para never however came to anything.

Every recorded instance of interference by Spaniards in the area lately claimed by the Venezuelans has now been mentioned. Never did any one of these intrusions amount to more than a sudden raid by a few individuals, followed by little or no immediate result, and leaving absolutely no permanent impression on the country visited.

The confused European wars at the end of the eighteenth century had their effect in Guiana. The Dutch Colonies were taken and retaken by English, French, and Dutch, but were finally left from 1803 in the possession of the English. This change of ownership was followed by a change of system. The Dutch idea of trading among the Indians of the interior was abandoned, and all effort was concentrated on the cultivation of the sugar and other plantations on the coast. With a view to preventing the escape of the negro slaves, the British policy was to leave the pathless forests which lay between the coast plantations and the Spanish settlements as impenetrable as possible, so that no escaped slave might find his way through; but it was part of this same policy, which thus prevented the spread of European settlement, to develop yet further

the influence which the Dutch had gained over the Indians, and to encourage these redmen to lend aid in the stopping of runaway blackmen. Thus was undoubtedly created a tract in which during the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century the British were not settled; but it was a tract in which British influence over the Indians was paramount and undisputed.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Spanish settlements on the Orinoco were in a parlous state. In the words of a Spanish Governor, they presented "the most melancholy prospect human imagination can conceive, being very sparsely populated, and wanting agriculture, commerce, and industries." Those words were written in an official report in 1810. The very next year the people of Spanish Guiana revolted, nominally against the Crown of Spain, but really against the priests who by that time had there absorbed all Spanish authority. The declaration of independence was soon followed by the assassination of the missionaries, and by a long struggle for independence, the success of which was not finally recognised by Spain till 1845.

It has been told that Spain, while her real authority lasted in those parts, never seriously set herself to extend her influence east of the Orinoco. It will easily be understood that Venezuela—which we may assume to have come into existence in 1811—had no time even to wish to begin any such extension, and that she acquiesced in the existence of that tract between the Lower Orinoco and the Moruka where, as we have said, British influence, though no great extent of British settlement, prevailed. This was the state of things up to the time of Schomburgk.

Robert Schomburgk, in the service of our Royal Geographical Society, had been exploring from 1835 to 1839 on the upper reaches of the Essequibo, outside the part in dispute with Venezuela. The excellence of his work had attracted much interest and attention, and led to his employment by the British Government definitely to ascertain, literally for the first time, what the proper boundary of British Guiana should be in accordance with historical and geographical facts. As a preliminary he drew up from previously published maps a sketch of the country toward the Orinoco, into which he had never been. He showed the country as the maps for which he was not responsible showed it, and he drew a boundary line through it which, assuming that his map data were correct, he supposed might prove to be the most natural and historically accurate boundary. That is the so-called Schomburgk map of 1839. Then he traversed the whole country and showed it, as he really found it

to be, on his great map of 1844. The most frequently reiterated charge in the Venezuelan case has been that we put forward two entirely different lines as Schomburgk's. What we did was to put forward the line of 1844 from survey; what they did was to assume that we put forward as final the supposititious line of 1839.

It must be added that unfortunately a further complication in this map question has been introduced by the fact that neither the 1844 line nor any other line was officially put forward until various unauthorised persons had taken the map as finally prepared by Schomburgk, and finding no boundary line on it, had applied the 1839 line to the entirely new, but accurate, geographical features shown by Schomburgk's survey.

Schomburgk's explorations naturally attracted the attention and protest of Venezuela.

Venezuela suddenly revived the old paramount claim by prior discovery of Spain. It did not matter that Spain had done nothing in the area claimed, for it was Spanish, inalienably Spanish, from the first.

Then began the period of diplomacy. British diplomats sometimes saw no great object in insisting on the maintenance of rights over the comparatively unused country between the Moruka and the Orinoco, especially as the abolition of slavery had by then done away with the last of the purposes for which these rights had formerly been guarded. More than once, therefore, British diplomats offered, not as a matter of right, but as a concession and for the sake of peace, to give up more or less of this tract. Venezuela rejected these offers, and continued to ask for all up to the Essequibo, and consequently for a large slice of the actually cultivated part of the British Colony. And so the thing remained in abeyance, sometimes being hotly argued for a space, sometimes being forgotten for years.

Suddenly, about 1884, the circumstances changed. Cultivation and civilisation, and as full administration as in any of the older parts of the Colony, was suddenly introduced in the formerly long deserted parts of the Barima and the Amakuru; and about the same time a flourishing gold industry developed itself further in the interior of the Colony. In connection with this recent opening up of the interior, a matter to which great weight was doubtless given in the award, I desire here to make special mention of my friend and former colleague, Mr. McTurk, to whose extraordinary efforts under circumstances which few men could or would have endured very much of that which has been accomplished is due.

The British diplomat then put down his foot and claimed his full right to the Schomburgk line. The President of Venezuela on his part put down his foot, saying abruptly that Great Britain must withdraw at least as far as the Pomeroon and must submit the yet larger claim to arbitration, or diplomatic relations must be broken off. And they were broken off.

British development within the Schomburgk line, however, steadily continued, and has continued to this day. In 1895 there was spoken the well-known Presidential Message in the United States; and this was followed by a little tactful diplomacy between America and Great Britain, resulting very shortly in the Treaty of Washington and the wise submission of the whole question to international arbitration.

Probably it seemed to the uninitiated for a time that the mere reference of it to arbitration had settled the matter. But there were busy folk wading laboriously through such an accumulation of facts as has rarely been brought together for any one matter submitted to a tribunal; and eventually these facts, or some of them, packed in many volumes and epitomised in many speeches, were set out before the tribunal, and at last the tribunal gave its award.

The award was instantly followed by more or less loose statements by the newspapers as to the respective gains and losses; and for once both parties declared themselves well pleased. As far as I know, England has not gone back from these declarations of satisfaction; and Venezuela, once more occupied in civil strife, has had no time to think about the award. But where England and Venezuela have not cared to tread, third parties have rushed in. A typical third party is Herr Sievers who, writing in the November number of the German magazine *Globus*, remarks that the gold-mines of the Yuruari, which he declares were undoubtedly the object at which Great Britain was aiming, were lost to her by the award. It is a typical instance of unfounded misrepresentation. England, from the time when Schomburgk completed his investigations, has always made definite claim only to that which, as shown by these investigations, was the natural boundary which is conveniently spoken of as the "Schomburgk line." But her ministers have on three occasions offered, for the sake of peace, to give up more or less on the English side of the Schomburgk line; and similarly they have on two occasions asserted, the bare truth, that a good deal might be urged on historical grounds for a claim by Great Britain to more or less on the Venezuelan side of the

Schomburgk line. Naturally, when the whole matter was submitted to unrestricted arbitration, the extreme possible claims of both parties could not but be referred to. But, as a matter of fact, the British case, counter case, printed argument and speeches may be searched from end to end without finding one single word putting forward a claim even to one square yard of the Yuruari mining area.

We put forward the Schomburgk line as our claim, but as considerably less than what our claim might legitimately have been. We got the Schomburgk line but with one curious, but slight and unimportant, addition and with diminution in two points. We yielded, in the first place, the land at the actual mouth of the Barima which was of little or no value to us except as giving us a waterway into the Barima—and this waterway we most expressly kept. We yielded, in the second place, the unexplored strip of land between the Wenamu River and the head of the Cuyuni; but there is some reason to suppose—personally I think it more than a supposition—that Schomburgk himself intended to advise the exclusion of this strip, the value of which is a quite unknown quantity, from British Guiana. We gained to the left, instead of only to the right, bank of the Cuyuni from the Acarabisi to the Wenamu. In short, the almost complete justification of Schomburgk's exceptionally able and very impartial advice should be a satisfaction to us over and above the satisfaction of having got all that we required for the needs of the Colony.

The settlement of the boundary of the Colony with Brazil still remains to be accomplished; but there should be no great difficulty about this. The question affects only a comparatively small part of quite the southern extremity of the Colony and does not affect any of the known gold areas of the Colony.

The time has therefore already come when our Colony of Guiana may seriously set herself to the task of re-establishing her former prosperity. That prosperity in the past has depended on sugar and on the sugar estates along the sea-coast. It is greatly to be hoped that some means may be found to make sugar-growing once more pay. But Guiana, unlike some of her neighbour colonies, has an asset which she has never yet fully used, and which she is only now in the position fully to use. That asset is the gold in her interior; and that gold should be used as a means of attracting and establishing a population in the interior, which, later on, when the gold is exhausted, should have been trained to other and more permanent industries. If Guiana is to be saved, I believe this must be done in the first place by now developing her interior

by means of gold, and later of other industries, and by using this new asset to help out her sugar industry on the coast.

The Paper was illustrated by a number of limelight views of the scenery of the country in the vicinity of the boundary line, and several of the ancient historical maps.

Discussion.

The Chairman: We are fortunate in having amongst us, this evening, Lord Justice Collins and Sir Richard Webster, both of whom, one as Arbitrator, and the other as Counsel, for this country, were engaged in the recent important arbitration at Paris between Great Britain and Venezuela, which was one of the most successful instances of arbitration between two countries. I will ask Lord Justice Collins to address you.

The Right Hon. Lord Justice Collins: I hope I shall not violate your rule that no speech is to extend beyond ten minutes, all the more from the fact that in connection with Venezuela I do not cherish the idea of long speeches. I listened for fifty days to speeches, not of the briefest, delivered by six or seven counsel. I do not think any of those speeches lasted less than ten days. The lecturer has given us all an example, for he has placed before us, in something like forty or fifty minutes, the history of the acquisition of Guiana by the Spanish, by the Dutch, and ultimately by the British. He has compressed into fifty minutes what took us fifty days, assisted by the Attorney-General and certain other counsel, to get an approximate glimmer of. So that, after sitting here fifty minutes, you are in a better position so far as a summary —a concentrated view—of the whole question goes than I was after that voluminous discussion at Paris. There is another matter which interests me personally to-night. The map you see on the wall is not only remarkable as a singularly accurate and authentic presentment of the territory which was the subject of dispute, but it bears upon its surface the personal impression, the actual red line (which is supposed to indicate Schomburgk's line) which was drawn by the Attorney-General himself. That will go forth as a monument of the Attorney-General's artistic, as well as of his forensic, skill, and for me, who looked upon that map every day for so many months, I need not say it has personal impressions of a most delightful character. The history of the Venezuela controversy has been fruitful in strange contrasts. It is a remarkable thing as the lecturer says, that this question, which was decided

by arbitration, was, as nearly as possible, a *casus belli* between two great—I will not say British—but Anglo-Saxon nations. It was one of the burning questions of the world. Some two years later the award on that burning question was given. It scarcely found room in a paragraph in the London papers, which were almost entirely occupied by the result of the international boat race between England and America. But the arbitration itself was remarkable for an equally amazing contrast. You had, as advocates for Venezuela, American counsel, and you had them claiming title under Spain It was part of their *rôle* as advocates to glorify the great efforts, the great traditions, the great achievements of Spain, its magnificent benevolence, its enterprise in the cause of Christianity. This, no doubt, took the form of invitations of a more or less energetic character to the natives to come under the influence of Christianity upon a very large scale, and their method of invitation was that they sent out large armed parties and drove the natives into Christian confines, where they used their labour and taught them to be useful members of society, producing crops and raising cattle for Spanish consumption. Well, the American counsel, who were thus eulogising Spanish methods, were representing a nation who had just succeeded in wresting from Spain the last remnant of those Colonies of which Venezuela and Guiana were among the first. On the other hand the British counsel were equally laudatory as to the methods of the Dutch. They told of their benignant attitude towards natives, their large views of government, their respect for liberty, and altogether of the high tone of the Dutch—the most desirable persons you could possibly find among the nationalities of the world. In a few months (scarcely was the ink dry upon the award) when Great Britain found itself in death grips with the Dutch. We do not hear so much now of those gentler qualities of the Dutch nation. In placing before you his brief sketch of this Colony, which is now British, and in which British influence is the pervading—I might almost say the sole—influence, a Colony which is not composed exclusively, I am told, of inhabitants of British extraction, but nevertheless is animated by British spirit and governed by British laws, the lecturer has omitted to tell you that that Colony is indebted for those institutions, at least for their permanence and prevalence in this wide and scarcely inhabited district, to one man more than any other, and that man is the lecturer himself. I presume my *raison d'être* here is to criticise what the lecturer has said. I feel myself, however, under some difficulty, for not only has the lecturer achieved

distinction for himself by what he has done in British Guiana, but he has also won a load of gratitude from all those who had anything whatever to do with this arbitration. The same high qualities which enabled him to act with imperturbable energy amid the indifference with which the Colonists and their government, for the time being, treated—as I have no doubt they did to some extent—the development of a Colony which was under a kind of ban, inasmuch as there was a sort of agreement between them and Venezuela that British influence should not be extended beyond a certain doubtful line, which inflicted a sort of paralysis on the energies of Europeans, and those responsible for their government—these high qualities, I say, stood him in good stead in the course of that arbitration. He, knowing the country as he did—a traveller who had penetrated to its inmost parts—sat by and heard the Colony, its physical features and geographical and other characteristics, described by people who had never been there, and whose description was perhaps coloured quite as much by imagination as by an exact knowledge of facts; but there he was, imperturbable, never moving even an eyelid when something which was mountain was described as swamp, or some, to him, well-known familiar name was pronounced, now from the American, now from the British, but never from the standpoint of a native of British Guiana. I congratulate him upon the succinct and luminous statement he has placed before you about this controversy. If there is one thing we could have desired, I think we should have liked to learn from a person who knows, as he does, what the advantages are to Great Britain of this country, a great part of which has now been finally assigned to England. I think we should have liked to know something from an expert like him as to whether this country is suitable to English colonists, whether, having won for Great Britain this large slice of territory, we have won it for Britons, or for a mixed—I won't say a mongrel—population of other nationalities, and what prospect there will be of making it, in truth and in fact, a British community, as well as one governed by British laws. That, I think, would have been very interesting, and there is no one who would have been more fit to tell us than Mr. im Thurn himself.

Sir Richard Webster, Bart., G.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P. (Attorney-General): I should like to add my tribute to that of the Lord Justice to the ability and accurate knowledge which has been brought to bear upon this question by Mr. im Thurn, without which indeed we could not have succeeded, as we did succeed, in

the arbitration. His experience was gathered, I would remind you, not only in the administration of law and the opening up of the country in the north-west; he was the first living man as far as is known to ascend Mount Roraima, the great mountain in the south-west, and, as those who have read his book know, he has a most accurate and intimate knowledge of the native races through the whole of this territory. In the few minutes at my disposal I desire to refer to one or two important matters impressed on my mind by the history of the Colony and of the negotiations which led up to the arbitration. In the first place I would impress upon this Colonial Institute the enormous importance to every Colony, and to every growing country, of keeping authentic records. We suffered largely from the fact that for a period of 100 years no real care had been taken in the Colony to preserve systematically, or in any degree of order, the records of the Colony, and yet I cannot imagine anything of greater importance to a growing country than that there should be such a uniform system of records accurately kept. We succeeded almost to the full extent of our claim, but we should have had less difficulty, and diplomatists would have had less difficulty, had records been accurately kept. I think a great deal too much blame has been cast upon our foreign ministers respecting the offers which at various times they have made concerning this Colony, and which are referred to in the paper. This subject had been in debate for nearly fifty years. Each Foreign Minister or each Colonial Minister who had anything to do with the matter tried his hand at settling it. It was utterly impossible, however, for him to become acquainted with all the facts relating to this complicated subject in the course of a few weeks' investigation, and the consequence was (which gives a practical illustration of that which I have been saying) that these offers, made by Lord Granville, Lord Aberdeen, and others, to give away many thousands of square miles of that which was undoubtedly British territory, were really due to the fact that they could not possibly grasp the bearing of the question with their limited knowledge and information. These offers were treated as having been made by Ministers who were stretching the extreme claims of Great Britain to the uttermost, whereas they were offering to give away that which recent investigation has shown to have been most undoubtedly British territory at the time the offers were made. A word about the effect of the award. It is true that by the award a small piece of territory at the mouth of the Orinoco, called Barima Point, is not awarded to Great Britain, but anyone who has studied the question will know

that, apart from the question of sentiment, this small area is really of no great importance to us. I agree entirely with the remark dropped by the lecturer when he was exhibiting his views, that it was extremely doubtful whether a fort could be erected there. What was of vital importance to this country was the preservation of free waterways for the purpose of getting into the interior, and which waterways are now preserved for ever for the commerce of the world. This is far more important to us than any question of a few square miles of swamp which might have been awarded to us. I am not entitled to penetrate even by surmise into the mind of the tribunal, but as long as no substantial interest was given away to which Great Britain could properly lay claim a unanimous award was of immense importance to the peace of the world and to the success of the cause of arbitration. What I would remind you is that practically the whole territory claimed by Great Britain has been awarded to her by a tribunal two members of which represented America, and who might naturally have approached this question originally with the idea that Great Britain was making claims to which she had no complete title. I would also venture to submit to this meeting that the history of this Colony and the history of the arbitration also bring out in strong relief the importance of promptness and decision on the part of Colonial Governors, who have a personal knowledge of the needs of a Colony and the surroundings of a question which cannot possibly be appreciated by those who sit at home. There is no doubt the difficulties which surrounded us were largely due to the fact that during later years the action of the Colony had been to a certain extent crippled by, I will not say instructions, but by advice from home. The history of this arbitration not only shows that Schomburgk's investigations were absolutely justified by historical and geographical considerations, and by the rights of both nations; it has also shown that if in 1844, when Schomburgk delineated his line, Great Britain had said, "that shall be our boundary" and the Colonial Governor had been allowed to insist upon it, no voice could then or later have been raised against it. This arbitration, I say, has shown us the importance of dealing with these questions when they arise, and not letting them drift until they become possible causes of irritation between the nation interested and other nations, acting very often upon an insufficient examination of the facts. Another matter brought out by the arbitration from the point of view of boundary questions is the fact that no real reliance can be placed on old maps, which are frequently merely reproductions of the ideas of previous geographers, altered perhaps in

accordance with some piece of information, itself possibly not accurate, which has been recently obtained. The result of our experience gathered from the history of this question, as bearing on the position of our Colonies, goes to show that the administration of Colonies ought to be in the hands of the Governor and the Government of the Colonies, directed, of course, as far as policy goes, from home, but that local knowledge should be allowed to have its full weight when dealing with these important questions. It must be a matter of satisfaction to this Society that so lucid a paper, giving a successful history of the whole controversy, should be enshrined in its records.

Mr. G. R. Askwith (Junior Counsel for Great Britain in the Anglo-Venezuelan Arbitration): To all those who have heard Mr. im Thurn, it will be plain that he has proved himself to be as apt with his pen as in the administration of the north-west province of Guiana. For Mr. im Thurn has been an administrator as well as an author. If at some future date he sets himself to reduce the vast mass of material with which we had to deal at Paris into an interesting history, the last chapter, telling of the manner in which he in the north-west and Mr. McTurk in the Cuyuni basin have prepared the country now assigned to Great Britain for such British settlers as may hereafter go there, will be by no means the least interesting or the most unimportant. If, however, I may criticise his paper, my criticism would be that Mr. im Thurn in his zeal has been almost too British, and has scarcely given weight to the aim, the idea of Venezuela. I am not going into the *pros* and *cons* of the British and Venezuelan cases, but it is interesting to consider why it was that Venezuela burst into such a storm of rage when Schomburgk put up his Posts, and again when Mr. Secretary Stanhope declared the Schomburgk line, and Lord Salisbury insisted that all within that line must be British. The answer is partly given by Mr. im Thurn when he says that the British had drawn in to the Essequibo, and had done little or nothing during the first part of the century within the territory in dispute. In addition, though Venezuela had done nothing herself, she regarded herself as the successor of Spain and entitled to follow the claims of Spain, and when the Attorney-General suggests that British Ministers were not in fault, and throws a stone at the action of the Colonial Governors, I do not agree with him. Their action in offering land time after time might well foster the idea of Venezuela, the sentiment handed down from the past. Such credit was not given to British Ministers, as British Ministers flattered themselves

that they had a right to claim, and the belief that Great Britain was not adverse, in the weakness of Venezuela, to grab the great river Orinoco, was a belief that had filtered down through the centuries. Whenever Spain was strong, she was ready to act upon the claim of the days of Philip the Second, but when the Dutch had been strong and Spain weak there was always the cry that the Dutch were endeavouring to encroach and to seize the waterway to the Spanish territories. There was some reason in the view of Spain. The boundaries had never been defined, and on this small piece of coast only had the alien intruder obtained a secure foothold in South America. From the shores of California to the Straits of Magellan all was Spanish, and from Florida to the same Straits with the islands, at the time of the Treaty of Münster, except for what the Dutch held—as small as the top of the nail of my little finger in relation to my whole hand, however large Guiana may look upon that map—the Spaniards might say the land was theirs, or occupied only by rebel subjects of Spain, the Portuguese. There was a small armed republic in the midst of a great empire, viewed with jealousy, weakened from time to time by attrition, but ever a menace to the Empire surrounding it. Why should it be allowed to advance, supported by those who had collected in Holland as enemies to the rule of the Spanish Crown? And when the great nation succeeding appeared to pursue the same policy, and Venezuela was weak, was not an outcry natural? Spain in the past had been obliged to make peace and to admit the presence of the Dutch by her own weakness, and, above all, by the absence of a fleet. The Dutch had made themselves felt upon the borders of the Spanish Empire, and Spain had never been able adequately to resist the rights that such influence might bring. It is not to herself or to the action of her sons that Venezuela need lay the blame of having lost what might have been part of the Spanish Empire if it had remained so mighty as the glory of Philip the Second would have demanded, but she may place the fault upon the Spanish policy of "Manãno."

Sir John T. Goldney: My observations on the paper must necessarily be of a somewhat personal character. I had the honour some years ago of being a member of the British Guiana bench, and in that capacity I had the inconvenience of having to try a case where the prisoner was apprehended in the disputed territory. A great number of questions were raised as to jurisdiction, but I said I had the prisoner and meant to try him, which in fact I did. At the same time I wrote home urging those with whom I had influence

to endeavour to bring this question of the boundaries to a final settlement. There is no doubt that industry, and especially the gold industry, which was just springing up, was hampered by the fact that capitalists could not prudently invest their money while the territory was under dispute. When the award came out I was in Trinidad, where I was intimate with a good number of people connected with Venezuela. They expressed themselves satisfied with the actual award, and the one point which seemed to strike them as the most satisfactory was that, although we might have had English claims right up the banks of the Orinoco, the arbitrators had not given the actual boundary up to the banks of that river. The Orinoco is the Venezuelan great national river. It would have been a galling thing for them if the banks of that river had belonged to another country. I do not think it has made the slightest difference practically as regards the trade value of the country, and I do think that as regards proper and right sentiment between great nations the arbitrators have, if I may say so, taken the right course in acting as they have done. I agree with the learned Attorney-General's observations on the keeping of records, and I would only observe that, what between damp and the innumerable insects in the country, I do not know how Mr. im Thurn in his palm-built house was able to keep any papers at all. The people who ought to keep the records are the Colonial Office at home, and I dare say most of the records used in the course of the arbitration came from Spain or some country in Europe.

Mr. H. K. Davson: As an old colonist of British Guiana I cannot refrain from joining in the thanks to Mr. im Thurn for his interesting paper. It is a very able summary of the discovery and development of an important portion of the South American continent which has lately been brought into such prominence by the protracted dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. My interest in the question began at an early period of my life, for Schomburgk was an intimate friend of my father, and I well remember his being a guest at our house at the time of the survey. It has been asserted that had the subject been properly tackled at that period the question might have been settled long ago. If it had been, we might not have known Mr. im Thurn as a very important attaché to the commission, to which we are all greatly indebted for the very just and very satisfactory settlement of the question, nor yet have known him as the very successful administrator of that region of British Guiana now known as the nort-h west district. There is one point in the paper to which I would

refer, and that relates to the sugar industry. It is our misfortune when our friends (our well-intentioned friends) refer to other industries that they advocate them as substitutes for that industry. The lecturer was careful to refrain from that mistake and spoke of them as auxiliaries. He hopes some means will be found to prevent the sugar industry becoming extinct. I may be of a sanguine temperament, but I myself believe in the future of sugar, and that with the continental handicap withdrawn, the additional science being applied to its manufacture, and with the enormous amount of capital still being poured into the Colony, the industry will see as prosperous days as we have seen in the past. It is, I believe, at the same time, the duty of every sugar proprietor to take the greatest interest in fostering all the other industries which are brought forward as auxiliaries to it. The gold and other industries that spring from the gold must bring additional population, which means a larger area for the consumption of sugar, so that from a selfish point of view alone the sugar proprietor should do everything in his power to encourage the auxiliary industries.

Mr. Henry H. Cunynghame, C.B.: I made the acquaintance of Mr. im Thurn some eighteen years ago, when, under the leadership of Mr. Leslie Probyn, I went out to settle certain difficult affairs connected with the office of administrator-general of British Guiana. We have to-night to thank not only Mr. im Thurn for his interesting address, but also other able gentlemen on this platform. Some years ago we were on the verge of war with another great country concerning a strip of territory which was perhaps not worth the cost of three weeks' war, and through the efforts of these men the difficulty has been solved, and in the noblest sense of the word we have obtained "peace with honour." I think you will agree that these gentlemen deserve our grateful thanks. The award was so good, it settled things so well, that it was hardly noticed. I will only add, speaking from my own experience of British Guiana, that nobody can know how beautiful Nature is till he has seen that wonderful place.

Mr. H. G. Slade, F.R.G.S.: I join with previous speakers in thanking Mr. im Thurn for his excellent address. This question of the boundary has been hanging on for the last 150 years. It assumed a remarkably acute stage a few years ago, and also about fifteen years ago, and I think one thing we have now to do is to thank the arbitrators for their labours, and to congratulate the Empire on the entire, thorough, and very satisfactory settlement of this long-outstanding question. I have quite lately had a

remarkable instance of how far and widespread the feeling on this matter was. I was crossing the Atlantic in the first days of October to travel in the United States, and met on board the steamer a United States Senator, who had fought in the war between the North and South. We entered into conversation, in the course of which I said, "What do you imagine your countrymen would be likely to do if the Venezuelans do not get what they want?" He said emphatically, "We have done all we can for them; if they don't abide by the arbitration we will have nothing more to do with them, and they must take the award."

The CHAIRMAN (General Sir HENRY W. NORMAN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.): I am sure that you will all agree with what has been said as to the obligation the whole nation is under to those who took part in this very important arbitration. Its influence, no doubt, will be very far-reaching, and we trust that in other cases where disputes arise we may be able to settle them by arbitration instead of war, though I am afraid we cannot always do without war, the anxieties of which we feel so much at the present time. I trust this arbitration will make British Guiana more settled, and that the country will be much more prosperous in the future than in the past. It is as big a country as the whole United Kingdom, or about 109,000 square miles, and yet we see that only 130 square miles are under cultivation. With good soil, and plenty of water, there ought to be a much larger area under cultivation. Sugar, I join in hoping, will very much prosper. The gold industry requires a good deal of development. It seems hardly developed at all yet, for half a million of gold is the utmost production in any one year, and we have done little but scratch the surface. We need, I think, that one of the best mineral experts in the world should go and show where the gold is and how to get it. There are only some 300,000 people in all this hundred thousand square miles. There is thus great room for population, and we see from looking at Mr. im Thurn himself that people can live in the interior for many years and retain their health. He has not remained in the towns, but has lived in the interior and administered a large though scantily populated district. He has been able, as we have seen, to come home and render the greatest possible assistance to this important arbitration in Paris. He has given us a most interesting address, showing all the ins and outs of this remarkable arbitration, and I beg to propose that we give him our hearty thanks.

Mr. E. F. IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G.: I do not think there is much

need for me to do more than thank you all, and perhaps especially the speakers, for the kind way in which what I have said has been received. Most of the speakers have been lawyers with whose work in this arbitration case I have been intimately associated for the last two years, and I therefore know better than any other layman can know how hard these lawyers have worked on this case. It was not a matter of mere professional labour with them, for I don't think anything could possibly have exceeded the actual living interest they devoted to it. I have long felt most grateful to them, for their work was in a matter which interested me so profoundly, and now I have to add my gratitude for their too generous appreciation of my services. With regard to the question of records, most of the speakers seem to have assumed that the documents which were used so abundantly in this case were found in the Record Office in this country, or in Spain, or at The Hague. That is true as regards a large number of them, but it is worth noting that a large number of original records of old date were brought home from Guiana, including one very special document, an original MS. Journal kept at Fort Kijkoveral during the years 1699–1701. How this escaped destruction by damp and wood-ants I don't know; but its survival should be an incentive to Colonial officials to take thought for the preservation of their records even in the worst of climates. I am sure you will all join me in an expression of special gratitude to our Chairman, who has patiently listened to all we have said, and has finally, speaking from his personal knowledge of British Guiana, contributed to our discussion.

An afternoon Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, March 6, 1900—Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G., in the Chair—when Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G., read a Paper on

THE BAHAMAS.[1]

"THE Land of the Pink Pearl" is the very picturesque and yet not inappropriate name by which the Colony of the Bahamas is known. In those charming islands, "The beautiful Bahamas," of which Nassau is the capital, I spent six happy years of my middle life, and I propose to tell you something about them—something respecting their products, their capabilities, and their people.

The Bahamas lie off the coast of Florida, and their shores are washed by the Gulf Stream. They are remarkable in the history of the New World from San Salvador having been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his expedition of 1492, which was one of the greatest and most important ever undertaken. At that time the Bahamas had a considerable population, which welcomed the arrival of Columbus with pleasure and hospitality. That hospitality was repaid by the Spaniards in the most dastardly and brutal way, as I shall tell you later on. There are about thirty inhabited islands and numberless cays and islets in the Bahama group.

> "An archipelago of sunlit isles
> Set in a trackless waste of shining sea."

The principal island is New Providence, the capital of which is Nassau, with about 12,000 inhabitants. The total population of the Bahamas is, roughly speaking, 54,000.

There is some obscurity about the early history of the Bahamas, but it is believed that New Providence was settled by the English in 1629, and held till 1641, when the Spaniards expelled them, but made no attempt to settle there themselves. In 1662 the islands were granted by letters patent to the Lords Proprietors of the Carolinas, who made special application for them to Charles II., and they (the proprietors) at once appointed a Governor.

In 1667 New Providence was again colonised by the English, but it afterwards, in 1703, fell into the hands of the French and Spaniards, and, together with several of the adjacent islands, it became a rendezvous for pirates until they were extirpated in 1717.

[1] Printed in full by direction of the Council, no Paper on the Bahamas having previously been included in the 'Proceedings.'

In 1727 an Order in Council was issued by the Imperial Government granting legislative privileges to the Colony. In 1781 the Bahamas were surrendered to the Spaniards, but at the end of the war they were once more annexed and finally confirmed to Great Britain by the Peace of Versailles in 1783. It will thus be seen that these islands have passed through various vicissitudes. It was about this time, 1783, that the Civil War in the United States, which resulted in their independence, was concluded. The Royalist families in Georgia and South Carolina, not liking the new *régime*, left these States in large numbers, and settled in the Bahamas, taking with them their slaves and 'household gods,' and establishing cotton plantations on some of the islands. Lands were granted to them and the electoral privileges of 1662 were revived—representative privileges which the people have enjoyed for over 200 years, and which the present inhabitants value most highly. Not long after this the heirs of all the Lords Proprietors to whom the Bahama Islands had been granted by Charles II. formally surrendered their rights to the Crown.

Whilst I was searching the archives of the Colony in 1878 I made a very interesting if not an important discovery. It was that, in addition to the Royalists of Georgia and South Carolina, some 1,400 persons were conveyed from the Island of Andro, on the Mosquito Coast, to the Island of Andros, in the Bahamas. Between 1784 and 1787 large grants of land were made to sixty or seventy of these persons, who were undoubtedly of British origin, as proved by their names—viz. Hall, Young, Brown, Johnson, James, North, Rigby, McDonald, Wilson, and others. The descendants of these people now reside in New Providence, where all the above names are common. Of the descendants of old Royalist families there still exist many, and there are also many of undoubted Scotch origin—viz. the Darlings, Rattrays, Sands, Malcolms, and others.

The Bahama Islands from a physical point of view do not in the least resemble the West India Islands, and, from their position 1,000 or 1,500 miles north of them, they could hardly be expected to do so. As a rule, the Bahama Islands rise almost perpendicularly from an immense depth of water, and seem to have been formed from an accumulation of shells or small calcareous grains of sand. At a short distance from the shore a reef of rocks in many of the islands follows the direction of the land and forms the boundary of the soundings. Outside this rampart the ocean is often immediately unfathomable; within it the bottom is either of a beautiful

dazzling white sand or chequered with rocks covered with many coloured sea anemones and seaweeds, amongst which can be seen numerous fishes of inconceivable colour floating and feeding. The largest island in the Bahamas is Andros Island, and it is the only one which possesses fresh water. As a rule, the inhabitants of the other islands sink wells to a depth at which the rain water permeating the surface rests upon the salt water which penetrates the coral rock from the seashore. This fresh water rises and falls with the tide. If the well is sunk lower than a certain level, the fresh water becomes brackish by an admixture of salt water. This is an established fact. I have seen these wells dug within ten yards of the seashore. The geographical position of the Bahamas is important, the whole trade from North America and Europe to the Gulf of Mexico passing by the north of these islands. Steamers bound south stem the rapid current of the Florida Channel. Sailing vessels pass between Abaco and Eleuthera through the Providence Channel, within forty miles of Nassau, into the Gulf of Florida.

All the trade from North America to the eastern parts of Cuba, to Jamaica, the Gulf of Honduras, and the northern coast of South America passes southward to the windward of the group and close to the shore of Inagua. The return trade and all the European trade rom the same countries pass north either through the crooked island passage or by Mayaguana or the Caicos Islands. Some steamers now call at Inagua. The Bahamas therefore lie in the track of two great streams of trade.

During the years 1861 and 1864 these islands attained considerable notoriety. It was the period of the Civil War in America. The Bahamas became the depôt for all the cotton shipped from the Southern States, and Nassau was the chief port of the blockade-runners. Owing to the financial and other facilities given by the firm of Adderley & Co. three-fourths of the cotton which evaded the blockade squadron passed through this port *en route* to Manchester, thus naturally diminishing the famine consequent upon the cessation of supplies in the great centre of textile fabrics. Merchants necessarily made large fortunes in this trade, and I am told that the streets of Nassau used to "flow with champagne," and that a reckless spirit of gambling resulted. This was ten years before my time, but it will be remembered that it was from Nassau that the *Oreto*, afterwards the *Florida*, made her way to Mobile, *viâ* Havana, after being released by the Vice-Admiralty Court. This vessel, with the notorious *Alabama*, ultimately cost the British

Government several millions sterling in settlement of the so-called *Alabama* Claims.

No part of the Bahama Islands exceeds an elevation of 200 feet. Compared with that of Jamaica, Trinidad, and other West Indian Colonies, the vegetation of the Bahamas is insignificant. The trees that attain the greatest size are the silk cotton trees and perhaps the banyan, but they are all more or less dwarfed by the magnificent vegetation found further south. The soil is thin and sparse as a rule, and in many places it appears only in the honeycomb cavities of the surface; but in others it is very rich, consisting chiefly of vegetable mould and the detritus of the limestone rock. The porous nature of the rock supplies moisture from below as well as from the surface. There are three well-marked descriptions of soil—rich and black soil, on which fruit trees flourish; red, stiff, adhesive soil, on which the pine-apple grows and yields luxuriantly; and white, sandy soil, suitable for cocoa-nuts and Indian corn.

As I have before observed, the present population is stated roughly to be about 54,000. The aboriginal Indian population which welcomed Columbus was drafted away by the Spaniards to work in the mines and pearl-fisheries elsewhere, or barbarously exterminated before English colonisation took place. The white population numbers about 10,000 or 11,000, and the remainder are either coloured or black. From a physical point of view the negro population of the Bahamas is superior in development to the black population of any West Indian Island that I have been in. The negro who always accompanied me on my shooting expeditions was called "Long Bill;" he stood over 6 ft. 5 in., could cover thirteen miles in an hour and twenty minutes, and was quite worthy of a high seat in "Savage Africa." In a letter dated February 13, the Governor writes to me as follows: "Your old friend Long Bill is still alive and flourishing, and is very pleased to hear of your thought of him." When I left he asked me for a tall hat and a black frock-coat; the possession of these articles of dress is one of the ambitions of a black man. The negroes in the Bahamas live a free open-air life, are not addicted, as in sugar-growing Colonies, to somewhat excessive "nips" of rum, are splendid sailors, and quite as much at home in the water as on dry land; in fact, they are a hardy, robust, amphibious race. They live chiefly on Indian and Guinea corn, flour, vegetables, fish, and shell-fish, with an occasional ration of pork mixed with their hominy. On the whole, the black people are a very good-tempered lot and are thoroughly loyal to Her Majesty the Queen and her representative.

The name of God is often in their mouths by way of pious ejaculation. Ask a coloured lady her name and she will say, "praise God," or "tank God," "my name is So-and-so." They are fond of Scriptural names. Adam and Eve are to be found there, and also Caleb, Joshua, Hezekiah, Enoch, David, Joseph, Daniel, Samuel, Timothy, Uriah, and Nathaniel. Many take their employers' names. Just before I left, a small boy, whose father was messenger at Government House, was christened William Robinson Charles Anthony King Harman. It is to be hoped that he has not discredited the names of a Governor and his very popular Private Secretary, both of whom are well remembered in the Colony.

I may state here that the Government spends £4,700 a year on education, and that this expediture is most thoroughly appreciated and taken advantage of by the lower and middle classes.

So far as climate is concerned, it may be called agreeable, equable, and healthy. The summer lasts from May till the end of September, when the thermometer ranges between 78 and 90; occasionally it is very hot, but from November till April the climate is charming. One can almost count for weeks in advance upon a fine day. Refreshing winds from the north cool the midday air, and the mornings and evenings are peculiarly fresh and invigorating.

> "Warm sun, clear skies, a land of living beauty.
> Why should we fret, life is not all stern duty?"

The total rainfall, the bulk of which falls between May and November, is only about fifty inches per annum. The islands are subject to hurricanes, but they do not occur with the regularity or frequency that characterises the Eastern typhoon.

There has recently been a considerable improvement in the financial condition of the Colony. The revenue of 1899 was £76,697. The public debt amounts to about £112,000. The population is naturally increasing, and the general community ought to be an unusually law-abiding and religious one, as there are no less than 274 churches, chapels, and meeting-houses—mostly Wesleyan and Baptist—in the various islands.

The total imports into the Colony in 1898 were valued at £238,336, of which £170,766 worth came from the United States of America and £59,009 from the United Kingdom. I have alluded to the sobriety of the natives, and in proof thereof I would mention that the annual importation of rum, gin, and other spirits amounts to only 35,000 gallons. The average consumption, therefore, per head per annum is about half a gallon, this being probably the lowest

to be found in any sub-tropical Colony. It may be assumed that the natives are quite alive to the evils of an excessive consumption of alcohol, and are in such matters quite able to take care of themselves. According to the Report of the Colonial Secretary, the exports of 1898 were valued locally at £174,860. Of these, £104,900 worth went to the United States, £29,727 to Great Britain, and £17,325 to France.

The most valuable export is that of sponge, and no less than 1,207,000 lbs. weight of sponge, valued locally at £97,000, were exported in 1898. The best sponge is valued at about 40*s*. a cwt., and that of lesser value at about 20*s*. This interesting fishery gives employment to a large number of men and boys, and some 500 schooners are engaged in it. The sponges are procured from the bottom of the sea, where they grow or are formed, adhering to rocks; they are obtained by diving, or by detaching and lifting them with a hook in waters varying in depth from three to five fathoms, and in their natural state they are covered with a black gelatinous animal substance. This used to be removed by burying the sponges in the sand for some days, and then beating them with sticks. Now they are kept on the decks of sponging boats for three or four days, then put into a crawl, after which they are cleaned and spread out on the beach until they are bleached, when they are trimmed and packed for exportation. The Bahama sponge is inferior to the Mediterranean sponge.

Some of the most beautiful fruits in the world are raised in the Bahamas—viz. pine-apples, oranges, lemons, water-melons, grape fruit, guava tamarind, Avocada pear, and bananas, and these are exported in large quantities; for example, two and a quarter millions of oranges were shipped in 1898, as well as 215,329 grape fruit, which are delicious. Upwards of four million pine-apples were also exported in the same year. A sugar-loaf pine, costing a penny halfpenny, and cut ripe, is far superior to a hot-house pine in England, which cannot be obtained for less than a sovereign. The Colonial Secretary states that the methods of cultivation of this fruit are still shockingly primitive, as many as fifteen or twenty thousand plants being sometimes crammed into an acre of rocky ground, and until very lately no fertilisers have been used. When "full" the pine-apples are cut and carried on the heads of men and women to the beach, and shipped in large American sailing vessels. In most cases the fruit is shipped in bulk, and large schooners will carry away from eighty to one hundred and fifty thousand pines. The condition of the fruit in the lower layers after a voyage of ten

days to Baltimore can be better imagined than described. Factories for canning pine-apples exist in Nassau and Eleuthera. Before leaving this subject I may mention with regret that the cultivation of the sugar-loaf, which used to be the best pine-apple grown in the Bahamas, is dying out. At present the Cuba scarlet pine is being grown extensively, assisted by fertilisers. During 1898 and 1899 a few steamers as well as large schooners were used for their transportation, and a good portion of the recent crop has been packed and shipped in crates or boxes—a method which eventually will, it is hoped, take the place of shipment in bulk. Some experiments are being made by the introduction of new plants, which should be successful.

The edible turtle is exceedingly cheap and plentiful. It costs only sixpence or sevenpence a pound, and many a London alderman would, I am sure, have a good time in Nassau feasting on turtle soup and steak during its pleasant winters. A great number of turtles are exported to New York.

Since the abolition of slavery, cotton has ceased to be cultivated to any great extent, although plants still thrive in some of the islands, notwithstanding the irrepressible ravages of the "cotton-bug." The sugar-cane is cultivated in small patches, not for the production of sugar, but for chewing purposes.

The introduction, or rather extended cultivation, of tobacco was inaugurated in 1875, and had fair success. Cigars were exported for the first time in 1878. The introduction of tomato cultivation was commenced in 1875; twelve boxes were exported in 1876, and in 1879 no fewer than 8,130 boxes were shipped to America. Over 80,000 cocoa-nut trees were planted in the Bahamas during my administration from 1875 to 1881, and these should now be in full bearing.

I am afraid that since that time the cultivation of some of these plants and fruits and vegetables has unfortunately fallen into desuetude, and that the planters' attention has been withdrawn from them to the attractive speculation of sisal fibre, which certainly promised at one time to be a magnificent venture. Later reports attribute to it a somewhat Will-o'-the-wisp character. I am glad to hear, however, direct from the Colony, that the prospects of sisal are decidedly improving. Those who selected their land carefully are doing very well, and, with the present troubles in Manila are getting handsome prices. The directors of the Bahamas Sisal Plantation recently stated that "our sisal properties in Inagua, Abaco and elsewhere are, generally speaking, in an excellent and

flourishing condition, and that with careful and economical management in the future, and the price averaging even from £20 to £25 per ton (it is now £38), a bright and encouraging return is in view of the shareholders." This opinion is also held by the Government authorities, for the Colonial Secretary writes: "The sisal industry is being invigorated by the recent rise in prices, and the 20,000 acres now under cultivation will shortly multiply by tenfold the Colony's output of fibre." This is very satisfactory, for, as you may have heard, a few years ago the most sanguine anticipations were entertained as to the splendid results which would follow from the extension of the cultivation of sisal hemp. It was expected that the revenue would at least be doubled or even trebled by this industry; but in 1897 only 400 tons were exported, in 1898 559 tons, and prices rated so low that several companies and other enterprises interested in it came to utter grief.

From further reliable information, which I have just received, I am justified in stating that the sisal industry in the Bahamas promises after all to be a success. The unfortunate collapse of Mr. Chamberlain's plantation at Andros, and of some minor ones at Abaco, was due chiefly to the selection of lands unsuitable to the growth of the plant, and it has naturally had a damaging effect upon the industry. This has now been practically overcome by the perseverance and energy of other companies—notably of the Bahamas (Inagua) Sisal Plantation located on the island of San Salvador, where the company is cultivating lands purchased from a local owner. These lands are well adapted for the growth of the plant, and I am informed that the export of fibre this year will conclusively prove that investments in this industry are neither disappointing nor undesirable. The prices, £38 per ton and upwards, which have ruled throughout 1898 and 1899 are proof that such investments of capital are at present, at all events, profitable. The name of Sir Ambrose Shea will always be gratefully remembered by Bahamians in connection with this industry.

As in all the West India Islands, there is no doubt that in the Bahamas the wealth and progressive improvement of the Colony depend mainly on the exertions and industry of the people, which, if well directed and energetic, will result in an increase of native exports. Experience has shown in large countries as well as in the Bahamas that Agricultural Boards, enabled by premia and pecuniary assistance to improve the quality and increase the quantity of exportable produce, are cheap instruments of tangible benefit to the people. Individual as well as national welfare

hinges to a very considerable extent upon agriculture, and its encouragement, therefore, should be an important object of the State. There are thousands of acres in the Bahamas fitted for the cultivation of citrus fruits, and there is no chance of destructive frosts such as occur in Florida, where much English capital has from time to time been unfortunately invested.

I have referred to the equable and delightful winter climate of the Bahamas, and no mention of it would be complete without a reference to the numerous American and Canadian visitors who frequent Nassau between December and March. No fewer than 100,000 Americans visit Florida every year, notwithstanding that the climate and natural attractions of the Bahamas are far superior; whilst as yet only 800 or 1,000 Americans and Canadians visit Nassau in the winter, lodging with the greatest comfort at the Royal Victoria Hotel. Another very large hotel, the Colonial, accommodating 700 people, and which cost £100,000, has just been opened, and there is a fine mail service between Nassau and Mamie; it is much to be desired on every account that this new hotel and short sea passage will be the means of attracting many more visitors to a most perfect pleasure resort.

I have had the gratification of making many friends from amongst the American visitors, and I especially recall the friendship of Dr. William Hutchinson, a most agreeable man and a charming writer. "This island of New Providence with its capital, Nassau," he wrote, "was my first love. For four or five successive winters I returned again to its delightful climate, its charming home circles of society, and its excellent hotels. Indeed, I became so attached to the place that it was a matter of considerable difficulty to decide which was most like home to me—this lovely island of the sunny sea, or the New England city in which I live."

Nassau is reached either from New York in three and a half days by steamer, or from St. Augustine and Mamie, in Florida, in two days and thirty-four hours respectively. In winter there is tri-weekly communication with Florida. Anchoring off Hog Island, which forms one side of the harbour, the visitor sees a long low-land stretching westward until its dark green foliage is lost in the sea. Opposite it the ruins of the once great fortress of Fincastle and the Water Battery stand out in bold relief. On the left stands the lighthouse with its fine lantern, and in the centre are the red roofs, spires, and many flagstaffs of the town, which climbs up from the shore step by step to a ridge crowned by Government House, the Royal Victoria Hotel, and a range of handsome

residences. Between the lighthouse and the shore, in fact throughout the many isles and cays of the Bahamas, is the most beautiful water imaginable, perfectly transparent to a depth of fifty feet or more, of dark ultramarine blue or a living emerald green.

A traveller can live in luxury, says Dr. Hutchinson, at the Nassau hotels for four dollars gold a day, and comfortably at a boarding-house for twelve dollars a week. There are numberless yachts, while horses and carriages are easily obtainable at fair prices. A visit to what are called the Sea Gardens is one of the first trips made by visitors. These Marine Gardens are made up of the most exquisite submerged coral bowers and grottoes rivalling the choicest productions of the vegetable world in form and colour, and it is difficult to believe one's eyes when, looking through a water-glass, all their unexpected beauties are revealed for the first time. The fish that dart about or lie sleeping in these coral caves harmonise well with the general beauty of the scene, for their colouring is gorgeous and their motions are extremely graceful. Some are yellow, emerald, scarlet, silver, and satin; others striped, ringed, tipped or spotted with all the colours of the rainbow.

If the visitor is fond of fishing, the inhabitants of these transparent seas offer continued delight. They are easily caught in a novel way. You bait your hook and drop it down 30, 40, or 50 feet through water so clear that you can watch the descent of the hook through a water-glass, and see what sort of fish and what colour you prefer to tempt with the bait. The follower of Izaak Walton lowers and lowers away, past a dogfish who is watching for something better, past a small hammer-headed shark who is watching the dogfish, down to where brilliant specimens of the bluefish or squirrelfish are playing on the sands below. Then with great deliberation the tempting bait is placed directly under the nose of the intended victim; the bait is seized, and with a jerk and a pull up comes the very fish selected, unless, which is often the case, he is snapped up on his ascent by the watchful shark or dogfish. Shark-fishing is also very exciting sport, and sharks outside the harbour are numerous. It is asserted and credited that the harbour itself is guarded by a shark known as the "Harbour Master" which is over fifteen feet in length. This may or may not be true, but I do not think that anyone who has been upset on the Bar has ever reached the shore alive, and it cannot be distant more than 200 yards. Some of the fish are excellent eating—the market or Margate fish, and the Grooper or Garupa, especially so. The fish market is a busy and interesting spot. The bathing at Hog

Island and the Eastern Fort is delicious, and for yachtsmen the Bahama Islands offer untold attractions. Governor's Harbour, Harbour Island, and several other "Out Islands" are well worth a visit, and in the Biminis is supposed to exist the spring of perpetual youth.

The islands are, notwithstanding the absence of rivers and fresh water, very fertile. The principal woods produced are mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ebony, braziletto, logwood, and satinwood. A wood called Horseflesh is in great repute for ships' timbers, being hard and practically everlasting.

Animal life is restricted to the wild cat, raccoon, and iguana. Flamingoes with their lovely pink plumage, wild ducks, and snipe are plentiful at Andros, and several of the adjacent islands are noted for their fine pigeon-shooting. Ambergris is occasionally found on the shores of some of the islands, and the pink pearl of commerce is frequently discovered in the conch, which forms one of the articles of food of the natives. Conch pearls of the value of £80 each have been found. The Bahamas have for this reason been styled "the Land of the Pink Pearl," as I mentioned at the beginning of this paper. I will not vouch for the truth of the story so far as the dream is concerned, but an old woman declared to me in 1879 that on a certain night she had dreamt that she had found a pearl. She went to the market the first thing on the following morning, and bought a conch for a farthing. On taking it to her hut and breaking it open, she actually did find a pearl, which I saw, and which she sold to Mr. Hall, the banker, for £15 or £20.

Nassau has every reason to be proud of her sons, and she has produced many legal luminaries. In 1874 Sir William Doyle was Chief Justice, and he was promoted to a similar post in Antigua. Sir George Anderson, the Attorney-General when I arrived, was made Chief Justice of Ceylon, and his son, I believe, has just been appointed Chief Justice of Trinidad. Sir Bruce Lockhart Burnside, for several years my able Attorney-General, was made Queen's Advocate and afterwards Chief Justice of Ceylon; and the present Chief Justice of the Bahamas is that very capable Bahamian, Sir Ormond D. Malcolm, who for more than twenty-five years was Speaker of the House of Assembly. The late Sir Charles Cameron Lees was the son of Sir John Lees, a former Chief Justice of the Colony. There are not many, if any, small Colonies which can point to such a distinguished roll of names as this in so short a period as twenty-five years.

Nearly all the black people in the Bahamas are peasant pro-

prietors or owners of fishing, turtling, and sponging boats, and they are contented with their lot so long as it yields produce sufficient for their own wants. The largest island of the group, as I have said, is Andros, which contains 500 square miles. Part of it is unexplored, but it has considerable resources capable of improvement. In fact the development of the resources of all the islands leaves much to be desired. An American gentleman once made the remark to an acquaintance of mine, "Why, Andros alone could supply a great portion of the States with fresh vegetables in winter!" The statement is correct, but no such attempt has ever been made. The population of Andros still numbers but 3,450 souls. It only requires enterprise for a number of small industries to be created, which singly might not be of much value, but which would collectively add greatly to the advantage of the people. That enterprise is not yet forthcoming in the Bahamas at all events. Over and over again have I told the natives that with the boon of freedom comes the corresponding responsibility of labour of some kind, without which the advantages of freedom cannot be secured, and that, in whatever rank of life they may be, the path of honest persevering labour is the one they must, to some extent, follow. I have begged them to remember the high authority which says: "If a man does not work, neither shall he eat," but I fear that all such appeals fall on deaf ears. There is no getting them out of the old grooves. They are satisfied, and notwithstanding the official statement that "the peasant population are turning their attention to the cultivation of vegetables, oranges, and pine-apples," there remains an almost general ignorance of the mere rudiments of improved agriculture, which is not likely to be dispelled for many years to come.

In disorders of the nervous system the doctors say that Nassau is one of the most perfect sanitariums in the world. The regular temperature, the pleasant social surroundings, the comfortable quarters, the enforced abstinence from business cares, so relieve the pressure upon overstrained nervous centres that equilibrium and their marked improvement and restored health are bound to ensue.

Under all these circumstances you can readily believe me when I repeat that I spent six happy years of my life in the Bahamas. The Assembly and Council and the people were pleased to say that my administration there was "a brilliant one." They expressed a hope that "during a prosperous career I should have a kindly recollection at times of the far-away isle in which I had gained my first

experience as a Colonial Governor." That hope was more than fulfilled, for I revisited the Bahamas in 1884, and I still retain, and ever shall retain, a grateful recollection of those long-past happy days.

My pleasant task is now finished, and it only remains for me to express a hope that this account of the Bahamas, imperfect as it is, has not been without interest and instruction to those who have heard it. I am glad to think that the Royal Colonial Institute intends to publish this paper, and that it has thus fallen to my lot to bring the Land of the Pink Pearl into greater prominence in this direction than it has hitherto enjoyed.

"Diminutive and distant though it be,
Obscure and unimportant to the State,
Yet is this little Colony elate—
A portion of the British Empire She!"

The Paper was illustrated by a number of limelight views.

Discussion.

Sir Augustus J. Adderley, K.C.M.G., said that the island which contained the capital, Nassau, was first called Providence by a captain who put in there through stress of weather. On its being found later on that there was another place of the same name, it was re-christened New Providence. The speaker was in favour of the continuance of local self-government such as at present obtained. The Bahamans were good, honest traders, and would be a credit to any community. The cultivation of the sisal fibre would be profitable as long as prices could be kept up. It must, however, be grown on good land, and by people with capital. The failure of Mr. Chamberlain's plantation at Andros was owing to the selection of unsuitable land. Mr. Nesbitt was the first to introduce sisal cultivation into the islands. Sir John Lees, who served the Colony for over thirty years, will chiefly be remembered as having discovered sponge (a valuable asset of the Colony).

General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., expressed his gratification with the Paper, which gave a full and complete account of the Bahamas. They did not lie in the ordinary highway of traffic, and consequently did not get much visited by tourists. When he was Governor of Jamacia he paid a visit to the Turks and Caicos (which were included in his Governorship, though they geographically belonged to the Bahamas group), where the salt industry was the only one of importance. He obtained a view of some of the Bahama Islands, and twice visited

Inagua, which was still nearer to Jamaica, and had recommended yachtsmen and sportsmen to go there. The wild ponies and cattle and the red-breasted flamingoes were especially worthy of notice, and the different colours of the fish were also remarkable. As a result of Sir William Robinson's eloquent Paper he hoped that many of those present would desire to visit the Bahamas.

Sir CHARLES WALPOLE thought that Sir William Robinson would find Nassau much changed since his visit in 1884. The garrison had been withdrawn, which had made a great difference to society. The barracks had been turned over to the police, a force recruited after the withdrawal of the military for the maintenance of order: and since this, new barracks had been erected for the police near the gaol, and the old barracks replaced by Mr. Flagler's new hotel. The Royal Victoria had been enlarged and redecorated —electric light and lifts had been put in, and the prices raised. He was afraid $4 a day would not cover the cost of living there now; it would have to be multiplied by three. There was every prospect of the Bahamas increasing in prosperity by leaps and bounds. Its growing popularity as a health resort would bring money into the place, and it had a great future in its fruit trade and the sisal industry. Owing to the repeated "cold snaps" in Florida, orange-growing there was of a precarious character, but in the Bahamas, protected as it was by the Gulf Stream, which runs through the Florida Channel, the climate had comparatively little variation in temperature. There were no frosts, and the orange groves had nothing to fear from the cold. People were now planting orange stocks and grafting sweet oranges and grape fruit, for which there was an unlimited demand in the United States. Sisal had had a chequered fortune. It began by being boomed as a gold mine, and people planted it in all sorts of soil, good, bad, and indifferent. Much British capital had been lost in planting sisal in places where it would not grow to any size, and, owing to over-production in other places, especially in Yucatan, prices had dropped, and only those estates where the soil was good and the access was easy to the port of shipment could live. It could be delivered f.o.b. for about £12 per ton, and so long as prices did not fall below £15 or £16 per ton there was still a good margin of profit. What had, however, mainly contributed to the present satisfactory position of the industry was the recent war between the United States and Spain, as in consequence of the troubles in the Philippines the export of Manila hemp had practically ceased. Sisal could not compete with Manila, and when the Manila industry was revived

the present high prices would fall and sisal would have to struggle again for its existence. It was to be hoped, however, that it would have obtained such a grip on the market that it would maintain a steady price of £20 a ton, in which case there is undoubtedly money in it.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF STAMFORD said that the Bahamas had a great future before them if the inhabitants would only profit by agricultural education and obtain a better acquaintance with a diversification of industries and co-operation. It was pleasant to live in a land where there was always sunshine.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir NEVILE LUBBOCK, K.C.M.G.), in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir William Robinson, said the Bahamas were a delightful resort for tourists and those who were fond of fishing. Manila hemp, being a finer fibre than sisal, would always command better prices. The settlement of the Philippines would not be long delayed, and as there were large stocks of hemp in Manila their release must tend to cause a glut in the market and seriously affect the price obtainable for sisal. It was therefore, in his opinion, a rash thing for the people of the Bahamas to increase their cultivation so enormously as we had been told they had done.

FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held a the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, when a paper on "A School of Tropical Medicine," was read by Patrick Manson, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., LL.D., C.M.G. (Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office).

Sir Henry J. Jourdain, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 23 Fellows had been elected, viz. 9 Resident, 14 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

Sir George W. Allen, K.C.I.E., Stopford W. W. Brooke, Major William E. Chapman, Sidney H. Farrar, Harry W. Jacobs, Penry Vaughan Morgan, Alderman Walter Vaughan Morgan, Julius C. Prince, James F. A. Stopford.

Non-resident Fellows:—

Emanuel R. Belilios, C.M.G. (Hong Kong), Evelyn D. Berrington (Rhodesia), John F. Crean (Gold Coast Colony), Alexander Downe, M.I.M.E., J.P. (New South Wales), Hon. Richard S. Haynes, M.L.C. (Western Australia), W. A. Hickman, B.Sc. (New Brunswick), Zebina Lane (Western Australia), Leslie C. Neale (Rhodesia), Horace Oxley (Cape Colony), J. H. Patterson (Uganda), Holland Porter (Ceylon), Walter E. Richards (Rhodesia), F. Crosbie Roles (Ceylon), James T. Walker (New South Wales).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have to announce with extreme regret that Lord Loch is unable to be with us and preside this evening. He had fully intended to be present, but late last evening his doctors positively forbade him to come out. I am thus called upon, at the

last moment, to take his place. Dr. Manson has consented to favour us with an address on a most interesting subject, and I would take this opportunity of congratulating him, on behalf of the Institute, upon the honour which Her most Gracious Majesty has recently conferred upon him.

Dr. Manson then read his paper on

A SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

A STRIKING feature in modern civilisation is the attention that is now bestowed on public health. The individual man has always been sufficiently solicitous about his own health, but it is only recently that he has taken seriously to care about the health of his neighbour. Not that nowadays we really care more for our neighbours than our ancestors did; we do so only, or principally, because science and experience have taught us that if our neighbour fall sick, sooner or later, and in consequence of this, we ourselves will suffer in body or estate.

In this way it has come about that those who have made it their business in life to care for the health of the community—the physician and his satellites—are gradually getting a voice in the management of the affairs of the country, and acquiring no inconsiderable share of that power and influence hitherto practically monopolised by the priest, the lawyer, the soldier, the courtier, the capitalist, and the professional politician. The public health now occupies no inconsiderable proportion of the time of the Legislature, and the care of it absorbs not an unimportant share of the public revenues. And deservedly so; for such has been the progress in medical science and practice that this expenditure of time and money is more than justified and repaid. Witness the substantial increase in the average duration of human life in civilised countries; the diminution of pain, the obviation of deformity, the saving of time by averted illness and the general increase of physical comfort and well-being! Hitherto, these boons conferred on mankind by medical science have been, in great measure, confined to European nations and to North America. The time has now come when they should be extended to other nations and countries.

The position of influence and power which is gradually being conceded to my profession has been attained through no violent blood-stained revolution or cunning intrigue, but has come to it

purely in virtue of the public's appreciation of the public's interests, the recognition by the public that the physician is one of its most valuable servants. Concurrently with the increase of medical power and influence there has been a corresponding increase in medical cares, in the range of medical knowledge, and, as a consequence, in the extent of medical studies. In fact, the range and amount of modern medical knowledge, and the number of ways in which it can be usefully applied, are so vast that it is no longer possible for any single individual to assimilate and apply them to the best advantage. Perforce, in order to overtake its studies and perform efficiently its duties, the medical profession has had to subdivide; one set of men devoting themselves to one department of professional knowledge and practice, another to another—specialising, as it is called. Such a splitting up has its disadvantages, tending as it must to narrowness of view and occasionally to abuse. It is unavoidable, however. Time was, and that not so long ago, when a good-sized portmanteau would have held all the medical books worth reading, and all the drugs and surgical instruments worth using. But let anyone visit a well-stocked modern medical library—that of the Royal College of Surgeons for example—and let him contemplate the miles of books, acres of weeklies, monthlies, and quarterlies; let him contemplate the armamentarium of the modern surgeon, the machinery of the sanitarian, the collections of the pharmacologist, and then ask himself if "any mortal mixture of earth's mould" could possibly assimilate or even read the huge accumulations of printed matter, understand and apply all these instruments, all this apparatus, and all these drugs. Specialisation in medicine is unavoidable; the organs of the body, the forms of disease, social groupings, geographical considerations, individual predilection or aptitude, one circumstance or another determining the particular line of each speciality and specialist.

Climate is a potent factor in the grouping and distribution of animals and plants. It has an equally potent influence in the grouping of diseases which, as modern science has amply shown, are, in the great majority of instances, but the effects of animals or plants parasitic in, or on, or living near the human body.

It is found that though the torrid, the temperate, and the frigid zones have certain diseases in common, each zone has something pathological which is peculiar to itself, or peculiarly prevalent there. This circumstance is the basis for the specialisation of the

tropical group of disease. The speciality is based on a natural division of diseases, a division which, in the case of the tropics at all events, has to be recognised in practice, and which, if we are to do full justice to the claims of diseases, of those who suffer from them, and of our national interest, we have to meet by special educational arrangements.

In the short time at my disposal I propose to say a few words about some of the tropical diseases, to indicate their importance, to show why it is that they are tropical, and in the course of so doing endeavour to make clear the necessity for a special system of study as applied to these diseases, and finally to point out how, in my opinion, such a system of study can, under existing medical arrangements, be best carried out.

In the tropics, as elsewhere, a certain form of disease may be more prevalent in one place than another, and *vice versa*. Taken as a whole, the leading tropical diseases are as follows, enumerated in the order of their importance :—

Endemic . . .	Malaria. Dysentery. Chronic enteritis (diarrhœa). Ankylostomiasis. Beri-beri. Filariasis. Leprosy. Sloughing Phagedæna (ulcer).
Epidemic . . .	Cholera. Plague. Yellow fever.

These are by no means the only tropical diseases—far from it; they are perhaps the principal, but there is a long list besides which I do not give, but each item of which, none the less, requires special study. The diseases enumerated suffice to show to some degree the range of what the tropical practitioner has to overtake.

The endemic diseases, although individual attacks may as a rule be of little danger as regards life, yet, inasmuch as they are always, and nearly universally, in operation, and inasmuch as they may be repeated in the same individual over and over again, are attended by a far greater aggregate amount of death and suffering, and are therefore infinitely more important than the epidemic diseases, deadly though the latter may be.

Chief of these endemic diseases is malaria. It is the great

disease of the tropics. It is the principal cause of sickness and death there, and of social stagnation. It is the king there, and, like some brutal tyrant, it blasts its subjects and its kingdom. It, and practically it alone, is the reason why Africa is the Dark Continent; why some, in fact most, of the fairest and most fertile regions of the earth are but howling wildernesses covered with worthless jungle and inhabited only by wild beasts and a sprinkling of wilder men. Five millions die annually of fever, principally malarial, in British India alone. That figure, heavy though it be, conveys no idea of the amount of suffering, of invalidism and poverty entailed on India by this one disease. Over one-third of our soldiers there, European and native, suffer annually from malaria. Apply this proportion to the whole civil population, and we can get some idea of the aggregate amount of suffering malaria means to India. It is even worse in this respect with many other tropical countries. When we describe a tropical country as "unhealthy" we really mean that it is malarious. West Africa is unhealthy. Apart from humanitarian considerations, see what this fact means to our Colonies in tropical Africa. It more than doubles the cost of government. Here is a table kindly prepared for me by Mr. Turton, of the Colonial Office. It shows the invalidings and deaths during the year 1896 among the Government servants in one of our West African Colonies—the Gold Coast. Of 176 European officers, 25 were invalided to Europe and elsewhere, 10 died within the Colony, 5 of those invalided died after leaving the Colony in consequence of diseases contracted there; thus between death and invaliding the services of 28·4 per cent. of the Colonial officials were lost to this Government. The death-rate was 85·2 per thousand—about 1 in 10.

RETURN OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS IN THE GOLD COAST COLONY WITHIN THE YEAR 1896.

In the Colony.

Part of whose service was within the previous year	143
Who arrived on their first tour of service	33
Total number of officers in the Colony within the year	176

Who left the Colony, or died, within the year.

On leave of absence	89
Invalided	26
For causes other than leave, invaliding, transfer, &c.	5
For other West African Colonies, settlements, protectorates, &c.	6

Died.

Within the Colony	10
After leaving the Colony invalided	5

RETURN OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN INVALIDED FROM THE GOLD COAST COLONY WITHIN THE YEAR 1896.

No.	Date on which the officer left the Gold Coast	Cause for which the officer was invalided
1	January 19	Malarial fever
2	„ 29	Remittent fever
3	„ 29	„ „
4	February 16	„ „
5	„ 25	Hæmoptysis
6	„ 26	Dysentery
7	„ 29	Cerebral anæmia
8	„ 29	Debility
9	„ 29	Intermittent fever
10	March 3	Remittent fever
11	„ 20	„ „
12	„ 30	„ „
13	April 13	„ „
14	„ 13	„ „
15	„ 18	„ „
16	„ 20	„ „
17	June 3	„ „
18	„ 27	„ „
19	July 14	Neuritis Peripheral
20	„ 21	Hæmoptysis
21	August 7	—
22	„ 18	Jaundice and malaria cachexia
23	„ 18	Remittent fever
24	September 30	Anæmia
25	November 13	Malarial cachexia
26	December 16	Locomotor ataxy

NOTE.—*Correction to the above.* It has been discovered that No. 21 was not invalided on August 7, therefore the number invalided will be 25 and not 26.

RETURN OF OFFICERS WHO WERE INVALIDED AND DIED SUBSEQUENT TO THEIR DEPARTURE FROM THE GOLD COAST, WITHIN THE YEAR 1896.

No.	Date on which the officer left the Gold Coast	Date of death	Place where it occurred	Cause for which the officer was invalided
1	January 17	January 20	At sea off Sierra Leone	Malarial fever
2	„ 29	February 3	At sea off Cape Palmas	Remittent fever
3	February 16	„ 16	At sea off Elmina	„ „
4	„ 25	June 2	London	Blackwater fever
5	April 13	April 18	At sea off Sierra Leone	Remittent fever

RETURN OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE DIED IN THE GOLD COAST COLONY WITHIN THE YEAR 1896.

No.	Date of death	Place at which it occurred	Cause
1	January 1 . .	Accra . . .	Remittent fever
2	„ 17 . .	„ . . .	„
3	February 5 . .	„ . . .	„
4	„ 7 . .	Kevitta . . .	Malarial fever
5	„ 12 . .	Accra . . .	„
6	„ 24 . .	„ . . .	Malarial—Remittent
7	March 13 . .	Elmina . . .	Remittent fever
8	June 26 . . .	„ . . .	Gastritis
9	„ 30 . . .	Minnebah . .	Bronchial catarrh
10	September 15 . .	Addah . . .	Remittent fever

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF THE EUROPEAN OFFICERS WHO WERE IN THE GOLD COAST COLONY WITHIN THE YEAR 1896, AND WHO WERE EITHER INVALIDED, OR DIED IN THE COLONY, OR WERE INVALIDED AND DIED EN ROUTE TO EUROPE OR OTHER PLACES SITUATED WITHOUT THE COLONY.

Total number of European officers in the Colony within the year	Invalided to Europe and elsewhere	Rate per cent.	Died within the Colony	Rate per cent.	Died after leaving the Colony	Rate per cent.
176	25	14·204	10	5·682	5	2·840
Per 1,000 . .	—	142·040	—	56·820	—	28·400

Total rate per cent. of deaths in the Colony and after leaving it . 8·522
Per 1,000 . . . . . 85·220

The Gold Coast is but an average specimen of our other tropical African Colonies and Protectorates. The figures which I have given mean that, what with death and invaliding and the necessity for frequent leave of absence to Europe in order to avert disease, in these Colonies two men have to be employed to do the work of one, and that to induce them to accept employment these two men have each to get double pay. It means that that continuity of work and accumulation of personal experience which are so necessary for successful government and administration are almost impossible. It means that Government is robbed of many of its best servants just as they are becoming valuable. It means an enormous financial drain on a sorely handicapped community. In the face of these figures it is difficult to see how such Colonies can get along at all. Malaria is a rope round their necks, and the fact that they continue to exist, some of them to prosper even in spite of it, is testimony to their intrinsic value and eloquent testimony as to what might be made of them and what they would blossom into

were this ever-floating cloud of malaria that hangs over them dispelled.

Can this cloud by any practicable means be dissipated? My answer to this question and to the same question as regards all the other diseases I have enumerated is, emphatically, "Yes."

"What!" I can imagine someone saying. "Disease arises from climate: can you change the climate of a continent?" My answer to that is "No. But disease does not arise from climate. This is a common and most misleading fallacy. Disease may be influenced by, but it cannot be caused by climate. Disease is caused by beasts and plants, and we have dominion over these. To compete successfully with beasts and plants all we require is knowledge, and the skill, the will, and the opportunity to apply it. We can cut down the mightiest oak, and we can draw forth leviathan with a hook. If we can do this, surely we can subdue the feeble bacterial and the feeble protozoal germs of disease."

The first thing necessary towards effecting this consummation is knowledge of the disease germ. Let us take stock of what we know about one of these, the malarial germ, for example, and see how we stand as regards this, the cause of the principal disease of the Tropics. We can see this germ in the blood of its victim; we can remove it from one human being, transfer it and grow it in another; we can kill it at will; and we now know how, under natural conditions, it is acquired and spread.

Let me explain. It is worth while doing so, for the underlying principles which govern the distribution, the propagation, the acquisition, and the suppression of malaria equally apply to most of, if not to all, the Tropical diseases I have enumerated.

As I have hinted, the germ of malaria lives in the human blood. It can be readily seen there if suitable methods of examination be employed. I have a malarial patient in whose blood I find this germ. I remove a few drops of his blood by inserting the needle of a hypodermic syringe into one of his veins. I inject the blood so removed into one of my own veins. In the course of a week or ten days I am almost sure to develop malarial fever, and, if I am not too ill to use my microscope, I can find with the utmost certainty malaria germs by the million in my blood. There they will live and multiply for an indefinite period, unless I choose to kill them. This experiment I can perform successfully in any country and in any climate. "In any country, or climate," I fancy I hear someone say; "why then, if this germ be the cause of malaria, is malaria not to be found in every country and climate?" The

answer to that question is interesting, for it explains the peculiar geographical limitations of many, perhaps of most, tropical diseases. Observe, I used a hypodermic needle and syringe in my experiment. I used artificial means. These means were but a crude and incomplete imitation of the natural process. As regards the malarial parasite, the natural hypodermic needle and syringe is the mosquito. This insect abstracts the parasite from one human being, injects it into other human beings, and so spreads malaria. Thus malaria is acquired under natural conditions only when and where the mosquito is to be found, that is to say, in the Tropics and in the warm seasons of higher latitudes. The geographical distribution of malaria is therefore determined by the geographical distribution of the mosquito.

Again, I can imagine some one saying: "This surely cannot be true. I have often been bitten by mosquitoes, but I have never had fever." "Very likely," I reply, "but you forget one of the conditions of my experiment. My hypodermic syringe was filled with blood from a patient who was at the time suffering from malaria, and who had the germ of malaria living and floating about in his blood. The mosquito which bit you had not previously fed on such a germ-laden subject, very probably had never sucked human blood before. It could not therefore have given you malaria, any more than a bite of a healthy dog could give you hydrophobia."

Moreover, there are mosquitoes and mosquitoes, hundreds of species; fortunately for mankind, it is only a limited number of species that are effective transmitters of the malarial germ. It so happens that the malarial germ, after it has been ingested by the mosquito, has to leave the insect's stomach, pass into its tissues, undergo many evolutionary changes there, and finally find its way to the poison gland of the insect, and so to the human body when the mosquito proceeds to make its next meal on a human victim. The mosquito does not act exactly in the way my hypodermic syringe did. It does not spew up the blood it has imbibed, and with it the parasites contained in this blood. It is not in this way that it injects and transmits malaria. It injects the transformed parasite in the droplet of venom, which it emits through its proboscis every time it bites a man. The natural process is therefore not one of direct inoculation, as in the experiment with the hypodermic syringe.

Fortunately, the malarial germ will not thrive and pass through the changes I have indicated in every kind of mosquito; therefore it is that only certain species are dangerous, and only such individual insects of these particular species as have previously fed on human

blood which at the time contained malaria parasites. Happily, the distribution of these dangerous kinds of mosquito is limited.

Still I fancy I hear objections. Some are saying: "There is plenty, or used to be plenty of malaria in England, in the fen country, for example, but there are no mosquitoes in England. If the mosquitoes be the transmitter of malaria, how explain our English malaria?" This objection I meet with a flat contradiction. There are plenty of mosquitoes in England, at least seven kinds, only in England they are called "gnats."

Again, I hear: "How, if there are mosquitoes, or gnats, in England, and mosquitoes be the cause of malaria, how account for the fact that in recent years indigenous malaria has disappeared from the land?" There is probably a combination of reasons for this. In the first place, in consequence of improvements in agriculture and extensive drainage, the breeding-places of the mosquito, that is to say, stagnant pools, are fewer and more restricted in area than formerly; consequently, mosquitoes are fewer, and the chance of being bitten by them is correspondingly diminished. In the second place, because of the cheapening of quinine, and the increased appreciation of the value and use of this drug, there are fewer malarial subjects for mosquitoes to draw germs from. Quinine kills the germ as surely as arsenic kills the rat. By these two means—drainage and the extended use of quinine—the tide has been turned against the malarial germ in England, and it has gradually disappeared from the country, just as the wolf and the wild boar have disappeared.

See now what dominion this knowledge of the malaria germ gives us over the disease. We have it in our power absolutely to avert malaria; and this we can do in many ways, founding our methods on our knowledge of the habits of the germ and of the transmitter of the germ—that is, the mosquito. As of old, we can kill the germ in the human host by quinine. "This is nothing new," you may say. True, but the appreciation of its importance as regards the spread of malaria is new. We now know that malaria is a communicable, a catching disease; and we now know, what we did not formerly believe, that a malarial patient is a source of danger to his neighbours. It is therefore of importance to give quinine to the malarial patient; not for his own sake merely, but for the sake of his neighbour as well, to whom he is a continual source of danger through the mosquitoes that may feed upon him and so transmit his germs. Malaria could be stamped out in a community by all-round free drugging with quinine. After a month

or two the supply of infected blood would have come to an end, and consequently there would be no more infected mosquitoes. That is one way of exterminating malaria. Another is to cause all malarials to sleep under mosquito nets, or in mosquito houses. The mode of action of this method would be practically the same as the former. Mosquitoes could not become infected; their bites would be harmless. A third method is to cause the uninfected to live in mosquito-proof houses and sleep in mosquito-proof beds. By so doing they could not become infected, and the parasites would tend to die out for want of fresh hosts. A fourth way is to kill by different kinds of culicicides all mosquitoes entering the house. A fifth method is to destroy the mosquito larvæ before they reach maturity and the biting stage. This can be done by drainage, or by poisoning the mosquito pools. Lastly, malaria may be stamped out by the combined application of all these methods; and it is probable that such a combination will be the method adopted in the future, so soon as the public have been educated up to the point of wishing for, of paying for, and of applying the means of protection science has now placed at their disposal.

Our existing knowledge of the causes of some of the other tropical diseases I enumerated is almost, if not quite, as complete as that of which we can boast of in the case of malaria. My time will not permit of my taking similar stock of our knowledge of those other diseases. Unfortunately, there are still not a few of whose causes we are as yet in ignorance, and which, in consequence of this ignorance, we are absolutely powerless to prevent or to cure. But it must not be concluded from this that the lacking knowledge is unattainable. Let us take heart from the history of the progress of our knowledge of malaria. It is only twenty years since the malaria germ was discovered, only two years since the action of the mosquito in transmitting the germ was revealed. When full knowledge of the causes and modes of propagation of these other tropical diseases does come, we will get with this knowledge, sooner or later, the power that knowledge confers.

Meanwhile we must make the best use possible of such knowledge as we do already possess. We must take care that the tropical medical practitioner shall be placed in full possession of everything that is known about the causes, about the diagnosis, and about the management of tropical disease. We must spread this knowledge, so that many besides the physician may acquire it; we must popularise it, so that those who could benefit thereby

may be willing to accept and to co-operate in its practical application. This last is a most important matter. Unless you get people willing to receive them there is really very little use in offering sanitary privileges or trying to carry out sanitary measures. I recollect very well how, some years ago, in Hong Kong an elaborate system of drainage and of modern municipal sanitation was supplied to the Chinese. Water taps, traps, drains, ventilators and all the rest of it were placed at their disposal. The Chinese turned the water taps on, but they were too lazy to shut them; naturally, the supply of water calculated to last for a year was exhausted before the year was half over. The traps had gratings which had been placed over the traps to prevent their being choked; gratings and traps were ruthlessly removed to facilitate the escape of domestic rubbish. To give these things to Chinamen unappreciative of their purpose and ignorant of their use, was like giving a monkey a fiddle. They did not understand them and they broke them. Before applying sanitary measures to a community the most important thing is that that community be intellectually in a position to appreciate them. It is the old story of taking the horse to the water; you can do that, but you cannot make him drink. One thing you can do, however—you can make him thirsty. And so with the public and sanitation. You must by some process of education make the public long for sanitary draughts. Then it will not only accept them, but it will clamour for them, very likely abuse the Government for not giving them, and, most important result of such judicious education, be willing to pay for them. This is the frame of public mind we must try to develop in relation to malaria and other tropical diseases.

I am sure the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute will be pleased to learn that the Colonial Office authorities are alive to the practical importance of these recent developments of what I may designate malariology, and also to the importance of educating the public towards adopting the measures of protection so plainly indicated thereby. The Colonial Office has already, in conjunction with the Royal Society, sent a commission to Central Africa and to the West Coast, to study malaria on the spot; it has now authorised me to make, in conjunction with the London School of Tropical Medicine, an experiment on the practicability of preventing malaria, in intensely malarial localities, by practicable and easily applied means. This experiment has a double purpose—that which I have stated—the other being the demonstration in an easily understood and irrefutable manner that the mosquito carries malaria, so that

the public shall be educated thereby, up to the point of being willing and eager to adopt the measures necessary and suitable for self-protection.

It is perhaps unwise to prophesy before the event, especially as to the results of biological experiment; but in this instance I feel so confident about what the results will be, that I shall venture to anticipate and to describe the experiments about to be instituted.

A hut, such a hut as would be suitable for the European to live in in Tropical Africa, is to be erected in the most malarial part of the Roman Campagna available. The hut is to be furnished with wire-gauze door and window screens and other devices to render it mosquito proof. Two skilled observers and their two servants are to live in this hut from May till October of this year—that is, during the entire malarial season. Of course, they will be at liberty to go where they like during the day, but from an hour before sunset to an hour after sunrise they are to be in the hut. Now if these men escape from fever it will be absolute proof that by very simple and inexpensive means the human body can be protected from the malaria germ, for, as regards the spot in the Roman Campagna selected for the experiment, I may state that to sleep there unprotected but for one night is regarded by the Romans as tantamount to contracting a malarial fever, and that too of a virulent type.

The second experiment is to be as follows:—Laboratory bred mosquitoes, that is mosquitoes raised from the egg in the laboratory, and which have had no opportunity of picking up malaria germs in the haunts of malaria, are to be fed in Rome on patients in whose blood the benign tertian malaria parasite has been ascertained by the microscope to be present. These mosquitoes are to be transported to London, fed on vegetable juices till such time as we know that the malaria germs shall have arrived at the venom gland. The insects are then to be liberated in a small mosquito house in which one or more Englishmen who have never left this country are to sleep. We expect that in about ten days after this these Englishmen will develop malarial fever, and that we shall find the malaria parasite in their blood. There is no danger from this experiment, as the type of malaria parasite we propose experimenting with is not virulent and is easily killed by quinine.

Similar experiments have been successfully made before, so that for the malariologist positive results, provided the proper conditions are complied with, are a foregone conclusion. But the experiments have never been combined in the crucial way proposed,

or carried out in what I might call so dramatic a way and in a manner so calculated to carry conviction to our countrymen at home and abroad. Should they eventuate in the way we believe they will, this will encourage the Colonial Office to go forward in the direction now clearly indicated, and will prepare those for whose education the experiments are intended to adopt such measures as experts may devise for protection from malaria.

I may add that we have already secured volunteers for these what some may consider somewhat dangerous experiments. The volunteers, needless to say, have faith in the mosquito-malaria theory.

Another point which demands attention from the profession and the public is connected with the diffusion of epidemic tropical diseases. In olden times, when the communication between places far apart was slow and infrequent, epidemic disease spread with difficulty, because during the long voyage the infected either died or recovered, and the infection came to an end before the port was reached. It is otherwise in our days, for not only is communication enormously multiplied, but voyages are shortened, and consequently the risk of the diffusion of epidemic disease proportionately increased. Witness the remarkable extension of plague during the past few years; for the first time it has appeared in South America and Australia. Even in minor diseases a similar extension is being brought about by rapid travel. That Tropical American pest, the chigger, has, within the memory of living men, been carried to West Africa, has spread all over Tropical Africa, has found its way to the East Coast, and is now apparently about to invade India. It is more than likely that by the importation of suitable species of mosquitoes into those tropical paradises, the Pacific Islands, which have hitherto enjoyed absolute immunity from malaria, malaria will appear in them, as has already happened in the case of Mauritius and Réunion. The Old World gave cholera to the New. What guarantee have we that the New will not reciprocate by a return gift of yellow fever? An invasion of the crowded cities of Tropical Asia by yellow fever would be a calamity terrible to contemplate. Beri-beri, hitherto a disease of the tropics, has been introduced even into England. These facts, and many similar which I could cite, indicate a field of study and of practical sanitation which ought not to be ignored.

To meet all the obligations as regards tropical medicine that a conscientious desire to discharge our duties imposes upon us, the first and most obvious step is to provide an institution, or institu-

tions, where an adequate knowledge of tropical diseases may be acquired. The subject can be taught as yet only by a few, for the subject as yet is known in a practical way only by a few. Opportunities for a living, working acquaintance with the germs of tropical disease and with the diseases themselves can be obtained only where such diseases are to be found; and as teachers are few and scattered in the native haunts of these diseases it follows that, as regards the location of the teaching institutions, they must be placed in those two or three places where pupils, diseases, and teachers can all be brought together. In this country there are only two or three such places. One is Netley, our great military hospital and military medical school. For many reasons this admirable institution is not available to the general public. Liverpool, a centre of much of our tropical trade, offers another and good opportunity. But it is especially in London, where teachers, diseases, and pupils mostly congregate, that such a school should be placed. Such an institution, thanks in great measure to the statesmanlike instinct of our present Colonial Secretary, his appreciation of what is needed and how to set about supplying the need, to the enterprise of the Seamen's Hospital Society, and to the liberality of the general public, we now have in London. Our London school has been in existence only since last October, but such is the appreciation of the importance of the object it is trying to attain that already fifty students have passed through its portals.

The scheme of teaching at this school has been carefully thought out. For obvious reasons it is applicable only to men who have already graduated in medicine. There are systematic lectures in which the theory of tropical disease is taught. There are practical demonstrations on patients in the hospital attached to the school. Above all, there are systematic demonstrations by a skilled pathologist with special knowledge of tropical diseases. Each disease germ is in its turn demonstrated and studied. The student is made familiar with all its operations. He is taught to find it, to follow up its development, to recognise its pathological effects, to study it, in fact, as an object of natural history, which is the only true and scientific way of obtaining an adequate grasp of the basis and nature of disease.

I have no doubt that, ere many years are over, the fifty men who have passed through our school will have done much for the benefit of their fellow-creatures; much which, but for the school, would have been left undone; that some of them will have advanced

materially the common stock of knowledge of tropical disease; and that, directly or indirectly, they will in one way or another have contributed to the material prosperity of our Tropical Colonies, and indirectly to that of the Mother Country. I hope much from this movement.

As yet the school is in its infancy and requires fostering; but I make bold to say that it will thrive, and that it will do more for our Tropical Colonies than any measure yet devised for their benefit. That is a strong statement, not too strong, however, in my opinion. This school strikes, and strikes effectively, at the root of the principal difficulty of most of these Colonies—disease. It will cheapen government, and make it more efficient. It will encourage and cheapen commercial enterprise. It will conciliate and foster the native. Think for a moment what would be the result were we to banish malaria from such a place as the Gold Coast. Why, the Colony would go forward in prosperity by leaps and bounds. "Banish malaria!" you will say, "impossible." Not so. I have shown you how it has been done, and how it can be done. I have lived for long periods, thirteen years in one instance, six in another, in what, at one time, were regarded as two of the many so-called "white men's graves"—Amoy and Hong Kong. During one of our early Chinese wars a British regiment was stationed on a little island in the harbour of Amoy. In this same island, many years later, I had my home. The regiment I refer to was nearly wiped out by malaria and other tropical diseases, as the tombstones in the little graveyard bear witness to to this day. But in all my thirteen years in Amoy I had only one slight attack of fever, and none of my family suffered in that way. In Hong Kong in the early forties, and for a good many years after its occupation by the British, the annual mortality among our troops from malaria and other tropical diseases was from 25 to 30 per cent., some years even more. Yet when I lived in Hong Kong in the eighties, I never had an attack of malaria, nor had any of my family, and the total mortality from all causes among the garrison was something like 5 per 1,000 only. The terrible mortality of the early years of British occupation of Amoy and Hong Kong arose from ignorance. The comparative salubrity of later years arose from experience; and now that we can supplement experience by knowledge, why should we despair of such places as the Gold Coast, for example, or of any part of Tropical Africa or other fever-stricken land?

The establishment of the mosquito-malaria theory by Ross must in time prove an incalculable benefit to the tropics. But we will

not get this benefit if we be content simply with the possession of the knowledge. We must apply it. Nor must we look this valuable gift horse in the mouth, or hesitate boldly to follow up, to the fullest extent, the sanitary methods it so plainly indicates.

Our tropical schools must not be starved for want of funds. They are of national importance. They are at the root of tropical sanitation. It would be a disgrace, and a piece of parsimonious folly, if, for the sake of a few pounds, these promising institutions were allowed to languish and collapse. They must not be allowed to lapse into the condition of common cares, whom no one cares for.

In our school we have the essentials or rudiments of an efficient teaching institution; but we must not rest here—we require much more. Among other things we require the extension of the building. We need additional sleeping and messing accommodation for students. We started modestly at first, thinking that if we could provide sleeping accommodation for six students and working room for twenty or thereabouts it would suffice. We were mistaken—the privilege of being beside their work, and of being able to grapple with it at any time during the short curriculum; of having a home provided for them when, perhaps during a brief furlough from abroad, they come to London to rub up and acquire the new knowledge, has been so much appreciated by our students, that many times we could have filled the rooms twice over. We need more laboratory accommodation: we require rooms for a library, for a museum, and for class accommodation. We want scholarships for such students as show an aptitude for research. We want adequate remuneration for the staff of teachers who at present work for nothing, or next to nothing; and, lastly, we want an endowment of some sort to give solidity and permanence to the Institution. All this means money, of course, but it would take a large sum to place such an institution on the debtor side of the National Ledger. One life a year, the life of some valued public servant, saved through the instrumentality of the School would, to put it in a coarse commercial way, pay for the school twice over. I do not wish to appear to beg, but I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without pointing out to the patriotic among you, and to those who appreciate the value of our Colonies, that in this School we have, from a national point of view, a profitable investment.

In the matter of the institution of schools for the study of tropical medicine Great Britain has led the way. That it is a good lead she has given is already attested by the fact that other countries are following. France and Germany have lately organised similar

schools, and the United States is preparing to follow suit.. I trust that we shall maintain the lead in this new departure in colonising enterprise.

But while we lead, we should not be too proud to follow. In Italy there has been in active operation for some years a Society for the Study and Suppression of Malaria. This Society has done much excellent work, and will do more. It is composed of two sets of members, honorary and working. The honorary pay for the workers' necessary expenses, for the printing and the machinery of the sanitary propaganda; the workers give their time and knowledge. Might we not with great benefit follow Italy, and institute in this country and in our Colonies a society on similar lines for the study and suppression of malarial and other tropical diseases?

(*The Paper was illustrated by a number of lantern slides prepared from photographs of the disease germs.*)

Discussion.

Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G.: I have been invited to open the discussion to-night upon this very interesting paper. The subject is one upon which a layman speaks with some diffidence, but I am inclined to offer a few remarks more especially from the point of view of one who was been connected with the administration of our Tropical Colonies. I myself have been for more than thirty years connected with Eastern Colonies, where the diseases to which the lecturer has referred are extraordinarily prevalent, and he has not exaggerated in the slightest degree the importance of adopting every possible means science affords with a view to ameliorating the condition of those Colonies. According to the present system, the medical staff of the different Colonies is supplied with young men from this country, and I need hardly say they go out with very little knowledge of the diseases which they find most prevalent there. Consequently, any one engaged in the administration of those Colonies and charged with seeing that the medical department is efficiently conducted, welcomes with the greatest possible heartiness anything done in this country towards ensuring that the young medical men who go out to the Colonies shall have had a special training in order to enable them to deal more effectually with the great mass of disease which comes under their hands. At present they practically have to learn this after their arrival. This is a matter of extreme difficulty, for many of them have to labour in isolated places and with little supervision from

their chiefs. Hence we ought to welcome any arrangement by which these young men, before they go out, shall pass through the Tropical School of Medicine in London or in Liverpool, so that when they arrive in the Far East or in the Far West they shall have some elementary knowledge, at any rate, of the special diseases they have to deal with. Like all who have been in the East, and more especially like those who have suffered from malaria, I am extremely interested in the discovery which, Dr. Manson tells us, is only two years old, of the reason why we get malaria. As a dutiful layman, I accept what science tells us is the cause, but I venture to say the time is hardly yet come when we may consider they have discovered the only cause of malaria. They may be right in what they tell us, but having regard to the experience which those of us who have lived out in the East have gained, I cannot help thinking there must be other causes which produce this very fell disease besides the mosquito. I lived for some years in Hong Kong in the sixties; it was a time when what is known as the Hong Kong fever was especially rife, and the theory of the medical men there, which I believe was adopted in England by those who had studied the subject, was that the disease arose from the disturbance of the soil, which was disintegrated granite. I recollect one instance of four young men who built a bungalow on a hill outside Hong Kong, where there was no stagnant water, but three of them in a few days were dead, and the fourth so crippled with illness that he had to leave the country and never returned. I cannot assert, of course, that they were not attacked by the mosquito; all I can say is that all theories of that day must be thrown to the wind if the mosquito alone is responsible. I congratulate Dr. Manson on the practical effect he has given to his long study of this subject. I also congratulate the Colonies, as well as the Colonial Office, upon having so competent an adviser, and I trust that the endeavours Dr. Manson is making to ensure that the medical departments in the Colonies are more efficient will meet with the warmest support from the Colonists themselves.

Dr. W. S. Church, President of the Royal College of Physicians: I am sure you have all listened with the same interest that I did to the exceedingly clear account that Dr. Manson has given us of, at all events, one source of malarial disease. Without entering into anything like a discussion of the subject, I would remind Sir Cecil Clementi Smith that at the date he mentioned we were quite ignorant of the effects of various micro-organisms on our bodies, and therefore it is but natural that theories which might have been

accepted in this country twenty or thirty years ago are now found to be wholly erroneous. One thing Dr. Manson has not told you to-night, and that is the very important part he himself has taken in the investigations with regard both to malaria and filariasis. I have very little to say in the way of discussing his paper, because, never having practised out of this country, I know but little of malarial disease but there is one thing I should like to say before this mixed audience, and that is, that although for the treatment of malarial disease young physicians and surgeons who go out from this country may be rather "abroad," and I fear still will be, even with schools of tropical medicine in this country—because you cannot have tropical diseases, especially skin diseases, &c., in this country under the same conditions as you meet with them in the tropics—yet the study of tropical disease is not so entirely distinct from the study of disease generally as Dr. Manson's address might lead you to think. The methods of investigation carried on in the pathological laboratories of every properly organised medical school, for detecting morbid conditions of the blood, are identically the same, though not quite the same stains are used, as the method of investigation for diseases which are malarious; and in the same way the dependence of disease upon parasites, external and internal, is also recognised in this country too. It is only of late that we have found that so many diseases depend upon what are called micro-organisms, similar somewhat to those which the mosquito implants into us, and at present our knowledge of the connection between bacteria and disease, although daily gaining ground, is by no means complete; this connection of parasitism with disease is one which is systematically expounded by all medical teachers. I would only add that I fully recognise the great need there is for special teaching in these special diseases; and there will moreover be this great advantage, that under Dr. Manson's care and tuition bands of highly educated men will go out imbued with a scientific spirit, and they will—a point upon which he very properly laid emphasis—examine the natural history of disease. If it had not been for investigations into the natural history of disease, quite apart from its effects upon us, we never should have found out the connection, which is undoubted, between mosquitoes and malaria. Another disease depending upon a similar chain of circumstances is that which the tsetse fly produces among animals. We shall probably find that the dependence of disease in our own bodies upon disease in another animal's body is more general than is commonly supposed. I therefore cordially hope that the Tropical Schools of

England may flourish, and that they may produce not only what I may call medical heroes who are willing to go and shut themselves up in a hut on the Campagna or be experimented upon in other ways, but may furnish many workers for the benefit of humanity.

Mr. H. G. Howse, F.R.C.S., Senior Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons: I am afraid I come rather under the class Dr. Manson has described in the earlier part of his very interesting lecture, the class of specialists. It is perhaps rather a wide specialty that of surgery, but it is one which does not give me any special knowledge of this subject. At the same time, I do not think we can any of us doubt the extreme importance of the subject which has been brought before us. In no way has Dr. Manson exaggerated the enormous bane which malaria is to so many of our equatorial Colonies. The loss to the Colonies through sickness and death of skilled men after they have attained experience in governing and administering the Colonies is terrible, and in that light alone we can easily see the extreme importance of a knowledge of the subject and of the attempts now being made to rid ourselves of these diseases. It is very interesting to note how very slow is our knowledge of the conditions of dealing with the disease. Dr. Manson has mentioned, as one of the means of preventing the spread of malaria, that we might kill the malarial germ in the individual attacked by the administration of quinine. The discovery of Peruvian bark, or cinchona, was therefore a first step in the knowledge of the way to stop this disease. That was more than 250 years ago. It has taken all this length of time before science, by attention to detail, and by development of the means of research, has attained a knowledge of the latter history of this germ. There are many most interesting points in this Paper as to the methods by which we may hope in future to stamp out the disease. I cannot think, and here I agree with a previous speaker, that we are as yet entirely at the bottom of these great epidemics. It is suggested that the spread of malaria may be prevented partly by the draining of pools where the malarial gnat grows in its larval form, and so destroy the mosquito. If you think of the wild, uninhabited wastes of West Africa, the miles of stagnant water there, and the difficulty of obtaining native labour and European supervision, I think you will agree that that means is one of those from which but little can be expected. Then we are told that malaria may be exterminated by the poisoning of the pools. This could be done, no doubt, upon small islands and in isolated areas, but on these vast continents the thing is scarcely possible. We are told also

that the patient who is suffering from malaria is a danger to his fellow-creatures. Here I think a very important discovery has been made, and upon this I should like to ask (I believe nothing is absolutely known as regards it as present),—Is it not possible that creatures other than man—shall we say the ape—if bitten, may possibly be a means of conveying the malaria poison? I am afraid we should have some little difficulty in persuading these animals, so little subject to civilising influences, to remain in huts or under mosquito nets. Still I think there can be no doubt that one great source of malarial trouble has been discovered during the last two years, and we are all very grateful to Dr. Manson for his labours in this direction. For myself I hope he will be able to go somewhat further. I suppose all who have lived in these malarial countries are acquainted with individuals who seem to be exempt from the attack of the poison, and yet who have exposed themselves to it as freely as others. It would appear as though their tissues were unfavourable soil for the growth of the parasite, and I hope that in future Dr. Manson may be able to discover some means of preventing or annihilating the growth of these parasites other than the administration of quinine, the effects of which, as we know, upon the nervous system are not altogether agreeable. The case of these individuals who appear to have this immunity from the action of the poison seems to me to suggest the possibility of some discovery, the adoption of some less complex method —say the injection of some new toxine—for rendering the tissues immune from the poison. At the same time, there can be no doubt these investigations would have to be done through the agency of some of those institutions which Dr. Manson has described, and these schools are therefore fully worthy of support.

Mr. Frederick Dutton: I cannot claim the distinction of speaking from the point of view of the scientist or of the medical man, but, like Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, I can at all events claim to have been a patient. I have suffered from an attack of malaria; fortunately only one—I dare say Sir Cecil Clementi Smith has had several. But while on that occasion I was able to come off victorious I must own to a feeling of thankfulness that I did not at that time know as much about the formidable nature of the germs, of which no doubt I had many in me, as I do to-night. For if I had I should certainly have felt a much greater degree of trepidation at the encounter than I did. At all events, I can safely say, knowing what I do now, that I have no desire to repeat the experience. I rose principally to supplement in a few words what

I think was a slight omission from the paper. I refer to the important question of nursing. I am sure you will all agree that nursing is a very important aid to the medical man. In saying that, we mean no disrespect to the skill of the profession; on the contrary, I think the nurse is necessary to enable a patient to derive the greatest possible benefit from the skill of his medical adviser. We all know that a doctor can only be in attendance from time to time. He prescribes the treatment, but the patient is, as a rule, far too ill to be able to look after himself and his treatment. It rests, therefore, with the nurse, who is able, from her knowledge and experience, to appreciate more than anybody else the nature of the treatment, and by her constant watchfulness and devotion to see that the doctor's orders are properly carried out. In this connection I desire to draw attention to the work of a very useful institution, the Colonial Nursing Association, and I much regret the absence of Lord Loch, who, had he been present, would, I am sure, as President of the Association, have said a word on this subject. The Colonial Nursing Association, was founded quite recently by my friend Mrs. Francis Piggott, wife of the Procureur and Advocate-General of Mauritius, who, during her residence there, had learned from personal knowledge the great necessity for such an institution. She had observed that in these Tropical Colonies, where disease so much prevails, there are very little means, in some cases none at all, of procuring the services of skilled nurses. It is a matter of common knowledge that many valuable lives have been lost through the lack of such assistance, and the object of this Association is to send to places of this kind skilled and trained nurses whose services should be available in what I may call a private capacity. Of course nursing does exist in these Colonies. It may be known to many of you that the Government have made great efforts to supply, in the form of hospitals, proper methods of obtaining treatment, but then, as we know, these hospitals are sometimes full, and people get ill in places where they don't exist at all, also the nurses on their staff are not available for private patients. It was, in order to provide means of enabling such persons to obtain the services of skilled nurses outside hospitals that this association was formed. This has a very direct connection with the School of Tropical Medicine, because, fortunately for the association I have mentioned, that school is a very valuable adjunct to our own work, enabling us to send to the School nurses who are actually engaged, or who are contemplating engagements, and where, in the course of a few months, they are enabled to receive a

special knowledge of the diseases with which they will have to deal. The Association sends out these nurses for a number of years; they receive a fixed remuneration, and are paid their passage out and back. Of course we endeavour to make the Association, as far as possible, self-supporting. That is to say, we try to get a local organisation to requisition the nurse. They provide her with board and lodging, and whatever she earns she pays back, so that as far as possible whatever money we spend we are trying to get back again. Funds are not, however, always available locally. If you want an Association of that kind to do the best possible work you must not always wait until there is an absolute necessity for the services of the nurses. It is well in these matters to anticipate events. Dr. Manson has told us how dangerous a subject a malarial patient is to his neighbours. The presence of a nurse, therefore, may in that sense be very important, not only in aiding the speedy recovery of the patient, but in minimising the danger to which attention has been drawn. I do not like to beg, but in all these matters we all know that some one or other has to help things forward, and unless funds are forthcoming our means of selecting and sending out nurses are necessarily circumscribed. If what I have said should in any way prompt any of you to wish further particulars about the Association, they can easily be obtained by communicating with the Honorary Secretary of the Colonial Nursing Association at the Imperial Institute. In conclusion, as a member of the Council of this Institute, I beg to tender my thanks to Dr. Manson for his extremely able and interesting Paper, which will be a valuable addition to the proceedings of the Institute.

Mr. P. A. Nairne (Chairman of the Seamen's Hospital): I am very glad to be allowed to say a word in order that I may offer the thanks of the Committee and staff of the London School of Tropical Medicine to the Royal Colonial Institute and the Council for their goodness in giving us this opportunity, through the mouth of Dr. Manson, of making our work better known than hitherto to the public. The study, and I may say the practice, of tropical medicine have been followed in the Seamen's Hospital from the early years of the century, when the hospital was established in a ship in the Thames. It was removed about 1870 to the Infirmary of Greenwich Hospital, and when about ten years ago it was found that the alteration of the shipping trade in the port of London had rendered it advisable and almost essential that a hospital of some sort for the most severe cases should be brought close to the quay at which the ships from the tropics arrived a small branch hospital

at the Docks was built. It was at once filled with cases requiring serious treatment, and with severe cases. From that time to this it has been filled to overcrowding. It was found necessary, a year or two ago, to consider the question of the enlargement of the branch hospital in order to meet the constant and increasing demand upon it, and from that increase in the hospital in some sense has sprung the London School of Tropical Medicine. When the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the course of last year approached the Hospital Committee, and inquired whether the hospital would offer the opportunities which the hospital afforded for establishing a school for the teaching of tropical medicine, the Committee felt that such an opportunity, in the public interest, must not be missed, and that at whatever strain they must meet the demand. We have succeeded in obtaining the assistance of a highly skilled staff, who have had special experience in the treatment of tropical disease, in the tropics, at the head of which is Dr. Manson. You have seen from his slides what is being done in the laboratory, and whilst the teaching of the students has been carried on to the fullest possible extent the nursing side of the question, to which your attention has been called, has not been overlooked.

Dr. Alfred Hillier, B.A., M.D.: I presume I owe the honour of being invited to address this distinguished gathering to the fact that I have spent some thirteen years of my professional life in a country which is partly tropical and partly sub-tropical; that is, South Africa. We have all listened with the greatest of interest to the paper which Dr. Manson has read, and I think we must all admit he has made out an excellent case for a fully equipped and first-rate school of tropical medicine in London. I confess that one remark made by Sir Cecil Clementi Smith has caused me to reflect on the views put forward by Dr. Manson with regard to malaria. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, speaking as one who has exercised an intelligent observation in malarious districts, and also basing his criticism on his experience as a sufferer, has questioned whether the mosquito could be held entirely responsible for the generation and communication of malaria. I submit with all deference to Dr. Manson that, so far as the researches have gone, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith is entitled to have that doubt. I say that with the greatest diffidence, because there is no one who recognises more cordially than I do the brilliant researches which have been conducted by Dr. Ross, in co-operation with Dr. Manson, in relation to this disease; and indeed I hold it may be taken to have been absolutely established that the parasite responsible for

the disease is found in the mosquito, that it does undergo extraordinary development in the mosquito, and that it is transmitted by it. The only question which remains to be cleared up is whether this is the only means of communicating and originating disease. Is it not possible, for instance, that there may be other animals among the vertebrates, such as the ape, or antelope as suggested by a previous speaker, in which the parasite may exist and from which a mosquito might derive it? Or is it certain, as Dr. Manson's Paper would seem to imply, that the parasite is only to be derived from man, and be conveyed by the mosquito to man? In any case I don't for one moment hesitate to say that there has been no more brilliant piece of scientific work done throughout Europe of late years than these researches into the life-history of the malaria parasite. If Dr. Manson has been a little over-sanguine in predicting the practical results of these researches, we at least can sympathise with him. It is a generous fault, for this same spirit of enthusiasm has inspired and guided the most important scientific discoveries the world has seen. He has the courage of his convictions, and he has had the courage to tell you to-night that he is going to subject this theory in its entirety to most crucial tests. The experiments will be watched by the whole civilised world. That he should so far take us into his confidence as he has done, is sufficient testimony to the strength of his convictions. I will only add, in conclusion, that it is generally supposed that in South Africa we suffer from tropical disease, and so in a measure the European inhabitants do. Nevertheless, I am glad to be able to say that throughout those districts which are now the theatre of war neither malaria nor any other forms of the virulent tropical diseases which Dr. Manson has told us about this evening exist to any appreciable extent.

Dr. C. F. Harford Battersby, M.D.: I can speak feelingly as to the need of a School of Tropical Medicine: for ten years ago, when I went out to West Africa, I would have given anything for the teaching now available there. With reference to what has been said by a previous speaker, it will, I think, be found that the apparent incongruity between old theories and modern discoveries is very often more apparent than real, and that theories such as I held most strongly and put forward in my thesis on taking my M.D. degree eight years ago, that malaria was due to such things as the turning up of fresh soil, the exhalations of marshes, &c., are quite reconcileable with modern views. This will be seen if reference is made to the interesting results Major Ross has put forward

regarding the life-history of the mosquito, which is responsible, as we are told, and as I believe, for this malarial infection, and which breeds in marshy places and in puddles which might be formed by the turning up of the soil. In any great reform of the public health, as this Paper shows, we need to carry the people with us, and the importance of disseminating sound knowledge is obvious. It is my life-work to do this in a humble way, and to endeavour to popularise and make known the results of those researches which scientific men are able to carry out. I might mention the Livingstone Exhibition, which dealt with some part of the problem, and was evidence of the very great advantage of various bodies co-operating with each other in this matter. We had the co-operation not only of this Institute but of the Royal Geographical Society, the Government offices, the School of Tropical Medicine, and the Colonial Nursing Association, all sympathising with the end in view. I cordially support the lecturer's appeal on behalf of the School of Tropical Medicine, which is doing a magnificent work. If that Institution is not developed as it ought to be, I think it will be a scandal to a country which is so much interested in the development of an Empire extending all over the world.

Sir Charles G. Walpole: I desire with great submission to ask one question. As I understand Dr. Manson's theory, a person suffering from malaria is infected by the bite of a mosquito, which has assimilated the malarial parasite through sucking the blood of a germ-laden patient. If, as I understand, you could confine under mosquito-nets or otherwise all germ-laden patients until they are well, or confine all healthy people under mosquito-nets or otherwise, so that they should never come in contact with a mosquito, you would practically stamp out malarial diseases. In other words, the thing to do is to eliminate the malarial patient. Now, the question is, From what source did the first germ-laden patient become infected? It is impossible for him to have become infected by a bite, because there was no other person from whom the mosquito could obtain the poison; therefore, I ask, from what source did the first patient, man or anthropoid, draw his original infection? If it was not through being bitten by a mosquito, it must have been from some other source, and if you can prove one case where a person became germ-infected from a source other than the mosquito-bite, there may be thousands of cases where the patient might have become otherwise infected.

The Chairman (Sir Henry J. Jourdain, K.C.M.G.): The hour has arrived to close this most interesting discussion. As I told you at

the outset, I have been most unexpectedly called upon to take the Chair this evening; but there is, perhaps, a peculiar fitness in my finding myself in this position when such a discussion has been going on, for, if ever there was a person who could claim to know something of this malady, I think I can. I need only tell you that I was living in Mauritius in those notable years between 1866 and 1870, when, during one period of nine months, we buried 41,000 people who had died from malaria alone. I think I know, therefore, what it is, and I feel most deeply interested in the subject, and am truly grateful to Dr. Manson and others who, with him, have devoted time, energy, and intelligence in trying to find some remedy or cure for this terrible malady. It is a malady which does not leave you when you have got rid of your mosquito. It follows you through life. I have been away from the Colony upwards of twenty-five years, and yet it simply suffices for me to get a slight cold for that fever to come back. I do not attempt, not being a medical man, to offer you any opinion whatever upon the theory as put forth, or the criticisms upon it. I only say, as a sufferer from the malady, and having seen its disastrous effects in the Colony, I thank Dr. Manson and his associates for their good work. One remark I would endorse, and that is with reference to the use of quinine. You will hardly believe me when I tell you that, during the terrible time to which I referred, and when one out of seven of the population was carried away, there was scarcely an ounce of quinine to be had in the island. I have seen it sold at £27 sterling an ounce, a quantity you can now buy for 1*s.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* I have seen hundreds of ounces sold at some £10 to £20. I used to walk about the place with quinine in my waistcoat pocket and give it to people instead of giving them anything else. Nothing would stop the malady until you had got the quinine. One point I ought to allude to, and that is our indebtedness to the present Secretary of State for the Colonies for the assistance he has given in this matter. He has had plenty to occupy him of late, quite sufficient to occupy the whole time and attention of any man, able statesman as he may be; but still he has devoted a great deal of time and energy to this question of the School for Tropical Diseases. I heard him, not long ago, speaking on the subject, and was much struck with the force of one remark. He said, "You send out soldiers and sailors, and you think you are bound to send medical men to look after them. Do you think of the large staff of able civil servants you send out, and what is being done for them in the event of failing health?" Before resuming my seat I should wish

to be allowed to express my entire concurrence in the remarks with which Mr. Dutton has favoured us on the subject of that excellent Institution, the Colonial Nurses Association, and may add that I speak from personal experience of the excellent work of the Association, which has received the very cordial support of the Secretary of State; and it is no secret to many of us that Mrs. Chamberlain is one of the mainstays of the Association, and takes the greatest possible interest in it. Allow me to join Mr. Dutton in most cordially recommending the Association to the support of the Fellows of this Institute. In conclusion, I will ask you to allow me on your behalf to tender your best thanks to Dr. Manson for his able and interesting Paper.

Dr. MANSON: I am exceedingly obliged for the kind way in which you have received my Paper. I am quite as conscious of its defects as some of my critics. In fact, not many years ago I was in the same position as my critics. I was sceptical in many points as regards the mosquito malarial theory, but by accident, or by one thing or another, I was led to my present position as regards that theory. To-day I have an absolute belief in its truth. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith expressed the idea that there might be some other ways in which malaria is conveyed than by the mosquito, and I noticed his remarks received the approbation of some of my hearers. Now, I sympathise with Sir Cecil Clementi Smith in his relative scepticism, and with you in your approbation, but could I take him or you by the hand and carry you through all the paths I have followed I will guarantee that in the end you would arrive at the same level of conviction as myself. I have seen these things, and therefore I believe them. It is no imagination, or theory, but fact. I defy any one of you to tell me of any similar organism in Nature which is propagated by a variety of ways. Why, therefore, should we say the malarial parasite, which is an organism, can be propagated in a variety of ways? I don't believe it. Some months ago I had a conversation with Professor Grassi, of Rome, one of the highest living biologists, and I said, "Do you think the malarial parasite can be conveyed to man by any other means than by the mosquito?" and he said, "No." I beg of you to believe to a certain extent in experts, even in this matter. Those who are not convinced by what I have said I should be pleased to convince by showing them what I have described. Sir Charles Walpole entered upon very dangerous ground. I cannot possibly say what the origin of life may have been; to answer his question would require more than the skill of a Darwin. One point about

the means of preventing malaria seems to have been lost sight of. I think Mr. Howse, for example, seemed to expect very little from one method which I have suggested, but my critics appear to forget that malaria is not diffused universally over the endemic area. It is strictly limited to particular and often circumscribed districts. It is absurd to suppose you could drain the whole continent of Africa. No one dreams of such an effort of engineering skill. But we can drain limited parts where malaria is endemic. If malaria were found all over Africa, it would have been impossible to inhabit the country. It is, as I have said, found only in limited places, and in these limited places engineering would enable us to do a great deal. I recommended a combination of means; when you cannot effect the extermination of malaria by drainage operations, you can erect a mosquito house or cover up the patient with mosquito nets, or some other means of protection. You could smoke the mosquitoes out of the house, and you could have recourse to the use of quinine. By one or other or several of these ways you could contend successfully with malaria. I venture on a prophecy, which is that twenty years hence these things will be accepted and generally acted upon. If we think of the remarkable progress in our knowledge of this malarial parasite in twenty years, especially in the last two years, what may we not expect in the future? I firmly believe that twenty years hence we shall be masters of the situation as regards this parasite. It is impossible in the time at my disposal to answer all objections, and in conclusion I will ask you to give a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding.

SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, April 10, 1900, when a paper on "British Defence, 1800–1900," was read by Sir John C. R. Colomb, K.C.M.G., M.P.

Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, G.C.B., a Member of the Council, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 25 Fellows had been elected, viz. 5 Resident, 20 Non-resident.

Resident Fellows:—

Wilfrid M. Clive, John M. Coppen, R. Boucher James, Arthur Lloyd, James K. Morrison.

Non-resident Fellows:—

Leonard W. Bakewell (South Australia), Thomas I. Binnie (British Central Africa), Robert F. Booth (Transvaal), T. Bowyer-Bower, A.M.Inst.C.E. (Transvaal), W. M. Bussell (Orange Free State), Cavendish L. Colley (South Australia), Horace Dainty (Rhodesia), H. F. Drader (Canada), T. Charles W. Dunster (Western Australia), J. Percy Fitz-Patrick (Transvaal), John M. Fleming (British Guiana), Lionel R. Foot (Gold Coast Colony), Thomson Henderson (Transvaal), Hon. Isaac A. Isaacs, Q.C., M.L.A. (Victoria), Frank I. Lawton (West Africa), James C. Marshall (New Zealand), Edward Murray Sanderson (British Guiana), R. G. Loftus Tottenham (Transvaal), Herbert St. John Tugman (Transvaal), A. Sedgwick Woolley (Cape Colony).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: I have to inform you that on the receipt of the news, which lately stirred the feelings of the nation to their depth, of the attempted assassination of the Prince of Wales, our President, the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute immediately telegraphed to His Royal Highness in the following terms: "The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute beg to offer to His Royal Highness the

Prince of Wales, President of the Institute, their sincere and respectful congratulations on his providential escape from the recent attack on his life." [1] I am sure you will all join in heartfelt gratitude and thanksgiving that such a dastardly attempt miscarried. It is hardly necessary for me to introduce Sir John Colomb to the notice of this company—I need only remind you how much the joint labours of himself and his admirable brother, Admiral Philip Colomb, so much lamented by us all, have tended to the consolidation of the Empire and the establishment of an efficient Navy.

Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G., M.P., then read his paper on

BRITISH DEFENCE, 1800–1900.

"The armies of the first part of the seventeenth century were more than doubled by those of the second, those of the second part more than doubled by the first part of the eighteenth century, and those of the first part of the eighteenth century more than doubled by the armies of the second." This passage occurs in the summary of events of the eighteenth century in the volume of the "Annual Register" for 1800. Looking back we know that ever since that was written the growth of armies and the development of war power has continued at an ever-increasing rate of progression until, on the threshold of a new century, we find ourselves confronted by a world in arms. Think as we may of human progress, hope as we may for the deliverance of the world from war, it is a dismal discouragement to thoughts and hopes alike to find truth and fact compelling us in 1900 to repeat the words of the "Annual Register" of 1800 and say, "It is greatly to be lamented that there is no human pursuit that has called to its service the whole accumulated aid of all the arts and sciences as war."

The stress, the strain and misery of war remains a constant quantity, only variable in degree. The extension of the operations and development of the power of war means the widening and deepening of its disastrous effects. Erasmus describes war as the "malady of princes," but events of the last sixty years point rather to its being the malady of peoples. In any case hopes of its prevention are not encouraged by any retrospect, and this cannot be ignored in contemplating the future. It is therefore not merely

[1] The following reply has since been received: "I warmly thank you for kind congratulations.—ALBERT EDWARD."

desirable, but imperative to examine the British position, and to encourage, rather than stifle, inquiry and knowledge of broad facts and great principles relating to its security in war.

Now defence is a very simple word declaring a perfectly clear issue which everybody understands. The complexities of the question of British Defence are, however, manifold, and the difficulties presented by it are great. The whole series of conditions which come necessarily under review, all having due relation to each other, may be thus grouped—geographical, economic, naval, and military. These control principles of policy which, in its application, involves political, administrative, and executive action. The question therefore is so vast as to render it impossible to do more than glance at main features and touch upon great principles in order to illustrate our position as it was and as it is.

1800. Geographical Conditions.

Our geographical position in the beginning of 1800 may thus be described. These two islands in the N.E. Atlantic; across the Atlantic a Canadian seaboard, a citadel (Quebec), and a great undefined and undeveloped hinterland; a big island (Newfoundland) at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, numerous and very important islands in the West Indies, a Mediterranean fortress (Gibraltar), trading ports on the shores of West Africa, extensive seaboards and considerable territories in India, certain ports and settlements in Ceylon, and one small punishment post, remote and alone, in New Holland. Turning from land to water we must note that for operations of shipping and commerce, and consequently of war, the Pacific Ocean, Chinese Sea, and a great portion of the Eastern Indian Ocean lay outside the area of effective and decisive action, while the western portion of the South Atlantic was not for the moment of much account in relation to the question of British Defence.

1800. Economic Conditions.

A hundred years ago the economic aspects of the British position so far as the matter in hand is concerned may be thus epitomised. Only one person in about forty of British origin was domiciled under our flag beyond sea. These two islands were then able to support with the necessaries of life the thirty-nine fortieths of the British population at home. It is, however, interesting to note that a

symptom of impending future change had already shown itself. In 1795, scarcity of crops, combined with other causes, compelled the granting of a bounty on the importation of corn, and "members of Parliament pledged themselves to reduce the consumption of bread in their houses by one-third, and to induce their friends to follow their example." The relation of the home population to over-sea business may be illustrated by the fact that one ton of shipping entering and clearing home ports in the year met the annual maritime requirements of some four or five inhabitants, while the value per head of sea trade may be roughly put at five pounds. In relation to defence the distribution of operations of shipping and trade is important. They were mainly, in the bulk, confined to European waters abroad and to the Thames at home. It must be remembered that British trade and shipping then was the close and exclusive preserve of the home population, secured and fostered by the Navigation laws.

What the annual British public revenue was, it is impossible to express in exact figures, but practically British revenue then meant, and meant only, the revenue raised at home. In 1800, a year of war, the total amount of income raised for public uses was under fifty-eight millions.

Such then is the bold outline of the geographical and economic aspects of the British position in 1800. Let us now turn to the present time.

1900. Geographical.

The extension and development of a century have added to our geographical position a great proportion of the land surface of the world. We now have a frontier extending from the confines of Persia to those of China, in North America a frontier crossing the whole continent and joining two great seaboards in both hemispheres. In Africa, South, West, and East, we have a complication of land frontiers—the aggregate extent of these baffles present computation; while in Northern Africa we occupy a place in the Valley of the Nile which forbids exclusion from any geographical survey of the British position in relation to defence. In the South Pacific, from what in 1800 were indistinct shadowy coast lines of unknown territories have been evolved Australasia as we know it to-day. Besides all this we have an almost countless host of small settlements, islands, and outposts for trade and defence purposes, strewed about the world.

1800–1900. Changes in Geographical Condition.

Comparing now these rough surveys of the geographical conditions in these two years, 1800–1900, the striking and commanding difference in the British position, as it was and as it is, lies in these two facts—then its land frontiers were wholly insignificant, now they present gigantic proportions; and whereas then the world's maritime operations of shipping, commerce, and war were in the main restricted to one part of one hemisphere, now they include all the waters of the world. Shortly put, it may be said the century gone has added to the British geographical position frontiers in aggregate extent exceeding the diameter of the earth, and more than a hemisphere of water to its maritime obligations.

1900. Economic Conditions.

The distribution of population of British origin within the Empire cannot be stated with statistical accuracy in the present any more than in the past. So far as any estimate can be formed, it seems safe to say that about one-sixth of the whole now have their permanent abiding place beyond sea, the homes of five-sixths being in these islands. This home population is now absolutely dependent for sufficient necessaries of life on supplies furnished from over-sea, and though in the past hundred years it has much more than doubled, each inhabitant now requires rather more than two tons of shipping "to come and go" to do his annual maritime business, while the value of annual over-sea business per head has nearly quadrupled. The distribution of the sea trade of these islands is universal, and the greater proportion of it represents transactions beyond European waters. But though during the century the sea trade of the United Kingdom has increased about tenfold, and the shipping transactions expressed in movement of tonnage are some twenty times greater now than at its commencement, that trade and that shipping are now but constituent parts of British commerce—not the whole of it. It is no longer a perquisite and a preserve of profits for the United Kingdom. The outlying British territories each and all are centres of independent commercial activity, and are competitors with these islands in the world's markets for the business of mankind. To describe the British trade as it is to-day is here impossible. Perhaps some idea of the change in its main features since 1800 may be gathered by an appeal to imagination. If in 1800 these

islands had been submerged, British trade would have totally disappeared; now the effect would be to leave in active operation a British sea trade practically universal in its distribution, and in volume and value far greater than that of Russia. A hundred years ago all the lines of British commerce radiated from England. Now they form a vast complex cross network of routes with an infinite variety of points of issue and destination. The aggregate sea trade of the outlying portion of the Empire is expanding in value and volume at a much more rapid rate than that of the home portion, and it is more than probable the twentieth century may be still young, when the independent sea trade of the outlying portions will in aggregate overtake and then exceed the total trade of the Mother Country. The ceaseless enterprise of our fellow subjects, the immeasurable natural resources in process of development in the Colonies; the wisdom and purity of economic policy and administration in all our possessions abroad are the causes of the marvellous rapidity of growth of British trade originating beyond sea. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that while the commerce and business of the outlying Empire expands far more rapidly than that of the Mother Country, so does also the revenue. Comparing 1800 and 1900, the amount raised in the Mother Land has in a century only about doubled, while from practically nothing at all British revenues raised beyond sea have grown, until in the aggregate they exceed that of the Mother Country now by about fifty per cent. At the present time, the excess of the aggregate revenues raised under our flag beyond sea over that raised at home is about the equivalent of the total revenue raised in the United Kingdom in the year the nineteenth century began.

1800–1900. Naval and Military Conditions.

To attempt here to go beyond elementary considerations in dealing with War Power would only lead to confusion in such a sketch as this. Only its constituent elements can be now touched upon in relation to principles determining policy in preparation and arrangements for war.

Now all questions relating to men fall under these two heads: First, Numbers; second, Adaptation to the work of war.

As regards the first head no useful purpose would be served by comparing mere abstract numbers of men required for the service of war in 1800 with those in 1900. It is sufficient to broadly refer to the increased demands of war for men. For example, in this

year of maritime peace the number of men (active and reserve) appropriated to the service of the fleet is 30,000 more than the number in the year of Trafalgar; while the number of British troops in South Africa to-day is about ten times the number employed in the campaign which ended at Waterloo. Growth of trade and expansion of the Empire have nothing to do with these figures, their explanation is found in the mechanical contrivances and chemical compounds used in modern war. It is the development of the appliances of war which not merely influences the question of numbers of men, but their adaptation by training to the purposes of war. More than this, the power of producing these appliances, the time consumed in their production, their cost and their effect must all be taken into account in framing a British policy for the defence of the British position now when making comparisons with the past. A few words, therefore, on the appliances of war in 1800–1900 are desirable.

Taking sea power for example in 1800:—timber, tar, hemp, canvas, and pitch for the ships; iron, saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, for their armaments make up the sum total of the constituent elements of ships and fleets. The geographical distribution of natural products necessary was pretty wide in northern latitudes, their quality as regards adaptation to purposes of war varied in degree according to climatic circumstances.[1]

The two things most influencing policy relating to war are place and time. It is not only the places where raw material can be obtained but those most suitable for carrying out the manufacturing process by which they are converted to the purposes of war. The time it takes to manufacture the raw material into perfect and effective naval or military appliances must ever rule arrangements for war preparation. The process of manufacture was at the beginning of the century very rapid, because the appliances were

[1] This is illustrated by remembering that it was the limitation put upon our supply by the great Northern Confederacy against us, forced British statesmen of that day to look elsewhere for a natural reservoir of material necessary for the fleet. It was only under the immediate stress of circumstances they appear to have remembered that France, when in occupation of the region of the St. Lawrence, had used the resources it offered by constructing Canadian ships—a 60-gun ship being the most advanced sample. Attention was then directed to Canada so long as the confederacy lasted. It did not last long enough to make a permanent impress on British policy of reliance on Colonial produce, so at its collapse we reverted to the original sources of supply of raw material required for the fleet. The diversion from old-established sources and channels of supply to new is generally slow and always difficult.

very simple. Ships could be constructed, and fleets created, armed, and ready for active service in a space of time which in these days of armour plates and "built-up guns" seems incredible. Time, it is said, means money, and so as regards the element of cost it is not a matter of surprise that a first-class battleship, complete in all respects, now costs at least six times as much as it did then. But it is not merely in respect of the construction of ships that conditions as to time and place have so changed, but the whole question of maintenance and repair has altered its complexion. A ship could carry stores and materials required for maintenance and repair, and the manual labour which was alone necessary for using and fitting them; while every smooth and sheltered beach offered considerable facilities for placing ships, such as they were then, in a position for execution of repairs below. In those days ships' armaments and appliances of war were of such a character as to make the question of provision of men in war one of mere numbers, technical knowledge acquired by prolonged preparative training for war not being necessary. Sufficient has now been said to emphasize the influence of changed conditions upon policy in relation to preparation for war. The creation of fleets and armies was a quick process, and therefore the dormant capacity and power of nations could be rapidly transformed into actual visible war power.

To what extent this fact contributed to the suddenness and frequency of wars we need not stop to inquire, but a few months before the outburst of the great war of the Revolution, Pitt, then at the British helm, expressed calm confidence in the peace prospects of the nation. That belief found more substantial expression in his very limited provision for the war services in 1792. No man knew better than he the infinite dormant power of his nation, and under conditions then existing the possible rapidity of its conversion into actual visible force. This was perhaps the true justification of his action. However that may be, it is now time to deal with the policy of defence he pursued when the storm burst over the British ship of State. The policy was not an original one, there was nothing novel in the principles that underlay and compelled it. It was in reality the historic policy of an island people, developed and tested through the mists of time by the slow process of experience bought in an almost countless series of bloody and costly wars. The vastness of the theatre of operations, the magnitude of the forces brought into play, the tremendous issues at stake, combine to make it difficult to look below the dazzling surface of the war in search of elementary causes and

principles influencing action and determining results. Happily it is not necessary to try to do so here in the endeavour to look at broad outlines of policy put in strong light.

Shortly and roughly put, the general defensive policy we were, according to precedent, pursuing in 1800 was fundamentally maritime, not military. It was in effect to throw the whole national energy into the application of naval power, to reject passive defence as a principle, and to adopt offensive defence as a practice. In other words, to seek out and eliminate, or paralyse, the fleets, squadrons, or ships of the enemy in preference to using our naval power to directly guard our shores. In short, to assume the attributes of the hawk rather than those of the tortoise. Such a policy necessarily regulated the distribution of our war-ships by the distribution, or supposed distribution, of those of the enemy, and not by reference to the local protection of our own waters. That was the main feature of the operations under consideration. It goes without saying that the margin of uncertainty in locating positions of the enemy is infinitely greater in maritime than in land warfare. Given the sufficiency of naval force, the certainty and celerity of producing decisive results entirely depends upon knowledge of the whereabouts of the enemy. A decisive result is not necessarily his destruction, which would be of course final, but it may be produced by driving him into his harbours, and subsequently—by the moral effect due to superior force—maintaining such a position that leaving his ports means conflict with great odds against him. It is interesting to note under what difficulties this policy in those days was so successfully applied. In the execution of all naval programmes their entire dependence on wind and weather not only produced great uncertainties, but operated against effective scouting at sea. Water areas to windward of a fleet or squadron, looking for the enemy, were practically outside of the limit of rapid search for the time being. Constant resort to ports was not then necessary, for reasons already indicated, so ports were not by any means certain sources of information. In any case news brought to port by incoming vessels of what had been seen or heard of on passage would be old and useless, or new and valuable, according to the wind. Whether the scout, having obtained information at a port, could carry it elsewhere in time to be useful, also depended on wind. To all these contributions to uncertainty by weather and wind must be added another, the limited sea traffic, rendering opportunities of information from passing ships few and

far between. But despite all these adverse influences, the policy steadily pursued reached its climax of success at Trafalgar.

It is fitting here to consider briefly in what way change in conditions affect the application of the fundamental principle of naval policy relied on with complete success in the past. We have already noticed what it has done in the matter of production of war power by inflicting necessity for long, elaborate, and costly preparedness in times of profound peace. The corollary of this is that insufficiency of active war power cannot in war or peace be soon remedied as of old. So far, at all events as naval means are concerned, it needs no prophet to divine that the naval force in existence at the outbreak of war will determine the issue, for to augment it would take months, if not years.

Modern conditions, whilst making ships independent of wind and weather, limit their sea-keeping power, but the free choice of direction and certainty of speed insures ability of the superior power to so extend the areas of search and observation as to greatly reduce the margin of chance in locating hostile fleets or squadrons. The limits of chance now would appear to be much more a question within control than formerly, and to depend upon the quality and quantity of force employed, whereas formerly it was so largely a question of weather and wind. The necessity of constant resort to ports makes them now centres of information impossible in former times, while the enormous development of sea traffic in every direction increases and goes on multiplying, in a similar degree sources and means of obtaining information at sea. I say nothing of cables and telegraph, because no principle is involved by their use, and indeed to what extent they can be relied upon by us with any certainty in general war we have not sufficient experience to judge. It is very essential for our Empire to have complete and perfect telegraph connection between all its parts, but all naval arrangements for war should be based on the fact that cables are very easily destroyed and difficult to protect.

I have dwelt at some length on this portion of the subject for two reasons: *first*, because maritime security is paramount to all else; *second*, because popular opinion is so great a force, and under conditions of self-government so influences policy, that popular misconception as to the use and application of naval power is pregnant with peril. It is to be feared the popular view in the main, both at home and in the Colonies, is that our fleets and squadrons must operate in war in British waters to ward off attack, whereas the truth is they must operate in foreign waters at the

sources of power of attack, and thus paralyze attempts at its delivery. The naval policy for the great sea Empire of to-day does not and cannot differ from the policy of an island a hundred years ago. The putting of hostile fleets and squadrons as it were in "strait waistcoats" is as effective in results in the case of a great sea Empire spread over two hemispheres, as in that of two small islands in one. It is therefore of the very utmost importance our fellow citizens beyond sea should fully appreciate this fact, and consequently realise that in the case of war with a European power or powers, their real security depends on British operations in European waters, not on naval means of local defence in their own. The water area over which pressure of our naval war power must be exerted is determined by the position of the sources and means of the hostile war power, not by geographical distribution of our own territories. The differences between the British maritime position in 1800 and 1900 in relation to war lies not in different principles of naval action, but in the magnitude of the consequences of failure of our ability to apply them with success. Failure or success depends on our naval means, and in the provision of means every part of the Empire is directly concerned. British citizens, wherever domiciled, ought not and cannot ignore personal responsibility for the absolute adequacy of their naval means. To no other people is maritime peace so precious and so necessary. Prevention of its disturbance is virtually in our own hands. Temptation to other powers to break that essential condition of our prosperity and progress is proportionate to our relative strength to theirs. It cannot be too often repeated, for it should never be forgotten that we do not owe to Trafalgar in 1805 that long maritime peace which is the conspicuous characteristic of the century just gone; we owe it to the fact of our immediately following up that victory with a special and enormous increase of expenditure on the fleet, and increasing it progressively through long years until competition by other maritime powers became hopeless. This is sufficiently illustrated by the facts of the supplemental naval vote of two millions sterling in the spring of 1806, and though in the year before Trafalgar our naval expenditure was not twelve millions, in the year before Waterloo it exceeded twenty-two. In quitting this class of considerations relating to naval power, it is desirable to point out that so long as provision for the navy is a charge on the resources of the home portion of the Empire only, so long will the safety of each outlying part of the Empire, great and small, depend upon the political views and

exigencies of political parties at home. Those outlying portions, however important, cannot, without bearing their full proportionate share of the burden, have any real voice or influence in a matter in which they are so vitally concerned.

Trafalgar closed the epoch of our great naval contests and opened a new chapter of our military history. As a final retrospect from that point of new departure, I quote a passage from the writings of an eminent authority :—"It was not by attempting great military operations on land, but by controlling the sea and through the sea the world outside Europe, that both the first and second Pitt ensured the triumph of their country in the two contests where either stood as the representatives of the nation.' [1]

The second Pitt lived to know that the crowning act of that policy had been accomplished on October 21, off the coast of Spain. That policy so steadily pursued was but a part played, at sea, by England in the great drama of almost universal war. The armies of her allies struggled on land for a common object, the restoration of liberty in Europe. Our maritime power could do no more than clear the sea communications and act in support of military force. It is an army only can decide the final issues of war. The fleet is the shield to guard; the army is the spear to strike. England had pushed the shield close-home to foreign coasts, and was able to hold it with oppressive force against the lungs of her enemies. Unpossessed of a sufficient military force offering hope of striking an effective blow, her work for the moment was done. The spear was in the hands of her allies, and quickly following the news of Trafalgar came the dismal tidings that it had been shattered at Austerlitz. This intelligence killed Pitt. In his last hours, pointing to the map of Europe, he said: 'Roll up that map; it will not be wanted for ten years.' Thus the curtain fell on the first act of the great drama, closing with the death of "the Pilot that weathered the storm."

The scene of British action was, however, soon to be shifted from the sea to the land. Covered by the naval shield, and relieved from maritime stress, we had already begun to prepare an effective British spear. The spirit of the nation had been aroused by danger and a sense of impotence to bring to an end the disastrous war. Out of military forces chiefly intended for contingencies, incidental to local defence, an active mobile army was being formed, ready to strike when opportunity served. Within three years from the death of Pitt the opportunity arrived. The map of Europe was unrolled

[1] Mahan.

once more to examine the geography of the great Peninsula. It was in 1808 in the grip of the master of many legions,[1] whose forces employed in its occupation [2] were meshed in a network of difficulties due to geographical features and the hostility of the population. In July 1808, under cover of the guns of our fleet, British marines seized a fort in Mondego Bay, on the coast of Portugal, as the necessary preliminary to the disembarkation of an army. On August 1, under the protection of the guns of fleet and fort, with perfectly secure sea communications behind it, the army commenced to land. On August 8 this force, "13,000 strong, bivouacked on the beach, and on the following morning the advanced guard commenced that memorable march which, though deeply checkered with disaster, was destined to be never finally arrested till the British cavalry passed in triumph from Bayonne to Calais." [3]

To attempt here to sketch even in broadest outline subsequent events is not possible, nor is it necessary to try. The illustration of great principles of British defence being thus complete, purely military history need not be further followed. The seven eventful years began with the British spear-point piercing the coast of Portugal, and ended with the final thrust home on the plains of Belgium. It suffices now to mark that, by establishing sea command, the exercise of military power to terminate the war became possible. Trafalgar was the preliminary to Waterloo, and to forty years of British peace.

For a great example on the reverse side we must turn our eyes further east, and to the closing years of the eighteenth century. It was a misapprehension of the meaning of sea-power which prompted Napoleon to lead 40,000 troops into Egypt. He mistook the temporary absence of its visible expression in the Mediterranean for immunity from its ultimate decisive interference. The battle of the Nile awoke him from that dream to find himself and his forces in the position of rats in a trap. Northwards by land they tried to escape, but at Acre the same power stopped them. The

[1] In 1808 the army of Napoleon mustered some 600,000 men, including 70,000 horse, besides this about 150,000 representing the forces of allied states were at his disposal. The British force consisted of some 183,000 regular troops, including about 26,000 horse, 80,000 militia, and 290,000 volunteers. A very considerable portion of the regular army was in India and the Colonies, and the utmost strength of regular troops possibly available at home for service in the Peninsula was 60,000.

[2] About 130,000 men.

[3] Alison, *History of Europe*.

British marines[1] and the garrison on shore, under cover of the guns and supported by the fleet, having its sea communications open, barred the way, and compelled return. This exploit, commenced by an act of naval folly, followed by horrors almost unexampled in military annals, closed with Napoleon's flight from the remnants of his "Army of the East." He was by our fleet compelled to leave it on the Nile, first to sicken and then to surrender. Close to the shores of France, he, almost a solitary fugitive, sighted, and barely escaped capture by, some elements of that superior sea power the exercise of which he had at starting so grievously misunderstood.

Enough has now been said respecting the fundamental principles of British defence. Operations subordinate to the enforcement of that principle cannot here be at any length discussed.

Protection of commerce is, however, too important to be passed in silence. The salient features presented by sea commerce must be clearly seen before the measures for its defence can be understood. Place, time, and force are the three things which in combination and adjustment rule all the business of war. Distribution has to do with place, organisation with time. Let us now look at our sea commerce in 1800 from these two points of view.

In the first place, as already remarked, there was but one point of aggregation of British sea trade, that was this island. It was as it were the axle, and the lines of trade the spokes of this single wheel of British commerce. They were few and far between, and varied in volume. Expressed in tonnage of ships annually clearing ports, the variation in volume relative to direction was about as follows:—Nearly 67 per cent. to Europe, about 24 per cent. to the Western Atlantic, 7 per cent. to India and Africa, and about 2 per cent. indefinite.[2] Now the Indian trade was carried by ships which

[1] "H.M.S. *Northumberland*, August 7, 1815—On this day came on board General Napoleon Bonaparte, from H.M.S. *Bellerophon*. He was saluted on the quarter-deck by the marines of the ship, under arms, in the same manner as an English general. He returned the salute by taking off his hat and bowing to all the officers who were present. He then entered into conversation with Captain Beattie of the marines respecting the length of time he had served, what actions he had been in, and if he had been wounded. Captain Beattie replied "that he had served many years, had been wounded, and was at the siege of Acre." Napoleon took hold of his left ear, and, gently pulling it, said: "Ah! Ah! Vous êtes un brave homme! brave homme!"—*Extract from an old MS. in the possession of Major Willis, late R.M.L.I., part of an officer's log or journal.*

[2] Porter's *Progress of the Nation.*

were really cargo-carrying men-of-war belonging to the East Indian Company—it may therefore here be dismissed. The area of European trade coincided with the area of main naval operations, and thus derived incidental protection thereby. The 2 per cent. is too insignificant to need comment; and so the West Atlantic trade alone calls for remark. More than two-thirds of this trade lay in the tropics. The West Indian seasons determined period of export, and consequent demand for ships, and hence their departure with cargoes from home to supply it. Thus from natural causes the Western Atlantic trade grouped itself in two masses, operating in bi-annual movements, homeward and outward, thus automatically presenting itself in the most convenient form for direct protection—by convoy. Convoys were thus a feature in the mode of protection, and as a sequence the object of attack. Beyond this minor operation of war, the more general necessities of commerce protection and destruction compelled a whole series of flights for fixed positions illustrated by attacks and defence of ports. This often involved the association of portions of the army with squadrons of the fleet, the force the fleet then carried, in the form of marines created for that purpose, being often inadequate. The effect of this was to scatter our army in positions beyond seas other than India, and thereby to reduce its power of concentrated attack anywhere, and its necessary defensive strength in India.

Beyond this, the stationing of naval pickets at sea positions where natural accumulations of shipping took place, such as the "chops of the Channel," complete our review. For the rest, commerce protection then may be described as a sort of free fight on the general lines of the old adage, "the devil take the hindmost." The Channel swarmed with privateers; no sea was secure. The safety of merchantmen depended upon luck, actual fighting, or possible flight. Though the risks of trade were great, the profits were enormous, so it was brisk. Between 1800 and 1815 the clearances of shipping from home ports rose 31 per cent., but although our shipping increased, more business was done in foreign bottoms in 1815 than in 1800. In the same period the annual value of our sea trade increased 36 per cent., that of France declined 17 per cent. Superior sea-power "bulled" the trade of England and "beared" that of France.

1815–1898.

Since that time, no part of the British position having been assaulted till last year, we must mainly look outside our own

history for illustrations as to the influence of steam on war. Not till the Russian War in 1854 did any example occur. The descent on the Crimea told the old story in exaggerated form. Sea command was absolute without effort, by the alliance of the three greatest maritime Powers of the world. Close up to the guns of Sweaborg and Sebastopol all the waters of the Euxine and the Baltic were as safe then to all shipping but Russian as St. James's and Hyde Park are to the public. In the North Pacific, however, for lack of information and want of sufficient military force associated with our squadrons, we suffered a reverse, small as an incident in a great war, but far-reaching in its political effects. It practically gave Russia her first grip on an eastern seaboard, and the long-coveted regions of the Amoor. For the cause of Port Arthur being Russian to-day, we must look to her splendid strategy producing the repulse of the allies at Petropaulovski in 1854, and the retirement of a British squadron in 1855 from the presence of a Russian combined force in Castries Bay.[1]

A few years later, at the hands of China, we suffered a serious repulse at Taku, owing to the composition and arrangement of our naval forces being ill adapted to the work. This necessitated the great and costly military Anglo-French expedition which took Pekin.

In the early sixties another nation furnished the most modern example of war in relation to commerce, the sea trade of the Federal States being preyed upon by a most insignificant southern force. The commerce attacked was in annual value just about equal to that of Australasia to-day. The injury done was out of all proportion to the means employed. This was due to two causes —the one avoidable, the other not. One was that the *Alabama*, *Sumpter*, *Nashville*, and *Florida* had auxiliary steam power, while the ships carrying the trade they operated upon were purely sailing ships. The other cause was that the Federal Navy Board showed complete ignorance of the most elementary laws of naval strategy.[2]

Later on Chili wiped out the naval forces of Peru, showing how

[1] I gave the history of the Russian advance eastward to the Pacific in a paper, "Russian Development and our Naval and Military Position in the North Pacific" (see *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, vol. xxi., 1877).

[2] This I fully explained in two former papers, viz. "Colonial Defence," read before the Royal Colonial Institute, June 28, 1873, and republished as one of the chapters in "The Defence of Great and Greater Britain" (1879); also "Naval Intelligence and Protection of Commerce in War," read before the Royal United Service Institution, May 13, 1881.

modern conditions expedite the final issue, and emphasize the effect.

Next came the war between China and Japan. Here on a considerable scale the principles we applied in this hemisphere a century before were applied in the other by Japan, the only difference being that mechanical contrivances and chemical compounds produced more terrific results, and in an infinitely less time.

Still more recent is the experience of the Spanish-American War. It was a modern reproduction of the early history of the century, on a very much smaller scale, as regards forces employed and issues involved, but on more extended geographical lines. The battle of Manila was a microcosm of the battle of the Nile, but one was separated from the scene of principal operations by the length of the Mediterranean, the other by half of the world. In the Caribbean sea, the locating and locking up the Spanish squadron in Santiago —corresponding to Cadiz—the immediate seizure by American marines of Guantanamo preparatory to the arrival of the army and its subsequent disembarkation covered by the guns of the United States fleet, did but repeat in form and effect former scenes and action on a larger scale in European waters long ago.

It is for the Mother Country and the Colonies alike to mark the grim features of this series of modern wars progressively bolder and more sinister. Roughly sketched, they are in their maritime aspects these :—

1. Wholesale wastage of ships of the inferior power more than retail wastage of men by the superior force.
2. Certainty of the destruction of the weaker fleet.
3. Irrevocable nature of defeat.
4. Quickness with which all is over.

Before referring to the present military war, it is necessary to glance at the geographical distribution of war power now. In this hemisphere it has greatly changed since 1800, but these changes may be passed by. The other hemisphere, however, has been entirely transformed from a negligible area to a vast theatre of prospective strife. Canada and the United States on one side divide between them a coast line from Arctic ice to Mexico. Russia on the other holds a position from the gulf of Pechili to the north. Australasia dominates the whole southern portion of the ocean, over which western nations search, somewhat in vain, for sources of power and profit. The northern ocean has given birth to a new power—Japan, with a population equal to that of the United Kingdom, and engaged in energetic pursuit of national

ability to hold a place of distinction in the world's business and the world's wars. In that hemisphere China alone remains unimpressed by a century of stupendous change, and the eyes of all the armed nations of the world are fixed upon the government at Pekin. It may be that the Eastern Question, the nightmare of many nations, is shifting from the Black to the Yellow Sea, and the centres of gravity of the world's dangers changing from one hemisphere to the other. Be that as it may, the fact remains that of all the powers of the world our Empire is the only one without machinery providing supreme administrative control over all resources under its flag, and without supreme executive authority to prepare and combine in active visible form the dormant power of infinite resources for expression when required.

Now in no other State can we find a pattern to guide us, and no other Empire can furnish us with any example we can follow in providing necessary Imperial administrative and executive machinery, the absence of which is a prime source of weakness and of waste. This fundamental defect can only be remedied by following the old lines of our constitutional development, and by common concurrence of a series of self-governing communities.

Under the Union Jack in 1801 there was but one of these, at present there are twelve.

Assuming an Imperial Council or some such central authority created to weld together, for common safety, the elements of British strength, what are the conditions such a body would have to fulfil, and in what order of importance would they stand?

I cannot but think the history of the century and the teachings of modern experience would now present to such an Imperial Council a programme of cardinal requirements somewhat as follows:—

1. Immediate arrangements for the gradual devolution and redistribution of manufacturing and sustaining power in respect of ships, appliances and armaments of war, so that a "world-state" shall not be so wholly dependent as it is now on a single island for the production and supply of all things necessary for Imperial security in war.

2. The maintenance and the distribution of reserves of ships, naval and military armaments, supplies and warlike stores, in each district of the world regulated by circumstances relating to our position in war and that of foreign Powers.

In this age, when mechanical contrivances and chemical com-

pounds are of primary importance in war, their production and distribution demand first consideration in dealing with the problem of British defence. As already shown, they rule the number and the nature of the man-power to be applied. The number and the constitution of the forces necessary for the work of war varies of course with circumstances determining the character of the operations necessary.

The main grouping of officers and men for the exercise of maritime power falls under two categories.

1. Those required by ships.

2. Those closely associated with the navy for the purposes of landing, seizing and holding its bases, and making lodgments in hostile territory preliminary to the disembarkation of an army if required.

The countless multitude of islands and scattered territories in the Pacific Ocean, offering innumerable positions for temporary bases and places of resort for hostile cruisers operating against commerce and otherwise, emphasises the greater importance of the second group of force in the other hemisphere than in this. The nature of this sort of force, which played so important a part in all our maritime contests in the past, needs a few explanatory words. The influence of change in ship construction materially affects the relations between the Navy proper and its marine auxiliary. Warships cannot now, as they did formerly, carry supernumerary forces for landing purposes, capable of detachment from the ships, without destroying their complete efficiency. On the other hand, mastless ships and engines have practically obliterated distinction in the functions of the blue-jacket and the marine, which in days of sailing ships separated them by an impassable gulf. Taking these facts together, and having regard to the wastage of ships rather than men as a prominent feature of modern war, some light is thrown upon a possible solution of a present difficulty between the Colonies and the Admiralty. On the one hand we have the Colonies anxiously claiming a share in providing reserves of men for the Royal Navy, on the other the Admiralty insisting on conditions thought by many to be more applicable to a sailing than a steam fleet, which do not apparently meet the circumstances of Colonial seamen. So there is more or less of a deadlock. But the Natal Naval Volunteers have in South Africa given a practical and splendid proof of the fitness of Colonial Naval Volunteers to perform the duties appertaining to the work of an auxiliary naval force on land service necessary in all operations of maritime war which group No. 2 embraces. But

any such force must be liable to service in war wherever required. It cannot be limited to local application. Its characteristics should be military, with some sea experience superadded to give it elasticity and adaptability.[1]

One word more is necessary before quitting the maritime side of British Defence. The protection of commerce in days of steam is much more a question of organised arrangement than in days of dependence on wind. The efficiency of the methods employed in this minor operation of naval war will largely depend on the completeness and efficiency of arrangement for collecting and disseminating intelligence to guide these operations. It is at commercial centres, home and Colonial, and through the British Mercantile Marine such a system must work. In the pre-arrangements made in peace to employ and apply the wonderful facilities our extended position and vast mercantile marine offers, the Mother Country and the Colonies have a great and abiding common interest. It is at least doubtful whether either is sufficiently alive to that fact.

Military Aspects.

We can now turn to the military conditions of the present war. Confident in sea security, "the Soldiers of the Queen," furnished by the Colonies and Mother Country alike, have crossed the oceans, and are shedding their blood on the kopjes and in the drifts of South Africa. Wholly dependent is that great force on over-sea supplies drawn from all quarters of the world. The guarantee for safe delivery is the same the soldiers under Wellington had in the Peninsula—the all-pervading mysterious moral effect produced by the existence of a superior fleet far away.

In relation to high policy in British Defence, the present war affords some marked contrasts to that in the Peninsula. There the army disembarked on a foreign shore, while in South Africa it landed at convenient British ports. In one case it had only one line of sea and land communication, in the other there are quite a multitude of lines of both. There is absolute identity, however, in the gallantry, courage, and resolution of the men.

[1] The Admiralty Committee (1891) which resulted in the abolition of the Royal Naval Volunteer Artillery of the United Kingdom stated "there are grounds for maintaining that a Volunteer force affiliated to the Royal Marine Artillery would prove to be not only a popular force, but from the system of training and discipline that could easily be established it would be a far more permanently valuable force than any so termed naval force." (See *Parliamentary Paper*, C 6382, 1891.)

The world has never witnessed so gigantic an operation as that in which the Empire is now engaged. A foreign attaché in South Africa is reported to have graphically brought its proportions home to the mind by saying, "It is as if a force from Calcutta had landed at Marseilles, and from that base was operating before Hamburg." [1]

It is very important to mark well the teaching of the present war in the matter of military expeditions over-sea. The military difficulties presented lie not in sea-distance to be traversed, but the process of collecting, embarking and disembarking military forces and their supplies. It is needless to overlay with figures such a sketch as this in order to show what we have done. The main facts as to what has been accomplished are known to all. It is almost six months to-day since an actual state of war existed. In that time we have accumulated and sustained a military force now amounting to some 200,000 men far inland in South Africa. The ports from which that force issued are many and widely distributed, still more numerous and still more widely distributed are the ports from which the horses, mules, and supplies for that force have been, and are being, drawn.

All the ports of issue, and all the ports of landing, numerous though they be, afford exceptional facilities for shipping and unshipping men and stores. The ports of the United Kingdom and the Colonies are without rivals in this respect. Besides all this the Mercantile Marine at our disposal embraces much more than half the steam tonnage of the world. We are ourselves rather astonished at what we have done; we are proud, and justly proud, of our work. But who supposes so great a task could have been accomplished, in anything approaching the same time, had the points of collection and embarkation of the 200,000 men, with the tens of thousands of animals and millions of tons of stores, been limited to half a dozen ports in the United Kingdom? Can anybody or does anybody believe that with our unexampled means and facilities we could have despatched from these islands such a force in a concentrated form and arranged to face an opposed landing on a foreign beach in that same period of six months? Can anyone imagine we could do it in less! Those who can are alone able to declare that a completely organised invading army of 150,000 men could quite casually drop in upon us to breakfast some fine morning!

[1] I am indebted to Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., for this.

What the Transvaal War teaches us and the world is apparently this—that, granted the perfect safety of the sea, the time in which a given military force can be thrown on any shore from over-sea is not so much a question of sea distance as of the number and variety of the ports of collection, embarkation, and the wharfage and shipping arrangement of such ports. In command of numbers, variety, and facilities, no Empire, and no State, can compare with our own. We therefore must be careful not to base arrangements for British defence on too ready assumptions that foreign Powers can make formidable and sudden military descent on our coasts at home or abroad. The money spent and the force allocated to purely military defence must be regulated by reasonable possibilities, not by vague fears or by exaggerating dangers.

But when we compare the 13,000 soldiers thrown by the United Kingdom on the beach in Portugal to face the armies of Napoleon, and the placing of 200,000 men by the Empire on the frontiers of the two small Republics in South Africa, we can gauge the terrific growth of the demands of war. It brings home to us the startling changes which have taken place in the extension of area of war operations; in the appliances used; the number of men necessary; the magnitude and multitude of supplies required; and the horrible wastage of human and animal life.

On the opening of a new century, this war gives to us a lesson and a warning, while we close our record of the old in confidence and hope. The warning points to enormous land frontiers, and the lesson taught is the necessity for the consolidation of our military means for general defence ready to apply wherever and whenever necessary. The dormant resources of our Empire are infinite, but the constitutional machinery lacks power to call them out, organise, and combine them. That is the initial and prominent difficulty revealed to British people in the dawn of the new century, and which it is necessary to face and overcome. For my own part, I believe British common-sense will overcome the difficulty and devise the machinery. The work to be done is this—to develop power of rapid and certain military combination for defence of the Empire *as a whole* out of a series of separate systems mainly adapted to fragmentary passive defence. The peace necessities of the British position demand the permanent maintenance of a great standing military force—the Regular Army—that is, and must be, the great nucleus for the reserve and dormant military power of the Empire when called out for the temporary purpose of

war. In approaching that great and necessary readjustment, let us remember these are days of big maps, high purposes, and great policies, and that we must rely, not only on the sentiment, but the *practice* of unity, to furnish, by a voluntary system, the men for the service of the Empire.

Now when we look at our position, offering every variety of geographical features—except those of the United Kingdom with its puzzle patchwork of small enclosures by roads, railways, and hedgerows—we must fain confess that India and the Colonies offer far more suitable areas for training officers and men than Aldershot or Salisbury plain, particularly as regards that branch of the Army for scouting and feeling for an enemy. This broad fact should not be without its influence on the methods and fields of selection for training.

Speaking generally of the readjustment of the Imperial military arrangements, a review of the existing state of things, requiring alteration and amendment, seems to point to a necessary process of elimination from the present system of differences and distinctions which have grown up under conditions time and development have wholly changed.

All departmental rules differentiating between rank, status, and place of Colonial forces and their units from those of the United Kingdom respectively must be swept away.

For the rest, the following main principles suggest themselves as those which must prevail and rule if British military power is to be really promptly available for the general defence of the Empire in war.

1. The Regular Army and its reserves to be the nucleus of the Imperial Army.

2. The Imperial Army for great defensive wars to consist of the Army and its reserves, augmented by such portion of Home and Colonial territorial forces as volunteer, and prepare in peace to hold themselves available for general service in war.

3. The acceptance of a binding obligation between the governments of all parts of the Empire to secure similarity in armament, warlike stores, and all things really essential to such uniformity as is necessary to secure that when the Imperial reserves furnished by territorial forces from different parts of the Empire are brought together in the field, complication and confusion shall be avoided.

These general outlines may appear to "root and branch reformers" of the military systems of our Empire a poor and meagre programme for the consolidation of British military strength. I

cannot but think, however, that, taken in conjunction with what has already been said with respect to armaments and appliances, naval and military, a sufficiently wide field is offered for contemplation from a business and practical point of view. We cannot make the Empire suit the Army; we must make the Army suit the Empire.

The power we now possess has been developed by the energy and enterprise of many generations of men toiling in all parts of the world for the good of their several communities or for the benefit of peoples with whom their lot was cast. Naturally, therefore, that power springs from many sources, and flows through many streams. In organising the war power of the Empire necessary to its security and peace, that main feature of our position must not be forgotten. Harmonising the arrangement necessary for war with conditions of this character—the products of peace—is the crux of the whole problem of British defence in its administrative and executive aspects.

The outburst of Imperial sentiment called forth by the invasion of British territory swept away in a moment all theories of fragmentary and passive defence—all political and artificial restrictions on the use and application of military forces. Like a torrent it swept away provincial barriers, and laid bare to the view of all the world the bed-rock of solidarity of British sentiment—the foundation of our strength. On that rock we must rest our confidence, on it we must build our hope for our survival in the wars of the century to come.

P.S.—The Indian Military Forces of the Crown have not been specially mentioned because India is an Empire in itself, possessing a complete organisation, civil and military. The Indian army, with its magnificent record of splendid services in and beyond India, gave the first practical example of outlying sources of British strength.

Discussion.

Hon. Edmund Barton, Q.C. (Federal Delegate from New South Wales): We have all listened with the greatest interest to Sir John Colomb's admirable and instructive paper, a paper full of information and of thought. It opens up questions which no doubt are slowly growing in their pressure upon the minds of public men, and of soldiers and sailors in all parts of the Empire. The record of history, which has been appealed to, is quite sufficient to justify Sir John Colomb in the expression of hope and of confidence for the

future of the Empire in the next century, and indeed for many centuries. The spirit of enterprise, the pluck, and the dash of the British soldier and sailor have been proved to be just as great to-day as ever they were in the history of the Empire. We may be quite sure that British common-sense, to which the paper refers, will devise means by which all these qualities may be most effectively exercised for the continuous protection of Imperial interests. When I say "Imperial interests," I mean the interests of every portion of the Empire and not those of the United Kingdom alone. But among the questions which the paper opens up there were some which break ground which we may think it somewhat delicate to tread at the present moment. I am inclined to think that the day is not yet come, if it is to come, when the cohesion of the Empire in the way of military and naval defence is to be sought by the creation of binding obligations. One of the finest things about the assistance which has poured in for the defence of the Empire against invasion during the last six months is the fact that the assistance has been spontaneous and voluntary, that it is the pure upspring of the Briton in his pride of race, arising from no obligation written upon paper or enforceable in any manner whatsoever. I am of opinion that if the position had not been one for purely voluntary action, the assistance which came from Canada and Australasia might not have been so important nor the contingents sent so strong. It will be time to speak of such obligations when the feeling grows, as no doubt it will grow, that some plan must be adopted which it would be necessary to cement by such obligations. I think those were wise words which Mr. Chamberlain used in the House of Commons the other night when, speaking on the motion of Mr. Hedderwick, he pointed out that we must proceed very cautiously in matters of this kind, and that the great self-governing communities in the other parts of the Empire would the more readily lend themselves to some system of common action if the first suggestions for that purpose were allowed to come from themselves. From experience I believe that to be so, because, loyal as these communities are, which nobody now doubts, they are still touchy. If you were to interfere with any arrangements they made amongst themselves, as, for instance, for their own federation, they would show you how touchy they are. And in the same way, if arrangements, such as those which, no doubt, may be predicted, were to spring from anything but their own spontaneous action, I think they probably would show their touchiness again. That is why I am taking this line to-night, for I am entirely in sympathy with that cohesion of

the Empire and that common action which must be necessary to preserve it, and I do not want anything to arise which might for the moment put that aside or set us back to the position which we occupied many years ago. It is well said in the paper that when arrangements are completed all departmental rules differentiating between the rank, status, and place of the Colonial forces and those of the United Kingdom must be swept away, and no doubt action will be taken without any formal constitution being drawn up for the purpose which will lead to such results, because there is as great a feeling on the part of the Briton who emigrates to Australia or Canada, and his sons, that there should be equality of British citizenship throughout the world as the general feeling which exists here, and which prompts the Briton to declare that equality must be recognised at the earliest possible date. I do not wish to take up any more time. I only rose, upon the request made to me, to point out that if that which is so dear to the hearts of the British race (and, by the way, I wish with Mr. Arnold White that we could invent or apply some name which would fully designate the citizen of the Empire)—if, I say, that which is so dear to the British race—cohesion in time of common danger—is to continue, it must for the present spring, not from any premature formation of bonds, but from the free play of that feeling of which there has been so brilliant an exhibition during the war now being waged. The Empire is surrounded with dangers greater than any which may be said to have existed in South Africa (for I firmly believe the Boers have never been able to place the Empire in danger), but so long as we show a firm front to all comers, and prove how splendid are our reserves of fighting power, I believe those dangers will be gradually minimised—perhaps banished for ever.

Admiral Sir R. Vesey-Hamilton, G.C.B.: In the course of his admirable paper Sir John Colomb points out that the general defensive policy we were pursuing in 1800 was fundamentally maritime, not military. "It was," he says, "in effect to throw the whole national energy into the application of naval power, to reject passive defence as a principle, and to adopt offensive defence as a practice; in other words, to seek out and eliminate or paralyse the fleets, squadrons, or ships of the enemy in preference to using our naval power to directly guard our shores; in short, to assume the attributes of the hawk rather than those of the tortoise." That is a point which cannot be too strongly brought home to us to-day. I see that Liverpool has been asking for fortifications. What would be the good of them? Its commerce could only be defended by

an active navy at sea, and those who argue for passive defence argue on a false foundation, and one which would, in a very short time, bring ruin on the Empire. To show that the present influence of sea power on history is nothing new, I will take you back to King Offa. He was one of the several Saxon kings who ruled over this land at the latter part of the eighth century; he was the most powerful among them, and of course he occasionally bullied his neighbours, who appealed to Charlemagne, who told him to desist. His answer was the organisation of a powerful fleet, which had such an effect on Charlemagne that he made an alliance with him, and this king, after a reign of thirty-nine years (757–796), an unusually long period at that time, "died leaving to his successors the useful lesson that he who would be secure on shore must be supreme at sea." That principle holds as good at the present day as then. His successors, however, between that time and the time of Alfred, neglecting that principle, were satisfied with fortifying their cities, and the consequence was that the Danes were able to land, to concentrate, and to capture the cities, reducing the "Saxons to the condition of ploughmen." So much for this class of defence, which is no use beyond the range of guns. The Duke of Wellington said he could not have maintained the war in the Peninsula but for our naval supremacy, which enabled him to feed his force, while the French, not having that supremacy, were starving. When the Government reproached him with the expense of the war, and talked about withdrawing the army, he said: "Remember, we are fighting the battle of England here; if we are not to fight the foe here, you will have to fight him upon your own shores." The old saying remains true, that our naval frontier is the coast-line of the enemy, while the work of the army is to advance with the "spear" when the "shield" has done its work. In conclusion I would ask you to reperuse the last paragraph of this excellent paper; they are words which cannot be too strongly impressed upon us at the present time. I entirely endorse the opening remarks of the Chairman in introducing Sir John Colomb. The influence of sea power upon history is now an accepted principle, but that principle, I would remind you, was brought forward by Sir John Colomb as far back as 1873. Speaking for myself, I may say that when I was Commander-in-Chief on the China Station some years ago I based my plans for the defence of our commerce on that station on those lectures of Sir John Colomb's at the United Service Institution, and on the works of his brother Philip, and although Captain Mahan has gained such credit for his

book which is so wonderfully well put together, I would point out that he derived the foundation for that work from the Colombs.

Hon. J. R. Dickson, C.M.G. (Federal Delegate from Queensland): It is no empty form of words when I say that I am sure we are all deeply indebted to Sir John Colomb for his admirable paper, which is of profound interest not only to this large attendance, but to all who take an interest in the expansion and development of the Empire, and will, I am sure, furnish public men with solid matter for reflection. In speaking on this subject, a layman is necessarily at a disadvantage, but we who represent public opinion in our respective countries are bound to recognise that the subject of the defence of the Empire is of such paramount importance as to require our most careful study. We may not be in a position to accept all that Sir John Colomb has told us in connection with those parts of the Empire which we represent, but this question, as I have said, is one which is becoming daily of more and more importance to us all. No one could have foretold twelve months ago that some of our bravest men would be fighting side by side with the British Army in another part of the world. Events have been marching fast, and therefore, while we may not subscribe entirely to all he laid before us, I clearly see that the early future will necessitate the consideration of this great subject by leading statesmen of the remote parts of the Empire, and particularly Australia. The call for volunteers has been most nobly responded to by men who were under no obligation whatever to leave the land of their birth or adoption. The enthusiasm which has animated the peoples of Australia to send forth volunteers for service in South Africa must not be wholly misunderstood. Doubtless patriotism for the solidarity of the Empire lay at the basis of their action, but there has been a strong feeling of kinship between Australasia and those who were suffering grievous social wrong and the absence of political liberty in South Africa. Therefore the present loyal outburst of feeling in Australia has not only been based upon a desire to engage in the work of the Empire, but also to show our sympathy and feeling for our fellow countrymen who are debarred of those political rights and liberties in South Africa which are so dear to the heart of every Australian citizen. The subject, as I have said, is one which cannot fail to be considered by Australian statesmen in the future, especially when they have consummated the unity of the country by federation. At the present time, in our six States we have six armies, with their respective equipments, but we have no means of mobilising them

or massing them for practice or otherwise, and indeed we are so circumstanced that if the troops of one Colony proceed to another they are under no statutory control. This tends to weaken the potency of the defence forces of Australasia, but under federation, which I trust will shortly be accomplished, we may sincerely hope for one consolidated defence force, with power both for local defence and also possibly for the purpose of assisting this great Empire in the wars in which we may have to engage, because having once taken part in the campaigns of the Empire outside our own territory, I think every public man and every man of foresight must admit that the probability is that Australia henceforth will have a desire to share, side by side with the veterans of the British Army, the honours and traditions of that Army in the wars of the Empire. I entirely agree with the observation that the Pacific Ocean will probably, in the early future, be the theatre of great naval events. There is no doubt the earth-hungering nations of the world are endeavouring to enlarge their territorial possessions in the Pacific, and I think any statesman who takes a view of the future must admit that whenever there is an outburst of belligerency on the part of foreign Powers, the Pacific will be the scene of momentous events. Therefore I do not see how Australia can hold herself aloof, as part of the Empire, from considering the great question of Imperial defence; at present, certainly, it may be premature to press it upon Australia, whose patriotic enthusiasm, as I have said has been based upon a desire to fight side by side with the veteran soldiers of the Empire and also in defence of the rights and liberties of our kinsmen in South Africa. I do not think that at the present time Australia would be a good recruiting ground for the Imperial Army. It is rather early in the history of that great island continent to expect that supplies of men would be forthcoming without serious derangement of industry; but at the same time we highly appreciate practical views such as Sir John Colomb has put before us, as ground for reflection and as forming the basis, possibly, for future action when we have become more populous States, and especially when the great Commonwealth of Australia has been completed. I am delighted to have had the honour of listening to his remarks. I should be sorry if what I have said should convey the idea of any lack of sympathy on the part of Australia with all that concerns the solidarity and development of this great Empire. I was the first to have the honour of offering troops to the Imperial Government, and I believe the acceptance of that and other offers from dependencies of the Empire by Mr. Chamberlain has done

more than anything achieved by his Ministerial predecessors to weld the Australian Colonies to the Mother Country, and to make us feel ourselves an integral portion of this great Empire, which I hope may long continue, under the sway of Her Most Gracious Majesty, to be the greatest Empire the world has ever seen.

Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P.: I have been an interested listener to this discussion and I heard with the greatest possible pleasure the speech of Mr. Dickson, because I thought he voiced the sentiments many of us would like to hear expressed from a gentleman in his important and responsible position. It struck me that one element has been a little left out of sight, and that is, that with all these dangers and responsibilities on the one hand, and with all those potentialities of resistance and defence on the other, about which we have heard so much, we have not hitherto provided that which in every other important business in the world is regarded as essential, and that is the directing brain to make use of those potentialities and to avoid those dangers and difficulties. I was much interested, but in one respect somewhat disappointed, in the speech of Mr. Barton, because, though he generously said that he was in sympathy with the ideas which animated us, he bade us not be too sanguine about their early acceptance. Now I have never been able quite to take the view put before us with regard to the position in the great Colonies. It is, I think, sometimes regarded as a matter of favour and not quite enough as a matter of interest. I do not speak of obligation, but I cannot quite see what is the meaning of the statement he made, that if there had been an obligation on the part of the great Colonies to supply contingents the response might have been less. It appears to me we are all in the same boat; that the danger is equal to us all, and the responsibility incumbent upon all. And when I remember that if one of the Colonies were attacked we in this country should be under an absolute obligation to spend our last man and our last shilling in its defence, I confess I do regret to hear that sentiment. My own view is that we are dealing with realities far too obvious and too patent to be dealt with merely as amateur matters and matters of sentiment. I am connected with a mercantile business, as I suppose are many whom I am addressing, and we know perfectly well that if we were to try to carry on our businesses for one day without a scientific organisation they would go to wreck and ruin. If there is one lesson more than another to be learnt from the paper read to-night, it is that the man who has organised, who has used his brain, who has anticipated what is probable, is the man

who will win. I do not presume to speak as to Australia, but I hazard this proposition, that if this United Kingdom were to go down, as it may go down, if any of our great Colonies were to go down, no part of the Empire could afford to regard that event with anything but dismay. The depreciation of Anglo-Saxon stock throughout the whole world would be something so enormous that none of us would like to contemplate it. I hope I do not go too far in even appearing to differ from so good an authority as Mr. Barton, but I do not quite associate myself with the idea that we ought to be content with the assumption that this may be left merely to the undirected impulses of the people. I think this is a matter in which education is wanted, and the point to which we ought to educate public opinion is that there is a science of war, and of preparation for war; that it is a thing which may be learnt, and to be learnt must be studied. The difference between unscientific preparation for war, or rather the want of preparation, and scientific preparation is all the difference between the amateur and the professional, and I venture to put forward this proposition—that though there is value, enormous value, under our present circumstances in the fortuitous assemblage of these gallant men from all our Colonies, a value which is both material and moral, yet the teaching of all the military history of the world is that ten men upon whom you can rely at a given date and at a given place to do a certain thing are worth 100 men who have to be summoned and equipped at the last moment and cannot absolutely be relied upon when the enemy is at your gate. We have at present before us a task, a hard task, which we shall successfully carry out, but that is as nothing to the task which would be before us were we face to face with one or more of the armed Powers of Europe. If we have not the brains of the statesmen of our Colonies and of this country at work to prepare our resources, and if we are not able to anticipate the aid we are to get from all parts of this great Empire, I do not say we shall not overcome our difficulties, but I do say that in spite of the unparalleled advantages which we might possess we should be handicapping ourselves to an extent which is painful to think of, and running risks which we cannot contemplate without misgiving, and which, if we do not survive them, will lower the value of the prestige of Anglo-Saxon stock all the world over.

Hon. H. G. Parsons, M.L.C. (Western Australia): I come up on this platform with feelings of some diffidence, because, speaking as an Australian, I yet feel myself to a certain extent compelled to differ from the expressed opinions of the chosen representatives of

our Colonies present this evening, and because I am rather in sympathy with the representatives of English naval and military opinion who have just addressed you. I say this with the greater regret because I am unfortunately obliged to disagree with one of our respected chiefs, Mr. Barton, in regard to certain other matters as well. I think on this question of the organisation of the Empire he has taken a somewhat unduly discouraging view. But I think he and other Australians will presently find themselves more in accord with the recognised exponents of military opinion; and for this reason—that the reorganisation of the Empire, which I feel sure is close upon us, is really a matter, primarily, of military and naval organisation, and the political readjustment will follow upon it. When, as an Australian, I was at Oxford ten years ago, I wrote (which perhaps was presumptuous in one then *in statu pupillari*) to Admiral Tryon, to Mr. Froude, and to Sir Charles Dilke, asking whether it was possible to institute an Imperial naval and military Council of Defence; and if so, whether it would not be advisable to form a society amongst Australians then in residence at the universities for pushing on the movement. Admiral Tryon (very properly—from his point of view) entirely "jumped on" the notion, because, he said, it was altogether inadvisable that naval defence should be interfered with by anybody outside the Admiralty. But the historian and the politician saw the advisability of the military council, which is now, curiously enough, in existence. I do hope to live to see the day when we shall go further, and when, developing our most ancient institution of the Privy Council, we shall ask our political leaders in Australia and Canada and elsewhere to join that committee of Imperial defence. I believe that day will come about, and the constitutional way of arranging matters is, as I have shown elsewhere, through a committee of the Privy Council, upon which Mr. Barton and other leaders of Colonial opinion will, I trust, soon be sitting. This is scarcely a prophecy; it is really an arrangement of conditions which you see before you now, and which will have to be faced almost immediately.

Hon. Edmund Barton, Q.C.: Perhaps I may be allowed to offer a word of explanation. It must not be thought I am out of sympathy with those who desire to see a better organised defence of the whole Empire; I never said a word to that effect. It is my own fault perhaps if I have been understood otherwise. Nor do I believe in allowing a condition of undirected impulse to continue. There are Governments in Australia as there are here, and those Governments I think will take care that the impulses of their

citizens are not undirected in any future case where service in outlying parts of the Empire is needed. Nor have I underrated the value of training. I do not believe the soldiers of the Empire should be mere amateurs, although I have some hope even for them when I see how some of them have been able to confront better trained troops. But I hope this assembly will not understand me to say that I undervalue the proper direction and training of the forces of any part of the Empire, or that I would leave to undirected impulse the regulation of these forces when it is understood they are willing to serve. Enlistment is voluntary there as here, but the forces will, I hope, be directed and controlled in a way which will make them not unworthy to serve with the soldiers of the rest of the Empire.

Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P.: I may be allowed to say that I did not allude to the soldiers, but to amateur management of the military and naval concerns of this country.

Rear-Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald: I do not wish to enter into this controversy, which I think has arisen from a misunderstanding, possibly from the use of the words "binding obligations" in the lecture, which I took to refer mainly to a similarity of armaments and the like; but the remark seems to have been taken as meaning some obligation to serve, and perhaps eventually universal conscription. With regard to the naval aspect of the question, you must all have been struck with the description of the wonderful network of maritime commerce which goes on in the outlying parts of the Empire, irrespective of the United Kingdom, and which would require naval defence in time of war. That seems to me the crux of the whole question. The Colonies have shown us how they can add to our military strength in a way which we can never forget. The naval question is very much more difficult, and I do think the Colonies are desirous of helping us if they knew how. In the course of his lecture Sir John Colomb pointed out that so long as provision for the Navy is a charge on the resources of the home portion of the Empire only, so long will the safety of each outlying part depend upon the political views and exigencies of political parties at home. That is the mischief. People go in for party politics, and the outlying parts of the Empire are not consulted at all. The lecturer suggests the establishment of dockyards and building arrangements in our Colonies, but that is a very big order. It takes years and years to get up the plant necessary to build an ironclad and still longer for making armour-plates and guns; but I think the need for the Colonies being asked to join us

in maintaining an efficient Navy is very much more immediate and urgent, and anyone who can devise a feasible plan will deserve well of his country.

Colonel H. GUNTER: I have only just returned from Queensland, where I had the honour of commanding the local forces for five years, and had, through much kind support given me, a very pleasant as well as instructive experience. There are only one or two points touched upon in the lecture upon which I desire to say a few words. First, as regards the suggestion that there should be an arrangement for greater devolution of manufacturing power. On that I would observe, without going into the question of big guns, that I think something might possibly be done in certain centres of the Empire towards the provision of small arms, and probably shot and shell, especially as the difficulty of manufacturing guns without a special plant appears to have been overcome at Kimberley during the siege. I don't think there is any breach of confidence in stating that during the late preparations we were in some difficulty as regards both small arms ammunition and Maxim guns. The Queensland Government had determined to increase their supply of warlike stores, and sent home a very liberal order, but we could not get them. They were apparently wanted for South Africa. I do not say whether they have since then been received or not. Another point is that there is considerable difficulty in providing naval reserves under existing conditions. There is a very efficient marine defence force in Queensland, a splendid body of men. As far as I could see, they would only serve under condition of being Bluejackets and not Marines; but the terms of service demand a long period of training at sea, which do not suit with their conditions of employment. The men are excellent; the great difficulty is to get officers. We all know a sailor has the greatest objection to being commanded by a landsman, and I think he is quite right; but the difficulty out there is that you cannot get seamen as officers. Of course there are a certain number of naval and ex-naval officers and warrant officers permanently employed, but they are not enough to command all the men, so that there is a difficulty in forming a complete naval reserve. As regards small arms, possibly the difficulty might be got over to some extent by keeping at certain centres a large storage of such warlike stores, under Imperial charge, and distributing them as they are required. Respecting the pattern of arms, stores, and equipment generally in the Australian Colonies, I can say that every endeavour is made to assimilate them with those of the Imperial forces. Allusion has

been made to the "Soldiers of the Queen," and you may be interested to learn that in Queensland the effect of the song of that name has been most wonderful. The Mounted Infantry made it their regimental "March-past," and I believe the song had much to do with the increased efficiency in the forces, for it inspired a soldierly feeling up through the force, commencing with the State School Cadets—an excellent institution which is there thoroughly established.

Mr. A. H. Loring: We have had a most interesting paper and a most interesting discussion. I have listened to many such discussions in this room, but never, I think, until this evening have we so closely approached the point round which we have been talking for so many years. The toast, the theme, the motto of this Institute is "United Empire." Organisation is what we need to become and to remain a united Empire, and to-day we have for the first time almost come really to the point of discussing the nature of that organisation. Sir John Colomb went so far as to adumbrate a Council of the Empire, and another speaker even referred to a naval and military Council of Defence for the Empire. I think the occasion upon which we have reached that important point is one that well deserves to be remembered. Throughout the paper that has been read this evening we have been reminded that organisation, preparation for war, has been the one secret of success in the history of this Empire. When we have organised and prepared we have succeeded; when we have not been organised we have had to suffer failure. I listened with the utmost satisfaction to speeches made by more than one gentleman from the Colonies, though I shared with Mr. Arnold-Forster and others the regret which they felt at some of the remarks of Mr. Barton, which were not so encouraging, and which the more sanguine among us might regard as pessimistic. His explanation has, I trust, removed that impression from our minds. I would urge that there is at this moment an opportunity for doing something, for taking some practical step, towards the organisation of the Empire, such as has not presented itself before. It is said that in the life of each one of us there is one day of grace, and I believe this is as true of nations as it is of men. If we do not take advantage of that day when it comes, the opportunity seldom returns. For the past fifteen years I have closely followed the sentiment of the Empire on this great question of unity, and never have I seen anything approaching to the extent and the intensity of the feeling that is now being exhibited in favour of some definite step towards that organisation of the Empire which, for the want

perhaps of a better name, we call Imperial Federation. This is the day of grace to the British Empire, and it is earnestly to be hoped, as there is fortunately good reason to hope, that it will not be allowed to pass unheeded. I trust that the Colonial Statesmen here to-night will carry back to the Colonies a strong impression of that sentiment which is now to be found throughout this country. It is the sentiment which was voiced by Mr. Chamberlain—who has done more for the unity of the Empire than any Colonial Secretary we have yet had—when he declared recently that as regards proposals in the nature of a federation of the Empire, the Colonies may feel assured that in the United Kingdom they will be met half-way.

Mr. T. D. Beighton: My only reason for addressing you is to call attention to what seems to me to be an omission in Sir John Colomb's admirable paper. In his excellent summary of the main principles he suggests for organising the British military power for the general defence of the Empire, he proposes that the Imperial Army of the future should consist of a backbone of the British regular troops, with these resources augmented by such portions of the Colonial territorial forces as volunteer to hold themselves available for a defensive campaign. If I understand this summary aright, there appears to me to be a somewhat grave omission. There is no mention of the part to be played by the Indian Army. The contrast in the condition of affairs between England and her great Indian Dependency in the years 1800 and 1900 is at least as strongly marked as that drawn by Sir J. Colomb as regards other portions of our Empire at those respective dates. I do not refer to the enormous increase of the population of British India owing to the conquest of several independent States and their absorption in our own dominions during the past century, nor to the immense growth of trade and commerce, striking as are those facts. I allude rather to the complete alteration of *sentiment* towards our Queen and our country on the part both of the rulers of the great Feudatory States and of the people themselves. In 1800 we were at war with three powerful princes—the Mysore Mahomedan Dynasty under Tippoo Sultan, the formidable Mahratta Confederacy, and the Nizam of Hyderabad. At the present moment, the Mahratta Confederacy has disappeared; in place of it we have two loyal adherents and subjects of the Queen, viz. the Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar. The present ruler of Mysore is equally loyal to the Empire, and within the last few days H.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, as I see by a Calcutta paper, assured the Viceroy that "his sword, his army, and his purse were at the disposal of the Queen-

Empress." On his return to his capital, in reply to an address of welcome, he said that "life was worth nothing to him unless it was shared with Britain's suffering and triumphs," a contrast, indeed, with the condition of affairs in 1800! The same assurances have been given by the nobles of Bengal, and especially by the Maharajah of Darbhanga, with whom I lately had the honour of being associated in council. There is no doubt that the allusion to the loyalty of the Indian Princes to herself and her Empire in Her Majesty's gracious speech from the throne at the commencement of the present session of Parliament has stirred the emotions and enthusiasm of the Indian people, prince and peasant, in a surprising manner. No such outburst of loyalty has been witnessed since the great proclamation of 1858—the Magna Charta of India. The independent princes, the great feudatories of the throne and the soldiers, are all animated by one desire—to join the ranks of British soldiers in the common cause of fidelity to the Queen and the Empire. They ask nothing better than to fight side by side with white soldiers and to shed their blood in the same quarrel, in any country, or in any campaign, or under any conditions, so long as they are permitted to take part in our conquests and even to bear their share of our disasters, if such *should* occur. We have heard much to-night of the "Soldiers of the Queen," and I maintain these words are as applicable to the Indian as to the English troops. They are capable of fighting in line with our gallant British regiments against any foe, and in any scheme of an Imperial Army for great defensive wars it is to be hoped that the Indian Army will be brigaded side by side with their white brethren. There was one passage in Mr. Arnold-Forster's speech which must have thrilled us all, when he spoke of the possibilities of our being at war with a great continental Power. No one can open his morning paper in this time of stress and anxiety without reading almost with dismay the summaries that appear of articles in foreign newspapers, and which show how in almost every capital in Europe there is a profound distrust of our motives, dislike of our character, and hostility to our Government and our nation. In France especially, where there is no strong and autocratic ruler, such as is possessed by the great empires of Russia and Germany—where you have an excitable people, ministries composed mainly of nonentities, who wield no real authority, and have no popular influence such as would enable them to guide and control the passions of the mob—who can tell at what moment we may be dragged against our will into a terrible war which may imperil the very existence of our Empire? With

such possibilities as these looming in the future, it is surely obvious that we may need every soldier that we can enrol in our ranks, and among them the Indian troops are eager to be amalgamated.

The CHAIRMAN (Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, G.C.B.): You will not expect me to say many words in bringing the discussion to a close in view of the late hour at which we are arrived. I think we are all agreed Sir John Colomb has given us an admirable paper, and the discussion which has followed has been perhaps more important and more to the purpose than any I have ever previously heard in this room. As the various speakers rose and delivered their opinions, I must say I agreed with each. I am quite certain that the idea that Mr. Barton intended to be at all antagonistic to the amalgamation of the Colonial and the home forces was founded on a mistake. I quite understand, having myself commanded on the Australian Station for three years, what he meant when he spoke of the touchiness of Australians with regard to interference from home with their administrative policy. I saw many instances of this myself, and if we were to attempt from home to carry out anything with a high hand they would resent and repudiate it. Granted that, I believe that all the speakers pointed to the same thing. It is one of the most remarkable spectacles, I think, that anybody can contemplate—the change of opinion which has been wrought throughout the Empire and in England on this subject within the last few years. War always has been, and I suppose always will be—as far as England is concerned, the Temple of Janus is never shut. There is always some war going on. The nineteenth century has not been undistinguished by war; the beginning was marked by the great French war, the middle by the Russian war, and now the end by this war now going on. With whom the war of the next century will be we can only guess; we can speculate, perhaps we can foresee; but that there will be war nobody can doubt. It is one of the inscrutable workings of the world that there must and always will be wars. Therefore let us be prepared, and grapple to us, as we are now doing, all parts of the Empire in one solid bond. It only remains for me to ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Sir John Colomb for his admirable lecture.

Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G., M.P.: I thank you very much for your vote of thanks. However inadequate my paper may have necessarily been there can be no doubt that we have had a most important and extremely valuable discussion. At this hour I need only refer to one point, and that is the point mentioned by Mr.

Beighton. I am very glad he drew attention to it, for I had the Indian Army, of course, in my mind; but I see it is quite open to the construction that I had not, and that I considered it something outside the Empire. Of course we all know our Indian forces are the Soldiers of the Queen. I really look upon them as part of the regular Army of the Empire. I will ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding.

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner of the Institute took place at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Wednesday, April 25, 1900. The Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., presided.

The following is a complete list of those present:—

J. B. Ackroyd, Sir John W. Akerman, K.C.M.G., J. F. Aldenhoven, Lord Ampthill, M. S. Andrews, E. M. Archdale, M.P., M. Attenborough, L. W. Bakewell, C. W. Beatty, H. H. Beauchamp, C. Bethell, A. Blaine, H. W. Bond, J. R. Boosé, C. R. Bradburne, J. C. E. Bridge, C. E. Bright, C.M.G., Captain W. L. Broun, Mr. Justice R. Myles Brown, Sir Walter L. Buller, K.C.M.G., Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G., C. Burgoyne, P. B. Burgoyne, J. F. Burstall, C. F. Butt, A. K. Butterworth, A. R. Butterworth, F. W. Butterworth, W. N. Cameron, Colonel Campbell, Wm. Chamberlain, C. L. Colley, H. M. Collins, Sir John Colomb, K.C.M.G., M.P., Alexr. Conway, Kinloch Cooke, H. Bertram Cox, Viscount Cranley, H. V. Crassweller, A. M. Currie, J. M. Currie, Rear-Admiral R. N. Custance, C.M.G., C. Czarnikow, W. O. Danckwerts, Q.C., D. R. Dangar, F. H. Dangar, E. R. Davson, H. K. Davson, Hon. Alfred Deakin, H. Y. Delafous, G. G. Dick, A. Downe, C. Ducroz, Fred. Dutton, C. N. Dyer, F. Dyer, N. J. Ede, Sir Fred. T. Edridge, G. Fairbairn, C. B. Fairfax, J. P. Farler, Hon. J. Ferguson, R. E. Finlay, D. Finlayson, J. H. Finlayson, W. F. Finlayson, Capt. L. Fletcher, A. Flower, Sir James F. Garrick, K.C.M.G., C. T. Gedge, H. C. W. Gibson, W. Glenester, A. Golden, J. Goodliffe, Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., J. C. Hanna, Dr. A. B. Harris, C. A. Harris, C.M.G., Rev. E. Harris, D.D., W. H. Harris, C.M.G., Comr. A. Hayes-Sadler, R.N., Colonel Sir James Hayes-Sadler, K.C.M.G., G. T. Henderson, Sir Robert Herbert, G.C.B., M. W. Hervey, F. E. Hesse, G. T. Hewitt, W. Hibberdine, H. Tylston Hodgson, The Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G., Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, G.C.B., Arthur Hoskins, H. W. P. Hoskins, George Hughes, G. C. Jack, C. Jacobi, H. W. Jacobs, Surgeon-Gen. J. Jameson, C.B., G. H. V. Jenkins, the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., D. Hope Johnston, W. T. Jones, F. R. Kendall, H. Kimber, M.P., Sir Courtenay Knollys, K.C.M.G., Alexr. Landale, Norman Landale, Robert Landale, James Lawrence, R. Lawson, Sir Robert B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G., F. Graham Lloyd, J. Louis, James Lovatt, C. Lowe, S. Lowe, Lt.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., C. P. Lucas, G. S. Mackenzie, C.B., Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, C.I.E., Lt.-Colonel Sir Henry McCallum, K.C.M.G., A. J. McConnell, Colonel Man Stuart, C.M.G., Colonel Sir Richard Martin, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F. C. Mathieson, Allister M. Miller, Sir Ralph Moor, K.C.M.G., G. Vaughan Morgan, K. P. Vaughan Morgan, S. Vaughan Morgan, Wm. Murdoch, Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., G. H. Nitch, R. Nivison, J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G., Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G., The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., Major J. Roper Parkington, Hon. Harold G. Parsons, J. Paterson, E. Pearce, J. Denison Pender, General Sir Julius Raines, K.C.B., Lt.-Colonel W. W. Rawes, G. H. Rennie, Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G., W. E. Robinson, Robert Rome, Alexander Ross, C. Rous Marten, Capt. J. B. Rugg, T. J. Russell, Sir Spencer St. John, G.C.M.G., G. Saling, E. Salmon, Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Q.C., Colonel Sanford, W. Saville-Kent, Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G., Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G., A. J.

Sievers, J. M. Sinclair, C. C. Skarratt, Alderman Skinner, G. Slade, J. G. Slade, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G., Wm. Smith, R. Steele, Rear-Admiral Hector Stewart, Sir Charles Stirling, Bart., H. Stovell, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., John Stroyan, G. Sturgeon, Hugh L. Taylor, Hon. Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G., E. G. Thorne, G. E. Tolhurst, T. S. Townend, Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G., The Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T., C. R. Valentine, Sydney Wales, Edmund Walker, Frank Walker, W. J. Walker, E. A. Wallace, H. R. Wallis, Sir Charles G. Walpole, F. J. Waring, C.M.G., P. G. Weddel, J. Lowry Whittle, Wm. Wing, Sir Edward Wingfield, K.C.B., A. Wood, J. Wood, J. S. Wood, R. B. Woodhouse, B. M. Woollan, F. M. Woollan, G. Worthington, Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., Gerald Young, Colonel Gordon Young, Colonel J. S. Young.

The guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors :—

The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G., F. H. Dangar, Fred Dutton, Sir James F. Garrick, K.C.M.G , Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Sir Robert Herbert, G.C.B., the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., Lt.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., G. S. Mackenzie, C.B., S. Vaughan Morgan, Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G., Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G., Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., Sir Charles Stirling, Bart., Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

The Hall was decorated with flags bearing the Union Jack and the arms or distinguishing badges of the various Colonies and the flag of the Institute, with the motto "The Queen and the United Empire."

The Rev. Edward Harris, D.D., said grace.

The CHAIRMAN: The toast which I am about to propose, that of "The Queen," is one which, under ordinary circumstances, cannot be added to by the words of any man who is entrusted with it. But this is an occasion when it is almost impossible to propose the toast without a few words of comment. Her Majesty the Queen has arrived at an age when most of us would desire to be relieved, as far as possible, of cares and duties, and yet Her Majesty has come forward at this crisis of our national history to perform three acts of state-craft which may be productive of the greatest importance to our Empire. In the first place, she came to her metropolis and showed to foreign Powers, by the universal welcome with which she was greeted, that the nation was unanimous for the prosecution of the present war to its end. Next, she lost no opportunity, either by her messages to the troops or by her personal sympathy with those who returned stricken from the field of battle, of encouraging, if encouragement were needed, those who are fighting for their Queen and country. And thirdly, but not least, remembering that there was only one spot in her Empire where a jarring note might possibly be heard amidst the universal chorus of loyalty and

patriotism, she proceeded forthwith herself to that spot, with the result that animosities have been hushed, at least for the time, and we may venture to hope for ever. Not only have Irishmen learnt to respect and to reverence the Queen, but I venture to hope that Englishmen also have learnt to entertain a higher regard for the qualities of their Irish fellow citizens. I give you the toast of "The Queen Empress."

The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner for Canada): It is a very great privilege to have assigned to me the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." It is one which, like that of the Queen, needs no words of commendation in any assembly of Englishmen, and when I say Englishmen I mean any assembly of our fellow-subjects throughout the Empire. We all know how well the Prince of Wales discharges the duties incumbent upon him in his high position, that wherever any good work requires to be done there he is ready to do it. We know his great interest in the Colonies and in their welfare, and that His Royal Highness has been the President of this Institute since 1878. It cannot, of course, be expected that Her Majesty, at her advanced age, should now visit the Colonies, though of course her welcome in any of them would be such as is seldom accorded to any sovereign in any country. It has, however, been suggested that the Prince of Wales might very well represent Her Majesty in another visit to the Dominion of Canada, and also that a younger member of the Royal Family, the Duke of York, might repeat his visit to Australia. Even now there are many in Canada, I among them, who look back with the most pleasurable feeling to the visit of the Prince of Wales some forty years ago. Canada, at that time, with its isolated provinces, was not a federation, not a Dominion, not a nation as it is to-day. It was a very different country indeed from the present Canada, and I am sure that should His Royal Highness go there in the near future, he would find the people not less loyal than they were then. To say that at any time they were not loyal and dutiful subjects of Her Majesty would be saying what is really not the case. It is true that in Canada some sixty years ago there was what was called an insurrection, but the condition of the Colonies in those days was very different altogether from what it is now. The Colonial Office was a very different office, and its administration very far from what it is to-day. They thought, I am afraid, that they knew a great deal more of what was beneficial for

the people in what were then termed outlandish places than the people knew themselves. Now, more especially at the present moment, the Colonies feel that they have friends in that department, and that they have at the head of it one who is most anxious at all times to do everything that may be in the best interests of the Colonies. We know that nowhere in the Empire would a more cordial and loyal reception be given to the Prince of Wales than in Canada. Let us hope that this suggestion, which is at present only in the air, as it were, will come to pass, and that we shall have another visit from the Prince in the very near future. I am sure the Royal Colonial Institute, which has done so much to forward the best interests of the Colonies, would rejoice that this should be so. We were shocked a little while back to hear of the dastardly attempt on the life of His Royal Highness, and we all rejoiced to find that he escaped the great danger to which he was then subjected. We trust that His Royal Highness may continue to live long in the hearts of the people; and, while we hope that Her Majesty may be spared for many long years to fill the position she now occupies, we feel assured that the Throne in the future, as in the past, will still be occupied by one in whom the nation may worthily place its confidence.

The Hon. Sir JULIAN SALOMONS, Q.C. (Agent-General for New South Wales): When I was honoured by being asked to speak at this banquet I thought it would be upon a subject specially connected with the Australian Colonies, but the Institute, seeking to unite and assimilate Royal with Colonial, has thought fit to place upon me the pleasant duty of proposing the important toast of "The Naval and Military Forces of the Empire." When I was much younger, I witnessed the bitter fruit that is entwined in the laurels of victory. I passed through France and Germany at the close of their momentous wager of battle thirty years ago, and I saw then evidence of the penalties in life and limb that must fall almost equally upon victor and upon vanquished. Still, I, who have travelled not a little, have come to the conclusion that war is one of our necessary evils—that in the scheme of Providence, which our tiny intelligence may not be able to comprehend, war is sometimes necessary as a step towards a higher level of human life. A nation, like an individual, may possess vast territories and great power, but for all that it may be ignoble and unfit to wield the force that it commands. Our ordinary avocations are not always favourable to the cultivation of the higher virtues. Whether you consider the world of finance, great industrial undertakings, the

subtleties of the courts, the life of party politics, the windings of Statesmanship or even the pursuit of literature, science, or philosophy; these are no more necessarily links in the ladder that leads from things worldly to things unworldly, than the binding of sacred books or the printing of Bibles indicate a life of real piety. War evokes virtues which slumber in time of peace. No one can have witnessed the wave of enthusiasm that passed through all the dominions of the Queen in the contest that is now waging, without feeling that there are things greater and better than our own individual pursuits, and that a nation must, like an individual, pass through pain, punishment and peril in order to stand higher in its aims and its objects than it did before. It would be an impertinence on my part to say anything in praise of either of our great forces. It is a commonplace that they have shown magnanimity and valour in the hour of battle, and throughout the spirit of mercy and human sympathy towards those to whom they are opposed. No doubt victory has taken from us many that are most dear, but I believe that from the ashes of those who have fallen may spring a flame that will light the way to a higher and nobler life. I venture, as representing the Mother Colony of the Australian group, to express the hope that no hearing, beyond what civility calls for, will be given to those who desire that we should stop halfway. If I may be forgiven for being frivolous for the moment, I may mention that after the death of a man almost equal to Nansen as an Arctic explorer, the president of a certain society went to his widow and asked her where were his remains. She said, "There were none, he met a bear." Now, I say in the same way, as regards those Republics who thought fit to invade British territory, no doubt imbued with the belief that they could, when we were unprepared, sweep us out of Africa, except as to a small part near the Cape, it ought to and it will be made clear to everyone, except those whose ordinary common sense is drowned in a sea of mistaken weakness and amiability, that neither of these Republics will in any form or shape be allowed to resume its former political position, and I am certain that I voice the opinion of all the Australian Colonies and their Governments in saying that, for they have made, and most willingly, these sacrifices, not from any spirit of hatred to the enemy or from any desire for universal dominion, but because they see there cannot possibly co-exist in South Africa the superior form and methods of our monarchy and the rival power of these two semi-civilised Republics. I am certain that when the end of the war comes no one will speak any word but in the direction

of magnanimity; no one will desire to say or do anything that will tend otherwise than to reconcile and in time win over the, in many respects, no doubt, worthy foe with whom we are contending. I cannot but believe that a course of wise conciliation, with competent civil government and supreme military control to begin with, an administration gradually advancing from something similar to a Crown Colony to the creation of representative government, as in the case of the Australian Colonies, I cannot, I say, but believe that such a course will in time make the people of those Republics happy and proud to be under a flag and a form of rule which satisfies the great Dominion of Canada and Australasia, a territory as large as all Europe. Let those who mourn the loss of the dear faces that once gladdened their homes remember that their lost ones have fallen in a great and just cause, and that, sweeter and dearer in the end than any personal success that if living they might have achieved, they have by their sacrifice to duty helped to strengthen the foundations of a United Empire, and have left, as a legacy to their children, a name and a fame that no other worldly success could for a moment equal. I apologise for having occupied you so long. I ask to be allowed to associate with this toast the distinguished names of Admiral Custance and General Sir Julius Raines. I am sure they will forgive me for not speaking in a more definite way of the great success of the forces with which they are connected, but I feel it would not be right to pretend to understand that of which personally I know almost nothing. I have seen only in those forces an unselfish disregard for the time of all that we, at home, value and cherish. I have only had brought to my knowledge through the press or otherwise their undaunted courage, their wise clemency, and their march towards ultimate and I hope early victory. If the Imperial Government will forgive my impertinence in even making the suggestion, I can but trust and pray that whatever the naval and military forces that may be needed, whatever the sacrifices they may involve, England's supremacy on the sea will, in the interests of the world, be maintained beyond question. Our knowledge that many of the peoples on the other side of the streak of water that flows between us and the Continent are unfortunately not at present imbued with either friendship or a fair consideration towards our soldiers or ourselves, counsels us to weld together all the branches of the Anglo-Saxon race scattered throughout the world, so that our enemies may know that the last man among us

will come forward to preserve an Empire on which we believe the future peace of the world under Providence depends.

Rear-Admiral R. N. CUSTANCE, C.M.G.: I highly appreciate the honour of being called upon to respond for the Navy before such a distinguished assembly. The relations between the Navy and the Colonies have been of no common kind. We have assisted the Colonies in the past; in the future we look to them for aid. In what way can they assist us? In this connection I would draw the attention of this assembly to events now passing in Africa. When Lord Roberts advanced to the relief of Kimberley, not only did he relieve that town, but, I believe I am not wrong in saying he released also the grip of the Boer on Ladysmith, several hundred miles away. Lord Roberts' force was unseen at Ladysmith, but was very much felt. Another point: Lord Roberts has been moving his force from one Colony to another without reference to any other person. Now, those are two great and most important principles which are equally applicable to war at sea, and I put it to those of my audience who are connected with Australia, Is it not possible that a battle in the China Seas may have some importance with reference to the defence of the trade of Australia? Of what use would it be to keep ships in Australian waters if the critical point was in the China Seas? It is of the greatest importance that the force which is provided should be at the right place at the right time, and therefore I say that it is a most important principle that in any arrangements which the Colonies make to help the Imperial Navy they should not fetter the authorities who have to wield that force. I need not assure you how much the Navy appreciates the way in which this toast is always received. What is the reward of those officers and men who are risking their lives in South Africa? It is not money; that does not come our way. It is not peerages or decorations. But there is one great reward, it is a reward common to every officer and man of the fleet, and that is the confidence and affection not only of this country but of all the countries of the Empire beyond the seas.

General Sir JULIUS RAINES, K.C.B.: I wish that the honour of returning thanks for the toast of the Military Forces had fallen into abler hands. I feel sure, however, I am only speaking the wishes of the guests present, particularly those from the distant parts of the Empire, in tendering their thanks for the admirable and eloquent words uttered by Sir Julian Salomons in bringing this toast to notice; and also for the cordial manner in which it

has been received by the company. His kind words will brand a bright spot in the hearts of those present, and send a thrill of pride to those of our kinsmen in far Colonies when, in a few days, they read the kind words he has spoken, not only of the British Army, but also of our brother soldiers from all parts of our vast Empire. Before I came here I had a courteous hint that I might be called upon to return thanks for the Military Forces, and so I prepared a list of the contingents of Colonial troops now in the field, thinking it might interest the meeting. It is as follows: New South Wales, Lancers, Mounted Rifles, Artillery and Infantry; Queensland, Mounted Rifles and Infantry, which so materially assisted General French at the relief of Kimberley; Victoria, Infantry and Mounted Infantry; New Zealand, Canterbury Roughriders and the Bushmen's Contingent, now attached to General Carrington's Forces; Western Australia, Mounted Infantry and Infantry; South Australia and Tasmania, Infantry; Canada, two battalions of Mounted Infantry, four Batteries of Field Artillery (twenty-four guns), three battalions of Infantry (in itself a strong brigade); Ceylon, one battalion of Mounted Infantry; India, Lumsden's Horse; and although there are no Native troops from India assisting us in this war, I cannot omit to notice the patriotic and loyal assistance proffered by the Native Princes of India, both in money, transport, horses, guns, and men; which, however, were declined by the Government. I scarcely know which contingent to admire most, when all have been so efficient and brave. A prominent military paper last week described the fighting qualities and fitness for the war of some of our Colonial contingents, and of the New Zealand Bushmen, and as I dare say a good many present have not seen the paragraph, I will ask you to allow me to read it:

The Bushmen contingent raised for service in South Africa is one of the most interesting experiments of the war. All the other Colonial contingents are formed of men who have received some military training, inasmuch as they belong to permanent forces or to Volunteer regiments. The Bushmen's first experience of military drill and discipline followed their enrolment in the service of the Imperial Government. Nevertheless, they have qualities which more than compensate for their lack of soldierly training, and it is these which have recommended them to the War Office. They are the best riders in the world, the cowboys of the plains not excepted. Their horses are as hardy as themselves, and can travel distances which are little short of marvellous. They can pick up a track on plain or hillside, where these, to an English regular, would be a blank. They never lose themselves, and, what is more, they are never

afraid it will happen. As for fatigue, they are patient of it to a degree that even a Boer might envy. They can cheerfully subsist on the coarsest food, and very little of that. Their hearing and sight and eye for scouting are not surpassed by the Kafir and Red Indian. Lithe, sinewy, and active, they are the ideal of scouts. Fortunately for the work they are engaged to perform on the Rhodesian frontier, their other qualifications could not be bettered.

All our thoughts are now centred on the coming movement of our grand army from Bloemfontein towards Kroonstadt, and I have no doubt that the British Forces, ably assisted by their brethren from the Colonies, will render a good account of the Boers while marching to the capture of Pretoria and the occupation—the permanent occupation, nothing less—of the Transvaal and the Free State.

The CHAIRMAN: The next toast I have to propose is one never absent from these annual dinners. It is that of "Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute." In view of the triumphant success which has attended the principles advocated by this Institute, as exemplified by recent events in South Africa, I am not sure that this ought not rather to be the apotheosis of the Royal Colonial Institute. Your society was founded some thirty-two years ago, and confirmed by Royal Charter, for the preservation of the permanent union between the Mother Country and the different parts of the British Empire. You know no party and no politics, and yet you have always been at the disposal of men of all parties and of all politics who are anxious to do anything for the advancement of the Empire. I cannot this evening pass by the sad loss which the Institute has sustained by the death of one of its earliest Vice-Presidents—an illustrious statesman gifted beyond those of his day with the power of oratory—I mean the Duke of Argyll. You continue to exercise your useful influence, and you have exercised it even at the present moment in making provision for service in this war. For it is a matter of notoriety that but for your knowledge where to find those who speak the language of the Kafir and of the Dutchman, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to have raised that important contingent which is known as Loch's Contingent that has gone to South Africa. Events succeed each other with such rapidity and so fast crowd out the remembrance of their predecessors, that it is not perhaps too much to say that in a few years' time it will only be the student of history who will recollect the causes of this war. By all, save statesmen and soldiers, the errors and reverses will have been forgotten, but there will remain

one great and cardinal fact engraven in the minds of all men, and that is, that in the cause of justice and freedom the citizens of the free states over which Her Majesty rules were found for the first time fighting side by side with the British Army, and for the first time found a common grave with them under the sod of the veldt of South Africa. In view of the great probable and possible consequences of that event I think you will pardon me if I dwell upon it for a few moments. Most of us here have devoted much thought to an idea always prominent in the minds of the Imperialists—I mean the Federation of the Empire. And I think most of us have come to the conclusion that we should have to wait for some great political event before it came within the range of practical politics. There are two ways in which Federation might be brought about. Either by a Customs Union, or by a union for the purpose of common defence. The latter would undoubtedly have come about had the Empire been attacked by any great European Power. Thank God we have escaped that great trial. But the opportunity has arisen, owing to the fact that two small republics in South Africa have endeavoured to substitute the supremacy of an alien race for that which has been the resolve of the whole Empire, namely, that Her Majesty the Queen alone can be supreme in South Africa. Australians, Canadians, and Natalians alike were shocked by the idea that our fellow-countrymen resident in the Transvaal Republic were denied that liberty, that freedom of speech, that representation in taxation of themselves, which is the very breath of Anglo-Saxon life; and, consequently, they did not hesitate, without invitation, to place their sword at the service of their Queen. That fact is one which will bear upon the future of this Empire, and I think the remarkable spontaneity with which all the Colonies have rallied round the Empire is an event which will make this war more memorable than anything else which has occurred or will occur. Let me tell you what has been the contribution given by the Colonies to the common defence of the Empire. We in England have sent of Imperial Yeomanry, of Volunteers, and of the City Imperial Volunteers, 20,000 men—that is to say, 4 in every 10,000 of the population. But Canada has sent 5·4 per 10,000, so that if the United Kingdom had done the same it would have sent 21,000 men. Australia has sent 17 per 10,000; if the United Kingdom had done the same we should have sent 68,000 men. The small Colony with which my interests have been chiefly bound up, New Zealand, sent no less than 25 per 10,000, which is equivalent in proportion to the population to 102,000 men from the United Kingdom. They have already, in

part, had their reward in the undying fame which they have won for their bravery and soldierlike qualities. "The men are splendid," is the comment and unanimous opinion not only of the generals, but of the foreigners who accompany the force, and of the foes arrayed against them. Lord Roberts himself has told you that it was the petition of the Canadians which led him to permit the final attack on Cronje's laager to celebrate Majuba Day. It was their bravery and fine discipline (for it is far easier to fire your rifle than to withhold your fire) which gained the day and brought about the surrender of the general and his army—a brave man who held out while encircled for eight days by the fire of our troops; but if we admire his bravery, what are we to think of that defenceless village, without any heavy ordnance, manned almost entirely by Colonists, which has seen spring deepen into summer and summer wane into autumn and which is still manfully holding out? Mafeking, with Colonel Baden-Powell, is worthy of the man who commands, and the men are worthy of their commander. God send them a speedy relief! But there are others to whom it seemed an obvious duty to assist the Queen and Empire,—those with whom the department of the Government with which I am associated is more specially concerned, I mean the natives of India. From people and princes alike have we received offers of personal and pecuniary service. For reasons I need not go into, these personal services have not been made use of, but we have gladly availed ourselves of their liberal offers of horses and hospitals, and of men for stretcher-bearers and to look after the horses. One native regiment, when they found they were unable to serve, offered to give a day of their not too enormous pay for the relief of those who had fallen upon the field of battle, and the commanding officer, doubting whether this was spontaneous and unanimous, caused inquiry to be made, with the result that he found that the only difference of opinion was whether they ought not to give two days' pay instead of one. I still, I am happy to say, keep up a correspondence with old friends in New Zealand, some of whom I am glad to see around me to-night, and I am assured that there is no able-bodied man in the whole of that Colony who is not willing to shed his blood for the Queen, and there is not a woman in the Colony who would not encourage him to do so. No doubt the same may be said of the other Colonies. Many of us have used somewhat harsh language towards President Kruger for bringing this war upon us. I am not sure we are altogether right. President Kruger says he is an instrument of the Divine will. I think he is right, but perhaps not

entirely in the sense in which he means it, and I almost think you gentlemen of the Royal Colonial Institute might add another toast to your list upon these occasions, a toast "To the memory of the pious Paul Kruger who provoked the military consolidation of the British Empire." Well, if, as we all hope and expect, this spirit of cohesion is at the conclusion of the war to take a more concrete and definite shape, ought we not to realise the enormous addition thus given to the strength of this Empire? And may we not without vanity, without boasting, commend it to the consideration of our not too friendly critics on the continent of Europe? One great lesson which we learn, and which is especially to be taken to heart by us who desire not to extend our already enormous Empire but rather to protect it against any enemy, is that modern weapons and more particularly modern rifles make it more easy to defend than to attack. Above all, this union and this support which we are receiving from our Colonies should show to all those who are the ill-wishers of the British Empire that the Canadian port of Vancouver is separated only by the ocean (the chosen highway over which we send our troops and stores) from Hong Kong, and from the great interests we have in China; that Australia is separated from India only by the Indian Ocean, and that if troops should have to proceed from here and call at the Cape, they would be able not only to take in stores and coal, but to add to their complement a not inconsiderable force of men well-trained in warfare and who would exhibit a loyalty and patriotism quite equal to, and perhaps greater than, that which they have shown on the present occasion. Before I sit down let me address myself for one moment to the future. You know well, so far as the present Government are concerned, from the utterances of the Prime Minister, that where the Union Jack has been hoisted in South Africa it has come to stay. You know that the penalty which we have paid for permitting the existence of the South African Republics must be paid never again. But there is something else which must happen never again, and that is a policy of vacillation on the part of Great Britain. The people of England owe it to the Colonies who have given them such splendid assistance that they should call upon both parties in the state to propound a consistent policy in South Africa, just as they have called upon both parties of the state to see that England has a strong Navy. Never again must such events be allowed to happen as the reversal of the Kafir settlement of 1836, the abandonment of the Orange River sovereignty of 1854, or the granting of sovereignty—befogged by suzerainty—to the Transvaal

after the disastrous events of Majuba Hill. What we want is a consistent policy which shall have for its cardinal point the supremacy of Great Britain throughout South Africa, and then a continuance of our traditional Colonial policy of giving to every white man freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the greatest possible extension of the principles of self-government compatible with British supremacy in everything of Imperial interest. If that be our policy, why should we despair of the ultimate amicable and peaceful fusion of the two races? Why should we despair—we who have listened or who have read the eloquent and impassioned speech, every line of which breathes the true spirit of Imperial patriotism, delivered by the French Prime Minister of Canada? Why should we not be able to constitute a second, or perhaps I ought to say a third Canada in South Africa? We are about to witness an epoch-making event. The Imperial Parliament is about to pass a Bill for the establishment of a Commonwealth of Australia. A cluster of the plantations of England is about to be twined together to form another column for the support of the Mother Country—a fitting pendant in the East to what Sir Wilfred Laurier has so well described as the new Power that has arisen in the West. Is it too much for us to hope that if not this at least the next generation may raise up such another Federation in South Africa which, combined with the great dependency of India and with the United Kingdom itself, will give an inexpungable foothold to the Empire in every continent of the world—in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia? I do not think the present generation of Englishmen will ever have it laid to their charge that they have allowed the lustre of the deeds of their forefathers to suffer any dimming in the present day. But we have something more to do than that. We have not only by our own action to support and continue that policy, but we have to impart it and to teach it to those who are to follow us. We have to teach them not to shrink from "the white man's burden," but slowly, though surely, "broadening down from precedent to precedent," to continue the great work of Empire-building which has been so well and so continuously carried on during the whole period of the existence of this Institute. I beg to couple with the toast the name of Sir Robert Herbert, who is well known to you not only as a Vice-President of this Institute but also as a distinguished Agent-General and for many years the permanent head of the Colonial Office, a post I am glad to think he has recently resumed.

Sir Robert Herbert, G.C.B.: On behalf of the Council and

Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, I beg to thank you, Lord Onslow, for the generous and encouraging terms in which you have proposed this toast, and this assembly for the cordial manner in which they have received it. I hope I may understand that the compliment includes our very able and energetic staff of officers, amongst whom the Institute is specially indebted to Mr. O'Halloran, Mr. Boosé, and Mr. Chamberlain. I feel it a great privilege to be permitted, on this occasion, to respond for the Institute. At the same time I am conscious I have no personal claim to occupy this position, for it has not been my good fortune to contribute in any large degree to the development of this honourable and successful society. The legitimate and proper spokesman for the Institute on such an occasion as this would be my good friend Sir Frederick Young, whom we are all so delighted to see amongst us again, convalescent after a somewhat severe indisposition. It became my duty on one or two occasions during his recent illness to visit him on business connected with the Institute, and I need hardly tell you that during that period the matter which was uppermost in his mind, and which commanded such energies as he then possessed, was the interests of this Institute. The Royal Colonial Institute has nothing to apologise for, but has on the other hand much reason to be thankful. It has flourished, and has maintained the high ideal which was the aim of its founders, and which has been kept before the governing body during the whole period of its existence. It continues to be a matter of pride to everybody who has held an important position in connection with the Colonies, or who has taken an active part in their affairs, to be a member of this Institute. The Institute stands now, indeed, in regard to Colonial affairs, in the position which it has always been its ambition to occupy. Its material condition, I may say, has steadily improved, and reflects great credit on those who have had the management of the Institute. We had hoped this evening to have among us all the delegates, if possible, who have come over to this country with reference to the Australian Commonwealth Bill. Several of them have been drawn away to another entertainment, which has its attractions, no doubt, because I understand they are dining at the Mansion House, where ladies are invited, so that they have been carried away by *force majeure*, which being interpreted means "by force of the Lord Mayor." We have, however, with us a very able representative of the delegates in the person of my accomplished friend Mr. Deakin, who became well-known to us at the time of the first great Colonial Conference, and whom we are

glad to see once more in this country full of energy, and looking not a day older than then. There is one matter to which I would refer before I sit down, and it is this, that both the gallant General and my distinguished friend in the chair, when referring to the services rendered in South Africa by the Colonial local forces, did not happen to make special mention of the services rendered by the Cape and Natal troops, which have been really remarkable. From 20,000 to 25,000 men, I think probably more, left their homes and occupations in the Cape Colony, not being soldiers but volunteers, eager to help, as they have done most gallantly, in the defence of their countries. And you all know how, from the very beginning, the troops of Natal rendered splendid service. It is, of course, by pure inadvertence that special reference was not made to these services, and it is clearly attributable to the fact that in each case the speaker was more particularly referring to the noble co-operation of the Colonies beyond the seas. I know that the gentlemen who have spoken will be glad that I have supplied the omission. I would, in conclusion, express the hope that in the friendly discussions which are now taking place in regard to certain provisions of the "Commonwealth of Australia Bill," the motto of the Royal Colonial Institute will continue to be the predominant consideration; and that when this measure is passed at an early date it will conduce in every respect to the maintenance of our "United Empire."

Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G.: It is a very high honour to be called upon to propose the next toast, which is that of the "United Empire," a toast which appeals equally to the inhabitants of these Isles and to the people of every Dominion, Colony, and Dependency of the British Empire. At the present time, while we are still in the throes and agony of a deplorable but necessary and inevitable war forced upon us—sorely against our will—partly by the deep said and slowly matured plots of cunning and implacable foes in South Africa and elsewhere, and partly by our plain duty towards the enslaved and persecuted natives; at a moment like this when we stand literally alone among the nations without a single friend on whom we can rely, even for common candour, truth or justice, to say nothing of material aid; at a time when, amidst an unparalleled storm of abuse, envy and malice, scarcely a voice is raised throughout Europe, even in defence of the true cause for which we are fighting, even for those principles of freedom, justice, and equality before the law which in the old world at any rate are truly and adequately represented by England alone; at a crisis like the

present, when we are assailed on all sides by the Continental Press, which whether through ignorance and fanaticism, or from some base motives, do their utmost to stir up hostility against Great Britain even to the point of regicide; when their utterances are received with favour and applause by the public in every part of the European Continent, and are tolerated if not openly encouraged by Governments possessing powers of absolute repression and control, it is indeed high time for men of British race and for all who owe allegiance to the Queen throughout the world to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of our United Empire. We may indeed venture to hope that in the United States of America we have some true friends—at least among Americans of English origin; but unfortunately, owing to the peculiar nature of the American Constitution with its quadrennial upheaval, we can place no reliance whatever even on *their* friendship. We have ourselves alone to depend upon under Providence, and it is this entire isolation and the need for self-reliance that we must always bear in mind when we consider this question of United Empire. We have, however, to remember also this great fact, that in our isolation, and perhaps partly in consequence of it, we have marvellous solidity among ourselves. The present war has exhibited that fact in a way, and to a degree, which has not only astonished our neighbours on the Continent, but has, I believe, even been a revelation to ourselves. I think that before this war we could not have realised the immense latent strength, or the boundless resources, of the British Empire. We are beginning now to understand what might be the aggregate of those forces were England called upon to face a great European combination against her. We see and feel that the noble efforts already made by our great self-governing communities beyond the seas are but an instalment of what they could do in a life and death struggle for the safety and honour of the Empire. Nor do we deceive ourselves as to the true source of this strength, or as to the origin and nature of the deep attachment to the Mother Country manifested by her sons in all parts of the world. It is no mere personal, local, or sentimental attachment. Such feelings might indeed prevail among emigrants from the United Kingdom, but could hardly influence their descendants to whom the Colony is home. The truth is, that the name of England stands for freedom and justice throughout the world. It is because men love liberty and demand justice that they revere British institutions. Our Continental neighbours prate about a liberty they do not enjoy, about an equality which never has existed on earth, and

is from the nature of things impossible, about a fraternity which keeps them all armed to the teeth, perpetually ready to fly at each other's throats. England alone has solved the problems of life hitherto ; England alone affords a safe asylum to the persecuted ; England alone has shown by her example how to combine the maximum of personal freedom with due respect for the rights of others, how to secure equality before the law, how to preserve religious and political liberty, how to demonstrate the true brotherhood of humanity by extending hospitality and charity, and proving her goodwill towards all men, irrespective of race or creed. England both at home and in her Colonies has known how to absorb and assimilate men of various races, who become in time British citizens and whose descendants add immensely to the strength of the Empire. In the treatment of Colonies England learnt one bitter lesson. The result was a loss not to England only but to all humanity, since England and America, had they remained united, could have policed the world. There is a popular idea that the loss of the American Colonies was due to a refusal on the part of the Mother Country of the right of self-government. Yet it was not so. Local self-government had prevailed in the American States and Colonies from the time of the Stuarts. Even the idea of Colonial Federation prevailed in America long before the first settlement in Australia. The modern idea of Imperial Federation is doubtless a fine one. Imperial Federation may follow but cannot possibly precede Colonial Federation, and Colonial Federation must be spontaneous. It must be the work not of the Mother Country but of the Colonies themselves. It was apparently either a lack of perception of this or a misapprehension of the state of local party feeling, which led to the late Lord Carnarvon's well meant but unfortunate attempt to bring about a Federation of the South African States and Colonies under the British flag through the instrumentality of the late Mr. Froude, the historian—probably the very last man who could by any possibility have succeeded in such an attempt. The Federation of Canada had been a success because it was the work of the Canadian people themselves. The Federation of Australasia will also be a success for a similar reason, but with reference to the measure now pending I venture to make one remark. The idea of excluding the jurisdiction of the Privy Council, or at any rate of a final Court of Appeal in England, appears to me to be a fatal mistake from the Imperial point of view and in the interests of Australia for two reasons : first, because such right of appeal is one of the strongest links which hold together our vast and

scattered Empire; and secondly, because it is the only means whereby the British capitalist, the investor whose money is vitally necessary for the due development of Colonial resources, can be induced to feel that absolute faith and confidence without which he instinctively locks up his cheque-book. The capitalist in all countries is proverbially cautious, not to say timid. He may be told that Colonial Courts are quite as certain to do him justice as any Court in Westminster, but assurances of that kind will not loosen his purse-strings. He may be mistaken in his ideas, but he will certainly act upon them. The effect of the right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council in a commercial and financial point of view is incalculable. Of the vast importance of such a right as the strongest bond of Imperial union there can hardly be two opinions among those who have studied constitutional law and history. The familiar illustration of the appeal to Cæsar which in all judicial and administrative matters held together the Roman Empire for so long a period, will occur to every one; but it is not necessary to go beyond our own times to find convincing proofs of the value of such a right. In the true interests of the United Empire, Mr. Chamberlain is more than justified in upholding the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown on this momentous subject. As to the application of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, no dispute seems likely to arise. That the undoubted prerogative of the Crown in respect of the right of appeal should be firmly upheld throughout the Empire must be the wish of every true Imperialist. It may be that the present Judicial Committee of the Privy Council requires to be strengthened and enlarged as a final Court of Appeal for the whole Empire by the amalgamation of the present Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with that of the House of Lords, together with adequate permanent representation of the great self-governing Colonies, the Crown Colonies and the Indian Empire. The establishment of such a Court ought to satisfy the susceptibilities of the Australian Colonies as to the necessary amendment of the present Commonwealth Bill, and it is to be hoped that their federation may shortly be an accomplished fact. It is only in South Africa that the prospects of a United Empire seem overclouded. Yet even there we may hope to see the noble idea of Colonial Federation ultimately carried out, and the federation of the South African Colonies may well be the final step towards Imperial Federation. As regards South Africa, when the present war has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion too much magnanimity ought not to be displayed until justice has been done, and two points are

necessary in order that full justice should be done: one is, that those who have been guilty of rebellion and all who have committed crimes of any nature during the war should be duly punished; and the other, that full compensation should be given to those loyalists who have suffered so severely through devotion to the Crown. Speaking from a knowledge of the Dutch people among whom I lived for twenty-five years, I say that they respect justice when honestly and fearlessly administered. They have many fine qualities, and they are naturally a law-abiding people; but we shall never gain their respect if we show any weakness whatever in these matters. Subject to the conditions I have named we should be as conciliatory and kind to them as we can be with due regard to the rights of others and to public safety. In time the inhabitants of the extinct republics must share the rights of self-government already enjoyed by the Cape Colony and Natal. The United Empire will more than hold its own whether in the peaceful competition of commerce or in war. We seek no foreign alliance, and we need none. We require no conscription. But our volunteer forces and our men are ever ready to spring to arms when the United Empire is threatened. We have been rarely blessed, and not least in the rule of our gracious Queen, who is even now bringing about a true union of hearts in Ireland. I beg to couple with this toast the names of Mr. Deakin, Sir Gerard Smith and Sir Henry McCallum.

Hon. Alfred Deakin: Allow me to thank you, as a representative body of all the Colonies, and as citizens of London also, for the splendid hospitality which you have again extended to me, unfortunately the sole representative of the Australian delegation. My thanks are due also to Sir Robert Herbert, for the far too generous personal reference with which he was good enough to honour me. My personal worthiness, or unworthiness, however, is a matter of no moment. This gathering is truly Imperial in character, and the toast to which I respond strikes as deep a note and awakes as profound a response in the continent from which I come as in any part of the Empire. The task which has summoned us to this world-metropolis may, without self-glorification, be deemed Empire-building. We are here in the endeavour to secure a political constitution, by means of which those artificial subdivisions which have too long hampered the development and checked the progress of Australia may be swept away, and under which we may establish real and permanent union, founded upon its natural conditions, enabling us to strengthen the hands of our friends and

present a united front to common foes. We have been welcomed here, as I believe the representatives of distant dependencies always are, with magnificent hospitality and unfailing courtesy and consideration, notably by Her Majesty's Government as a whole, and by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Ampthill and Sir Robert Herbert in particular. We have been so far fortunate that a measure freighted with the hopes and aspirations of Australia has met with a sympathetic reception. After discussions, largely in the nature of explanation, in which we have sought to make our position clear, and to explain the circumstances of our present and the prospects of our future politics, we have been able to narrow down our differences to one not large, and I might even say relatively small though important point. In regard to this it is plain that the gentleman who ably proposed this toast exhibited some want of appreciation of the particular circumstances which have led to the special proposal about which he has invited, and almost challenged me, to say a word. I would not willingly make this platform the arena of debate upon any contentious matter, but at the same time I may be pardoned for an endeavour to remove what appears to be a misapprehension somewhat widely entertained. It finds illustration in one of the most representative journals expressing English public opinion, circulating widely not only in this country but in the Colonies—I allude to "Punch." On that imperial jester's page appears one of those happy cartoons hitting off our situation as seen from London in Sir John Tenniel's usual brilliant style. He represents Miss Australia asking for a latch-key, and Britannia saying with that kindliness and benevolence which a mother displays to dutiful offspring, "Who could be trusted with it if not you?" But under that most admirable sentiment we find, for the instruction of the public, a little footnote, "Clause 74 of the Australasian Commonwealth Bill abolishes appeal to the Privy Council." Now, with all respect to his High Mightiness Field-Marshal Punch, let me once more assure the British public, as my colleagues have been assuring them for the past few weeks, that Clause 74 does no such thing. Clause 74 leaves the appeal from our local courts to the Privy Council which now exists absolutely intact. We also provide that a new court shall be created for Australia, to which local litigants may, if they please, appeal, but that there shall be an appeal from that new High Court and its new jurisdiction to Her Majesty's Judicial Committee in every case except one. What is that? It is when a case involves the interpretation of the constitution of the Commonwealth

or its constituent States, and in which the public interest of no other part of Her Majesty's dominions is involved. Let the question at issue therefore be Imperial in any sense, and there is no restriction in the Bill upon the appeal to the Privy Council. When a question is purely Australian because affecting the constitution under which we live, we ask for its interpretation in our highest Court, and by judges familiar with our constitutional surroundings. We are creating a federal constitution, which in the course of its working, as was the case in the United States of America, will necessarily be adapted to our needs by a natural growth of precedent and practice, defining and sometimes perhaps enlarging the absolute letter and bare text of the statute itself. To whom then can we look for the most faithful interpretation of that constitution upon its own normal lines of development? To a Court of Her Majesty's judges in Australia, who live under it, and breathe the atmosphere of its federal life, or to judges altogether removed from these influences, and separated from them by their daily dealing with an unitary constitution quite different in type? I do not put this forward as the only argument entitled to be weighed, and I could, if need be, quote and consider other arguments which might be advanced with good reason in support of the establishment of an Imperial Court of Appeal. But this latter we have never had. The Appeal we have had has not always been satisfactory. If, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the existing Court of Appeal was faultless, why were Australian judges added? Was it not to remove reproach? If even as so strengthened the Judicial Committee is now all that it should be, why are they themselves proposing to establish an Imperial Court of Appeal to take its place? The previous speaker referred to the apprehension of capitalists in case their interests were remitted sometimes to a Court of Judges in Australia—men whose ability has been recognised by the appointment from their body of Members of the Privy Council, and by the number of cases in which the Courts of Appeal have upheld their decisions. When he speaks of the tenderness of capitalists who will fear the judgment of the High Court of Australia, consisting of men chosen for their capacity from the whole legal profession of British Colonies, I ask how it comes that at the present time your capital is being poured with such abundance into the United States, into South America and, until lately, into the Transvaal? For our own sakes we would be the last people in the world to alarm investors, and must always take care that Her Majesty's judges in

Australia uphold the honourable traditions of the British Bench. Sir Sidney Shippard's assumptions, natural perhaps to a lawyer, that the Roman Empire was held together by the appeal to Cæsar, and that the British Empire is to be held together by an occasional appeal from a few litigants to some learned Lords in Downing Street, appears to me utterly untenable. God help the Empire that depended solely on such ties. Without the Roman legions and galleys, and without the Roman language, blood, and traditions, what would its writs have been worth? Without the British Navy and Army, without the British blood flowing in the veins of the Colonists as in your own, without our common history and arms, where would the British Empire be? I venture to assert that it is upon no legal relationships that we can depend in time of need. Did the men of Canada, Australia, and elsewhere who have volunteered in this war inquire beforehand whether appeals were to be retained to the Privy Council or to some new tribunal about to be created? The contention is not to be supported for a moment. Speaking for the Premiers of Australia and for its people, we press upon the British Government and upon you the fact that what we ask from you is, after all, a comparatively small thing. This question as to constitutional appeals would not have obtained the importance it now possesses had one Bill been drafted for the Colonial Office and submitted in the ordinary way to your Parliament. This measure which we bring is no mere draftsman scheme. It is the outcome of ten years of arduous toil and labour of five Parliaments and five Colonies. It represents the reconciliation of conflicting interests; its clauses indicating the gradual drawing in of section after section and party after party, all now banded together for one common object, that of carrying the Bill without amendment as two great and special popular votes have sanctioned it. We never claimed that we had brought an ideal measure. As it stands it represents the compromises necessary to secure the loyal adherence of different Colonies and groups, and we ask you not to undo even one knot which has been tied in it, since it is a whole, the last result of so many years of anxious negotiation. It is quite possible, in my opinion, for your Parliament to pass the Bill without alteration, and yet forfeit nothing of your aims. In the same session and by another Act you could establish an Imperial Court of Appeal, giving to Australia an easy means of accepting it as the ultimate Court for the constitutional cases at present excluded. I undertake to say that

such an opportunity would, in all probability, be embraced by the majority in the first Federal Parliament. Thus you would obtain all Her Majesty's Government desire, and we should obtain all that we desire, the initiation of our Commonwealth under circumstances which could give offence to none, and rouse no ill-blood in the most aggressive; but, on the contrary, would render our whole people grateful to your Government and yourselves for not having pressed for alterations which, under the special circumstances, we found ourselves unable to make. Why should not the Commonwealth be launched in this way, not only with the goodwill of Great Britain as often expressed to-night, but with that goodwill translated into an action that would speak trumpet-tongued to every one of our citizens? It appears to me that a step of this kind would be an act of wise statesmanship, worthily following similar acts that have made the Empire. What was the spring of that spontaneous manifestation of loyalty which has recently electrified you, but which scarcely surprises us? It did not surprise Lord Hopetoun, Lord Jersey, nor the noble Lord in the chair, three of the most capable and popular representatives of the Crown who ever set foot in Australia. This manifestation of loyalty sprang from the trust, the confidence and the affection which exist between the inhabitants of the Mother Country and of the Colonies. What we ask for to-day is one more act of trust and confidence and affection on the part of the Mother Country towards not the least important group of her Colonies, who, strong to-day by reason of the powers so liberally bestowed upon them in the past, crave this further endowment in order that they may continue to grow and to rejoice in employing their increasing strength for the maintenance of freedom and Empire.

Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Western Australia): I arrived only a few hours ago from Western Australia, and have had great pleasure in attending the annual dinner of this Institute, whose progress and prosperity have been so well described by Sir Robert Herbert. You have asked me to say a few words in response to the toast of the "United Empire." So far as Western Australia is concerned, I could tell you a great deal about the enthusiasm which characterises that Colony. I can at least tell you that we have sent to South Africa, in proportion to our population, a very large number of men, and all the men and all the horses were thoroughly sound and fit for hard service in the field. I believe that, in common with the men sent from other Australasian Colonies, they have acquitted themselves to the satisfaction

of their commanders and of the Empire. With reference to federation, I know those who listen to me will recognise I am not in a position to say very much, being still Governor of Western Australia, but this I may say—that the people of Western Australia are in principle, on the broad lines of federation, entirely in unison with the other Colonies, and I am sure I may claim, and that you will accord to Western Australia, a generous meed of sympathy for her position. The circumstances surrounding the federation of Western Australia with the other Colonies are somewhat peculiar, and time does not permit of my dwelling upon them ; but I claim your sympathy for Western Australia and for her people, who I say are in principle attached to federation, but who see, many of them, difficulties surrounding the entry of Western Australia into the Commonwealth, which may affect them in the pursuit of their several industries. I claim your sympathy also for my responsible advisers, who while seeing themselves surrounded by conflicting opinions on all sides, are anxious, I am sure, to do their duty in the best and most patriotic spirit, both to the British Empire and to the interests of the people over whom they rule. I can only say I trust that a spirit of moderation and good feeling may prevail, which in some way which I do not endeavour now to indicate will enable some means to be found, at no distant date, whereby Western Australia may enter into the Commonwealth and add something at all events to the glory and grandeur of a United Empire.

Colonel Sir Henry McCallum, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Newfoundland) : The last speaker and myself have been in England only a few hours, and, at the last moment, we have been called upon to add a few words in response to this toast. I am at the present moment Her Majesty's representative in a Colony which has been termed this evening (in a certain sense truly) the "unfortunate" Colony of Newfoundland. It is the most ancient Colony which Her Majesty possesses. I am glad to say I believe that the corner has been turned at last, and that Newfoundland will no longer be termed an "unfortunate" Colony. We have, in that Colony, a small population. It is one of the poorest in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, consisting chiefly of needy fishermen. I claim, however, that at the present crisis Newfoundland in her own small way has done her utmost to answer the calls of Empire, and although she cannot do what other Responsible Governments have done, namely, send her sons and sinew to the front, she has her heart in the right place, and has shown herself no unworthy

adjunct of the British Crown. The population is not more than 200,000 all told, man, woman and child. There is unfortunately no military organisation of any sort, but Newfoundland has at this momentous period one thing which should appeal to the British public. One of the most difficult tasks which Her Majesty's Government has for long had to confront has been to satisfy the feelings of Newfoundland on the subject of the French encroachments on their rights. From minister to fisherman Newfoundland feels deeply the wrongs which have been and are being inflicted upon her in this respect. Negotiations and arrangements in a form of "modus vivendi" had been made with a neighbouring friendly Power, but this was to expire during the present year. The arrangement is cordially disliked, and public opinion was unanimous against its renewal. Had the matter been brought up for settlement at the present time, it would no doubt have been found a grave inconvenience, so what did Newfoundland do? You know what these small Responsible Governments are like; how high party feeling runs. Well, in spite of party feeling and personal opinions, everybody, in both Houses of the Legislature, determined to unite in the cause of Empire and unanimously pass a measure renewing the distasteful "modus vivendi," thus relieving Her Majesty's Government from any embarrassment which might have accrued at this particular period when Great Britain has her hands so full of most anxious work in South Africa. In voluntarily performing this act of self-sacrifice, loyalty and devotion, I claim that Newfoundland has, in her small way, done quite as much for union of Empire as the larger Responsible Governments have done. Moreover, as Newfoundland could not send men, she determined to send money, which means voluntary contributions from the poorest of the poor. They have subscribed sums to the Patriotic Fund, which in comparison with population compare favourably with those subscribed in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, and how? Only by the greatest self-denial. For example, at the end of the fishery season in Newfoundland there are held gatherings which may be described as the equivalent to your English harvest homes, and the people gave up the harvest homes in order to devote the few cents they would have spent on that object to the Patriotic Fund. Again, I know cases in which families have voluntarily deprived themselves of sugar throughout the whole of the winter in order to devote such savings to the Fund. I may mention further that when my wife set to work to organise a fund for sending warm clothing to our soldiers, to be subscribed

to simply and solely by the women, and when the poor fishermen's wives and daughters found that their husbands, or fathers or brothers had already subscribed as much as they could, many of them were ready to give up the charms handed down to them from their mothers and the small trinkets from off their necks, in order to show their loyalty to the Crown. Newfoundland, I may remind you, is at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and what Canada has done for the cause of Empire has been closely watched and appreciated by her elder sister. I should like especially to mention that much pride was felt in the splendid single-handed enterprise of Lord Strathcona, who has spoken to you to-night, and whose name is reverenced amongst the Colonists whom I represent quite as much as it is in Canada. Before sitting down I would like to add a word on behalf of the Crown Colonies which have not been mentioned to-night, and with which I have been associated for nearly a quarter of a century. Here are to be found small British communities who have made up for their small numbers and inability to give universal personal service by fervent exhibitions of loyalty and every desire to take their share of responsibility as units of the same Empire. Contributions have flowed in; local auxiliary forces have offered their services and, in one case, that of the premier Crown Colony—Ceylon—these have been accepted and utilised, thus establishing the principle that every part of Greater Britain is represented in the same common cause.

Sir Ralph Moor, K.C.M.G. (Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for Southern Nigeria), proposed the health of the Chairman.

In reply the Chairman said he felt sure that this year would bear a red-letter mark in the annals of our Imperial history.

SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, May 8, 1900, when a Paper on "Swaziland" was read by Allister M. Miller, Esq.

Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 19 Fellows had been elected, viz., 3 Resident, 16 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

Harry Rose, John S. Sheldrick, Lieut.-Col. James S. Thompson, V.D.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

Percy T. Badock (Natal), Charles W. Beatty (Transvaal), Arthur Beckett (Natal), W. H. G. H. Best, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I. (Lagos), William M. Cameron (Natal), Capt. Harry Campbell-Johnston (Transvaal), Henry M. Collins (Victoria), Tom R. Dodd (Transvaal), Colin Edwards (Transvaal), George Ross Fraser (South Australia), Oswald Gibson (Victoria), Com. James de Courcy Hamilton, R.N., Walter Perrin (Tasmania), Ernest A. S. Watt, B.A. (New South Wales), Edward J. Way (Transvaal), T. à B. Weigall, B.L. (Victoria).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: I have to announce that the following resolution has been passed by the Council of this Institute, and telegraphed to the Governor-General of Canada: "The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, on reassembling to-day, desire to express their heartfelt sympathy with the Government and people of the Dominion of Canada, in the losses and sufferings that have been inflicted by the recent disastrous fire at Ottawa."[1] I feel sure everyone present

[1] The following reply has since been received: "Kind message of sympathy with sufferers Ottawa fire much appreciated by Government and people of Canada.—MINTO."

will heartily concur in this resolution. It is gratifying to observe that Fellows of this Institute have already contributed to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers, and no doubt many others will do so. The subject upon which Mr. Miller is about to read a paper is one in which we must all feel a deep interest at the present time, and I may say that for my part I feel a peculiarly strong interest in it, not only because the best years of my life have been spent in South Africa, and anything specially relating to the welfare of South Africa is very dear to my heart, but also because, as regards Swaziland, it so happens that although I have had nothing personally to do with that country, I was on one occasion asked to express in writing my opinion and views with regard to the expediency or otherwise of handing over that country to the Transvaal Government. My friend Sir Richard Martin, who was afterwards the Administrator, did me the honour of asking my opinion on the subject, and in reply I put on paper a very full statement of my views. I may say I was very much opposed to handing over Swaziland to the Transvaal, for many reasons which I then specified. One of them was that it appeared to me unnecessary at the time and at variance with the express terms of the convention with the Transvaal, a convention which I always considered most unsatisfactory in every possible point of view, but which, as it stood, I thought we ought to have adhered to; and another reason was that to my mind it appeared to me a case of breach of faith towards the Swazi nation. They had done us good service, and I think they expected and deserved better treatment at our hands. However, I never imagined that my views would have had great weight in a matter which was probably a foregone conclusion, and things took their course. I think we may now expect that at no distant date that country will be under the rule of Her Majesty, and we must all hope when that happens that a firm and judicious Government will restore order and develop the resources of the country, and put an end to the terrible state of things which appears at present to prevail amongst the natives. I will not say anything more on the subject, because in these few remarks I have perhaps gone somewhat beyond the strict letter of our rule, which is that political subjects of a controversial nature should as much as possible be kept out of sight in our discussions. We avoid political questions, at any rate party questions. We endeavour to adhere as strictly as possible to this rule, and above all to avoid saying anything which could give umbrage to others or cause painful feeling in the minds of those who look at things from a different point of view. If this is

necessary as regards the rest of the world, it is peculiarly necessary with regard to South Africa at the present time. It is difficult now for many people to look at things calmly and dispassionately, but we hope sincerely the day will come when peace will be thoroughly re-established throughout the length and breadth of South Africa, and when even those who are at war with us now may come to be satisfied with British rule under the free and just conditions which we hope will then prevail, and which may reconcile them to their position as citizens of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. As we have to live with them hereafter, I think we should carefully avoid saying or doing anything which would add in any way to the bitterness of the feelings which unfortunately must prevail at the present time, and that we should do everything we can to bring about a better and calmer state of feeling with a view to the future, which we hope for all South Africa may be a peaceful and prosperous one.

Mr. Allister M. Miller then read his Paper on

SWAZILAND.

Of the many native territories on the South African fringe of civilisation which have come within the influence of the white man during the decade that is past, it is doubtful if there exists a more interesting and attractive example than that presented in Swaziland. In 1889 Swaziland was the home of savagery, not, perhaps, the fiendish barbarity of Umswazi's days, but, at any rate, the savagery of the untutored, unrestrained native, whose time was divided between gossip, sun-baths, and raiding, who philosophically acknowledged that life was his only so long as the king or the witches elected, who looked upon the Europeans as curious amphibious bipeds who came out of the sea, some bringing with them for sale immense stores of blankets, handkerchiefs, and beads, which they had collected from trees in the unknown land "pesheya" (over there); others on arrival to busy themselves in picking up stones, or digging big holes in the earth to extract that gold which even the Swazi admitted was the panacea of human existence. In 1889 the permanent white population barely numbered 400, quite two-thirds of which were centralised in mining camps on the north-western frontier, while some 130 were scattered through the country in solitary trading stations, or were connected with the official staff which King Umbandine allowed to administer, under him, the affairs of the whites. In 1899 the transformation

was complete. The native had learnt the true meaning of the white man's mission. If he observed the canons of civilised law, his life was safe, neither king nor witch-doctor stood between him and appeal for fair trial. He could sleep assured that no assegai would disturb his rest, and he was learning also, that an honest day's work earned honest wage; truly he was the happier for the teaching. He saw that the white man was no longer the itinerant he had imagined him; the residential white population was four times more numerous than in 1889; a town had sprung up in the centre of the country, and the autonomic government had surrounded itself with those numerous accessories common to European methods of administration. On all sides there were evidences that the white man meant to stay: he brought the telegraph connecting Bremersdorp—Swaziland's capital—with the outer world, industry and commerce, a bank, newspaper, hospital, school, and numerous sporting clubs, providing for the mercantile, educational, physical, and social development and care of the community; and in the evenings of the days immediately anterior to the present struggle a band discoursed music on the very spot where, ten years previously, Umbandine's impis, in all their barbaric panoply of war, had passed, the blood-scent fresh in their nostrils, from the killing-off at Umkweli's. And all this change was wrought in the lifetime of a little child. It is not often given to one to witness a transformation so complete, so comprehensive.

But this transition was not worked out without some local ebullition, for on two occasions armed demonstrations on both sides—white and native—proved the intensity of feeling that had arisen; fortunately, however, bloodshed was averted and the differences were adjusted through the medium of diplomacy. Swaziland, indeed, was the hub of a big wheel in which, for a period of five years, the spokes of inter-colonial aspiration whirled incessantly. Previous to 1890 Mr. Kruger had found that Swaziland was indispensable to the development of his country; it was his gate to the sea, a territory rich in minerals, and fertile of soil and vegetation, which, while independent of him, stood in the path of expansion, and effectually retarded the consummation of that great project which was to give the Transvaal passage to the Indian Ocean, and a port of its own. Amatongaland had not then been annexed to the Empire, and the imperious old President imagined that, with one foot firmly planted on Swazi soil, a stride thence would bring him to that sea-girt frontier where he would establish his "open door." Natal was anxious to extend her line

of railway into the Transvaal, and the presidential sanction was desired before the Cape Colony line should reach Johannesburg. Natal's press and public therefore, willing to propitiate the autocrat of Pretoria, warmly espoused his claim. The Cape Colony, jealous of Natal's possible railway entry into the South African Republic before her line could tap the Rand, was even more vociferous in her championship of Boer aims, and justified her support by alleging that geographically Swaziland was a portion of the Transvaal, and could be governed only from Pretoria. And a further influence set to work from the north and argued that if Mr. Kruger would stop any trek of Boers into the new Charterland beyond the Limpopo by all means he should be allowed to make Swaziland an incorporate portion of his domain. British people, who had invested money in the country in the belief that Article II. of the London Convention would be strictly adhered to—that, in fact, no extension of the Transvaal's boundaries to the east would be permitted—and the natives who had loyally fought by the side of the British in the Sekukuni war, and who considered themselves subjects of the Great White Queen, protested with emphasis, but protested in vain. The voice of acquisitive South Africa, or perhaps, to be charitable, I should say "the political exigencies of the situation" demanded the conciliation of the Pretoria Executive, it quite out-weighed local opposition, and on July 24, 1890, by Convention, Her Majesty's Government admitted the South African Republic to a joint share in the temporary scheme for the administration of Swaziland, whilst subsequently, in the early part of 1895, the Transvaal assumed full rights of protection, administration, legislation, and jurisdiction over the country. Those rights were being exercised when war broke out in October last. It is due to Lord (then Sir Henry) Loch to state that in the conventions he concluded he was influenced by precedents over which he had had no control. He refused to admit the incorporation of Swaziland with the Transvaal—it was to be administered as a separate State or Colony, and due provisions were made for the protection of the natives and of British interests; a joint Court investigated the initial validity and defined the scope of the numerous grants made by the king to white men, and a British Consular Agent remained to see that the terms of the 1894 Convention were complied with—a most necessary precaution. But apart from this ultimate safeguard, which was a poor substitute for the advantage and freedom of working and living under the Union Jack, the natives of, and British subjects interested in Swaziland found it difficult to

condone the attitude of the neighbouring Colonies at a time when their aid and influence would have been of real advantage to the country and the loyal people inhabiting it. There is a tinge of sordidness in the story, the irony of which I never so keenly appreciated as when, early in the present year, I learned in Natal that certain representative men of that Colony, in discussing a possible readjustment in the near future of the boundaries of South African states, had concluded that Swaziland should be joined to Natal, as its geographical position specifically prescribed absorption by Natal as its destiny.

Natural Features.

Although Swaziland has for years engaged the attention of Colonial statesmen, and has attracted the money of the British investor, very little that is not official has been published concerning it, and, apart from those politically or pecuniarily interested, its exact location in the economic development of the sub-continent is hardly appreciated. The country, inclusive of Zambana's and Umbegisa's, and that part of it called by the Boers "the Little Free State," embraces some 8,000 square miles—approximately about the same area as Wales. Its greatest breadth is about 100 miles, and its greatest length 130 miles. It lies in longitudes 31° and 32° 22′ E. and latitudes 25° 43′ and 27° 47′ S. The various terraces which constitute its surface lend great variety to its climate. On its most easterly confines it is traversed, longitudinally, by a range of mountains of volcanic origin known as the Lubombo, which are the nearest high lands to the Lourenço Marques province of Portuguese East Africa. This range, indented here and there with heavily timbered kloofs, rises to an average altitude of 1,800 feet above sea level, and its plateaux are perennially verdant with rich buffalo grass. The Lubombo affords a desirable and appreciated recuperative ground for sufferers from the enervating climate of the coast. Every evening, at sundown, a fresh ozone-laden breeze comes up from the sea, and its effect after a day of sub-tropical heat is extremely invigorating.

From the Lubombo, making westward, one descends to the low-lying grassy and wooded plains which form the lowest of the Swazi terraces. This stretch of country, some eighteen miles across, is of remarkable fertility. From this altitude, which is about 800 feet above the sea, one rises by gradual ascents to the next terrace, or middle veld, averaging 2,500 feet above sea-level. This is the

favourite residential ground of the Swazis. It is profusely watered by never-failing streams which have their sources in the mountains that flank its western limit, and is one long series of rolling grass ridges, with, here and there, a bald granite kopje, or low stone-crowned hill, with gentle slopes relieving the monotony of the plain. The town of Bremersdorp stands in the middle veld.

Still moving westward we reach the third terrace, which is some 5,000 feet above the sea. This is mountainous country with a most bracing and health-giving climate. It is intersected with mountain streams of crystal purity, and its soil carries a nutritious short grass which affords all the year round grazing for sheep and horses, and ideal winter shelter for the stock of the eastern Transvaal farmers, who trek into the country in great numbers in the cold season. Whilst in the middle veld frost is infrequent and is only noticed on the river banks, on the high terraces the frosts are sharp in the early mornings throughout the months of May and June and sometimes the first fortnight in July, though, during the day, the sub-tropical sun shines with warmth and geniality.

Climate.

The climatic conditions of Swaziland are similar to those in Natal, excepting that, being 200 miles nearer the Line, and more under the influence of the Mozambique Current, the vegetation in the eastern districts of the country is more luxuriantly tropical. Bremersdorp, 2,100 feet above sea level, enjoys a temperature very similar to that of Durban and the Natal coast line, the difference in altitude compensating for the variance in latitude. The Swazi highlands are not unlike in climate the Mooi River district of Natal, the middle veld is similar to the Natal coast, whilst the low country and the Lubombo is distinctly more torrid. The country, during the last seven years, has passed through a cycle of drought in common with other parts of South Africa, but although the discrepancy in the rainfall affected some of the smaller streams in the low country, neither the vegetation nor the upland rivers have shown any appreciable defection. This is due no doubt to the fact that the great barrier, formed by the Makonjwa, the Ingwenya, and the Monkyona mountains, is the first that the moisture-laden breezes, after their leagues of uninterrupted course over the heated waters of the Indian Ocean, meet on the coast of South-east Africa. Along the crests of these rugged hills the clouds concentrate, and precipitate their moisture on the mountain slopes and the plains

below, and, though the country does not, as a whole, benefit from these showers, still the rivers having their sources in these ranges are fed continuously, and sufficient humidity of atmosphere is preserved to conserve the original freshness of the vegetation through long periods of drought. This never-failing source of water supply, in a country the topographical formation of which can be readily utilised for the construction of immense reservoirs, is one of the most gratifying encouragements to those who see for Swaziland a great agricultural future. Her Majesty's Commissioner, Sir Francis de Winton, after visiting Swaziland in 1890, reported, "The soil appears rich, and the natural grasses are abundant and of good quality . . . judging from the climate and the soil, the country is capable of producing all sub-tropical products; and if a system of irrigation were introduced a considerable area might be profitably placed under cultivation." [1]

The following table indicates the result of the meteorological observations taken at Bremersdorp under the directions of the Swaziland Corporation, Limited, for the twelve months ending May 31, 1898.

—	Mean min.	Mean max.	Rainfall
	Deg. Fahr.	Deg. Fahr.	
June 1897 . . .	49	78	·49
July	48	79	0·00
August . . .	47	88	·28
September . . .	57	86	·75
October . . .	64	85	4·85
November . . .	62	88	3·91
December . . .	65	91	3·92
January 1898 . .	68	90	17·10
February . . .	65	88	0·90
March . . .	64	84	8·42
April	59	82	3·35
May	53	82	3·53
			47·50

N.B. The year was by comparison a very dry one.

Rivers.

There are three large rivers running through Swaziland, the Usutu, Umbuluzi, and Komati. The Umbuluzi rises in the great pan or morass in the lap of the Ingwenya mountain, and runs east, emptying itself into the Tembi in Portuguese Amatongaland, where the two rivers are known as the English river, which is really an

[1] Blue Book C—7611, p. 63.

arm of Delagoa Bay, and flows past the town of Lourenço Marques. The Komati is a large river rising in the Carolina district of the Transvaal. It runs through Northern Swaziland, and then, taking a great sweep to the north, ultimately discharges itself into the Indian Ocean at the northern entrance to Delagoa Bay, and opposite the island of Sofina or Sheffin. The Usutu is the most important of the three main streams. It has its source in an immense swamp in the Wakkerstroom and Ermelo divisions of the Transvaal, and runs almost due east through Swaziland, where its considerable volume of water is still further augmented by junction with the Usutshwana, Umkondo, Ingwaimpisi, and numberless minor streams; in Amatongaland it is joined by the Pongolo, and it then trends to the north and finds its way into Delagoa Bay to the south of the island of Inyaka. None of the rivers in Swaziland are navigable for any distance. The Usutu, for instance, falls some 4,500 feet in a bee-line of 100 miles of its course; but it is navigable from its mouth almost to the Swazi border, and will no doubt, in time, become an important water highway. Throughout, the country is generously watered, and the fall of the rivers places an inexhaustible supply at disposal for the construction of very large irrigation works.

Geological Formation.

The geological formation of the country, like its terraces, varies longitudinally. Micaceous schists, known in South Africa as Swazi schists, lie on the north-western border, but are cut off by a granite belt that is some fifty miles in width, and only ends on the extreme eastern fringe of the middle terrace. There the formation changes to sandstone, which, on its eastern rim is cut by frequent intrusive dykes of gneiss. Then rises the Lubombo, a regular alignment of metamorphic rock, which divides the Swazi sandstones from those of Amatongaland. In the micaceous schists and slates of the mountain ranges are the goldfields. Considerably over a quarter of a million pounds' worth of gold has been returned from the reefs, which I doubt not would have shown better results had not the enormous cost of transport in the early days, and the continuous political disquietude of later times, heartily discouraged the workers and effectually delayed the exploitation of unprospected areas. In the granite belt adjoining lie the tin fields, which are full of promising results. The ore is in the form of cassiterite or stream tin, the crystals averaging about 68 per cent. of pure metal. The deposits are worked in the old river beds, and the crystals, disinte-

grated from the naked rocks of the surrounding country, have been concentrated through centuries of denuding forces in the lower levels, and are found disseminated throughout the sub-soil, which varies in depth from surface to the country rock some six to fifteen feet. A consignment of Swazi tin sold on the London market last year realised a record price. There are large deposits of iron in Swaziland, and in the low country a great coal-field has been discovered, and its development commenced. The coal is bi-anthracitic steam coal. A six-foot seam has been opened out, and drill work has proved the existence of numerous other seams at varying depths in other parts of the sandstone. As this is, so far as known, the nearest coal to Delagoa Bay, its value is enhanced, and it should contribute materially towards the opening up of the local mining industry. Copper is spoken of in the Ingwaimpisi district, scheelite in the north, and kieselguhr on the Komati river. Once good government secures fair play to industrial enterprise the mineralogic resources of Swaziland will attract considerable attention, and with careful and experienced management should prove remunerative.

Timber.

Swaziland can only be described as being well wooded by comparison with other parts of South Africa. An Australian would declare that it was a grass-country. But every kloof on the north-western frontier, and the eastern slopes of the Bulungu and Monkyona and the western Lubombo, provides large detached bushes containing some very noble trees. The king of Swazi forests is the Umhlumu or South African teak. This tree in some instances has a diameter of five and a clean bole of fifty feet, and is a splendid woodland specimen. Its timber is exceedingly durable and hardens with age. The bushes also abound in essenwood, assegai, stinkwood, yellow-wood, ironwood, and wild pear. The bush veld or lower terrace is principally covered with mimosa scrub, with here and there a huge mahahloko, fig, or umganu standing many feet above the surrounding timber.

Native History.

Before passing to the important question of the country's future, a brief reference to the natives—who, however, are not the aboriginal inhabitants—peopling Swaziland, will be of interest. As far as we know the aborigines were Bushmen. Over a century ago

those diminutive creatures gave way in the hilly districts to people of the Abesuto, known to white men as the Makatese Basutos, builders in stone and a peaceful agricultural race who spread over the whole of the hilly region of central South Africa, and who held their own until the awakening of the Amazulu and the Abakungwane. "Swazi" and "Swaziland" are white men's names for people and land, and were applied, no doubt, when the country first came under the notice of Europeans during the reign of Umswazi, now some forty years ago. Abakungwane is the name of the people and Kungwane of the country. The derivation is lost in antiquity, but it is probable that it was adopted out of compliment to a chief named Kungwane, who is believed to have reigned about the year 1525. The Amaswazi are of the great Bantu race, which embraces the Amapondo, the Amazulu, and all the tribes from the Great Kei River northwards along the coast line to Swahililand, if not to Abyssinia itself.

Their ancestors came from the north, how many centuries ago it is impossible to say, and, like locusts, spread over the fairest portions of the sub-tropical belt that lies between the low coast line and the high and bleak uplands of the interior. Their occupation of the land does not appear to have been accomplished through bloodshed—they simply swarmed down, selected the best agricultural tracts, and settled there. In those very early days of this people's history the system under which they lived and were governed was that of a rude and simple patriarchy. Each clan had its supreme chief and each family its head, and the only combination of these units was one of blood-fellowship, arising out of the instinctive friendship begotten of a common tongue and a common stock. Their more recent characteristics, defiance and aggression, had not then been developed. This state of being, this commonwealth, ran on, it is supposed, for considerably over a century after the vanguard of the immigrants had passed to the southward and had reached the limit of the trek. As time passed the geographical disabilities in a country extending longitudinally over a thousand miles served to isolate and estrange this vast people one clan from the other. In the south those with agricultural tendencies, the more industrious, concentrated on the southern uplands. In the central portion the Lubombo was abandoned for the open grassy western plains, and in the north the people appear to have massed on the high country north of the Komati and Sabi rivers, with the ultimate result that separation was encouraged, and it was only at intervals, probably during the winter season, that the long intervening stretches of

unoccupied territory were traversed and communication indulged in between those various southern branches of the Bantu family. This isolation, in time, led to gradual alienation, which, again, in time developed a callous indifference and loss of sympathy between the several tribes, and it is due to this combination of circumstances that the three great military powers of the Bantu—the Amazulu, the Amaswazi, and the Amashangana—were subsequently called into existence.

The difference between the history of the Amaswazi and that of the two neighbouring nations, the Amazulu and the Amashangana, is a difference of detail only. Towards the latter end of the eighteenth century Usikotza through his messengers, who were in frequent communication with the Portuguese at the old fort and trading station at Lourenço Marques, learned something of military organisation and decided to apply it, in a modified form, to his people of the Umhlolo clan. The result was so satisfactory, so story goes, that he convinced the chiefs in his immediate vicinity, without even having had to proceed to extremes, that humility to his demands was the most politic course that they could observe in their dealings with him. But Usikotza did little else than touch the possibility of transforming the tribe into a dominant military power; it was left to his son Zopuza to complete that which his father's crude foresight had considered necessary for its advancement. Zopuza took the work in hand with a will, and to such effect that his memory is revered to-day as that of the founder of the Swazi nation.

In the early days of his reign he built his head kraal at the Shiselwini, near the Pongolo, on the borders of what later became the chiefdom of the Amazulu. Here he augmented his military power until, in the paramountcy of Dingiswayo, the adopted father of Shaka, and the founder of the Zulu military system, he absolutely became a menace to the whole of the tribes to the south. Towards the middle of Zopuza's reign, however, the Amazulu, who had by that time tasted the sweets of militarism, resented his domination, and sent an expedition under the chief Uziti to punish him. The foray was successful, and Zopuza, in his humble way a philosopher, considered it advisable to move to a sphere of less resistance. He accordingly migrated to the north, where, after killing off the peaceful Abesuto, inhabiting Central Swaziland, he established his military kraal, the Nobamba, and permanently settled his tribe in the district which for over seventy years has remained the centre of native government of the

people. Zopuza's reign was one series of triumphs, and accessions of power. At the age of forty he looked round for a royal wife. Always diplomatic, he evidently considered that his own interests and those of his people would best be served by an alliance that would add to his power. He therefore approached Uziti, the very chief who in earlier days had chased him from the south, and sought a daughter in marriage. The wily old Zulu was nothing loth to accede to these advances, and in due time Kutandila, a young girl of sixteen, his daughter, was despatched to Zopuza's sigodhlo as chief wife, and she became the mother of the future king. A few years later, when Shaka was harassing his chiefs beyond endurance, Uziti received a cordial invitation from Zopuza to move into his country. The invitation was accepted, and to-day the Umkatshwa clan is one of the most important among the many tribal families of Swaziland. About 1836, at an advanced age, probably sixty years, Zopuza died, and was gathered to his fathers, and his son Umswazi was elected to govern in his stead. Zopuza's reign is remarkable in many respects. During his term of chieftainship the first recorded visit of white men to the country is reported, and it is generally asserted that in its early part umbila (Indian corn or mealies) was first introduced amongst the natives. To-day it is the staple cereal food of the Bantu race south of the Limpopo. It was also during Zopuza's time that trade between whites and blacks was opened up, but he never allowed a white man to settle in his country. In that he was wise in his generation.

Umswazi, a boy of sixteen, carefully trained by Kutandila, assumed the reins of power about the year 1840, and retained his kingship of the Abakungwane until his death in 1868. His reign was one of blood. He launched the now considerable army of the country on the inoffensive Abesuto of the De Kaap and Ingwenya (Crocodile) river valleys, and killed them off to a man. His military outposts stretched from the Pongolo on the south to the Ingwenya river on the north and from the Tembi to the Kantoor. A territory as large as Switzerland owned his sway, and his name carried terror through its length and breadth. He was as cruel to his own people as to his foes, and the only chief he feared was Panda, king of the Amazulu. Panda, in his northerly expeditions, was in the habit of sending his impis through Swaziland, eating up as they went. But the Swazis instituted a method of reprisals which soon put a stop to the selection by the Zulus of this route. As soon as the news came that the Zulus were on the move the nation retired to the mountains, and their regiments so harassed

the impis that their march through the country was a continuous series of night surprises and daybreak massacres. This particularly applied on the return journey of the Zulu soldiers, when, burdened with loot, they had not only themselves to protect, but also the cattle and the captives which were the proceeds of their northern forays. After two or three very bitter experiences the Swaziland route was abandoned, and the Zulu king vented his rage on his neighbours by continuous surprises on their southern or Pongolo outposts, killing men and carrying back with them the cattle and children. This state of unquiet between Umswazi and the Amazulu lasted late into Panda's reign, when Umswazi devised a method of ending it. He sent down a deputation of his head indunas to Somtseu (Sir, then Mr., Theophilus Shepstone) at Maritzburg, and with them went one of Umswazi's sisters as a royal bride for the distinguished Englishman, who was even in those early days intimately connected with native affairs in the Natal capital. The deputation in charge of the Induna Isikutwana, which was the first Swazi deputation to officially communicate with Her Majesty's Government, was commanded to give the king's sister, Utefokati, to Somtseu, to tell him that the Swazi king desired to come under the protection of the English Queen, and to beg of him to prevail on Panda to cease his raiding proclivities on the Southern Swazi border. Somtseu listened to the messengers, and said he would duly convey their representations to the English Queen, and he also promised them that he would use his influence with Panda to leave the Swazis alone. Mr. Shepstone, however, respectfully declined the high matrimonial honour intended for him, and handed his dusky *fiancée* to his head induna. The envoys returned quite satisfied with the results of their interview. Somtseu did make the necessary representations to Panda, and from that day forth no further raids directly traceable to the initiative of the Zulu kings disturbed the Swazi people.

On the death of Umswazi his son Ludonga was made king, but the boy died by poison before he reached man's estate. A sanguinary internecine struggle ensued, in which many of the most prominent men of Swaziland suffered, and finally, in 1875, Umbandine, a younger son, was appointed as paramount chief of the Swazi nation. He adopted pacific methods, which, coming on the heels of stress and storm, quite won the hearts of his people. In his reign a number of white men visited the country, and they were always considerately treated by its king. During the British occupation of the Transvaal, Umbandine, at the invitation of

Sir Garnet Wolseley, sent up an army under Captain McLeod to punish Sekukuni. The men did excellent service, and succeeded in bringing back to Umbandine the rain cattle of the Basuto chief. This acquisition made the Swazi king the greatest "rain doctor" in south-east Africa, and was a source of much wealth and regular income to him and his people. Umbandine's commercial instincts were highly developed. He granted to white men valuable monopolies in his country for mining, agriculture, and industries, and at the time of his death, in October 1889, was in receipt of an annual revenue of over £12,000. His argument was that as his country was surrounded by white governments, ultimately he must give way to them, and, as he put it, "Why shall we not eat before we die?" He was very liberal with his income, and divided it freely amongst his people, and was an upright, peaceful, and very intelligent chief. In 1888 he granted a charter of self-government to the white people living and interested in Swaziland, and in many ways showed a desire to cultivate and maintain his connection with Europeans. On his death the British and Transvaal Governments, in view of the considerable importance of white interests, investigated the condition of affairs, and decided that a settled form of government should be inaugurated; and when Bunu, the eldest son of Umbandine, was appointed paramount chief of the nation he consented to transfer his control over whites and white interests to the protecting governments, retaining only his sovereignty over the natives. Endowed with the princely income of £1,000 per month, and enjoying a peculiar capacity and opportunities to spend it, he frequently essayed beyond his authority, and as frequently had to rely upon the British Representative to set him aright. His early excesses led to later repentance, and he died in November last, carrying with him to his grave a sad story of lost opportunity.

The government of the country, in which, since war began, only the native population remains, is being carried on by the queen-mother, officially styled the Indhlovukazi. This woman is a striking specimen of the untutored type of native ruler. Combining callous—though, perhaps, not wanton—cruelty with the suave address of a courtly native, she has proved an important factor in Swazi politics since the death of Umbandine. Of remarkable resource and tact, and inherently diplomatic, she has impressed her personality on her people, but she is blinded by ambition, and is dangerous, and her recent escapades, if verified, will no doubt call for condign punishment at the hands of the British Government, whose instructions she has seemingly wilfully disobeyed.

Language and Customs.

The Swazis speak a dialect of the Zulu language, which is quite intelligible to anyone conversant with that tongue. Their traditions are purely oral; they have no knowledge of writing or signs, beyond notches on a stick to count the days or the months. They admit to a vague sense of a future state, of a world of spirits, of an N'kulu N'kulu or Great Great above all, of transmigration of the spirits into snakes, which, however, they do not worship but merely tolerate. The native population is about 70,000, and polygamy is freely practised. A happy, careless people, loving idleness and the sun, the Swazi goes through life with the least possible exertion, prodigal in times of plenty, philosophical in times of want, optimistic at all times.

Settlement and Future Prospects.

Entering, as we are, on a new and happy era in the history of South Africa, the question of the future of Swaziland and the part it is to play in the growth and expansion of European enterprise should be a subject of very great interest. The future of Swaziland depends upon the richness of its mineral, agricultural, and pastoral reserves. In the days before the war, what with the constant political strain between the conflicting political partners, and a certain prescience of greater pending disaster, very little work was being carried on in the mining camps. The total annual imports amounted to hardly more than £90,000, and the exports (exclusive of hides in small quantities) to gold valued at £26,000, and a limited tonnage of tin and coal. The motive of several of the mining companies in closing down their properties was logical. They contended that, as the natural resources and value of the properties could not possibly suffer by delay, it was better to await the time which must come when money spent would have a greater earning power. Why work against tide, whilst politics perturbed industry and the attention and energies of the people were directed away from peaceful pursuits? Of course others of the mines, which were developing seven or eight years ago, had closed from compulsion rather than choice: either (1) through inexperience of the early managers in dealing with reef properties; or (2) through insufficient working capital, and its absorption in the purchase of machinery before the mine was opened, and also through the enormous charge for carriage on developing machinery,

as much as £25 per ton having been paid for the wagon transport alone of some of the plant; or (3) through the ever recurring political disturbances, which, amongst other things, served to disband white and native employees of companies whose staffs could not be easily organised.

What may be described as the "proved auriferous belt" of Swaziland comprises an area of over 250 square miles. It adjoins, or rather in fact is, the eastern extension of Moodie's and the De Kaap goldfields of the Transvaal. The reefs are mostly low grade, and the gold varies from fine free gold to ore that is very refractory. The natural facilities for working afford great encouragement to those who deal even with very low grade propositions. Water is plentiful, and the contour of the country is such that low level working may be undertaken at a minimum cost with maximum results. The practice of erecting the mills at the lower levels and stoping everything down can be followed in most cases, saving an immense cost in haulage. One property mined and milled at the extraordinarily low cost of 1*s.* 9*d.* per ton, of course without cyaniding, whilst another property working a difficult reef and crushing with a defective plant, mined, milled and cyanided, paying in addition all executive expenses, at a cost of 9*s.* 11*d.* per ton. Low grade properties average from 7 dwt. to 12 dwt.; upwards of 40 oz. per ton were won from a reef on the Makonjwa, and a mine on the Ingwenya for some years returned about 2 oz. per ton without any treatment other than that of the battery and blankets.

The central part of Swaziland has not been prospected, and nothing is really known of its mineralogical future. The existence of cassiterite deposits is satisfactorily established, but their extent is a matter of conjecture. An area of something like fifty square miles has, up to the present, been declared stanniferous-bearing, but as a formation and conditions similar in every respect to that belt obtain over perhaps five-eighths of Swaziland, it is quite possible that new tin fields will be found in other localities. The coal rests in a belt of sandstone some sixty miles long by twelve miles broad. The six feet seam now opened at a depth of 250 ft. is about forty miles from the nearest railway station, and sixty miles from the port of Lourenço Marques. It is said to be bi-anthracite coal of a quality peculiarly adapted to steam purposes. The country between the mine and Delagoa Bay is level, and the cost of laying a light railway will not be found excessive. It might connect either with the Tembi river where it is navigable, perhaps forty-five miles distant, or with the existent Lourenço Marques—Pretoria Railroad to the

north. About £3,600,000, almost entirely British capital, is invested in Swazi mines, and a further £1,400,000 in agriculture, commerce, and industrial undertakings; in fact in Swaziland, as in other parts of South Africa, British capital and British energy have done all that has been done to develop the natural resources of the land and pave the way to civilisation and prosperity.

The backbone of Swaziland, however, is its agricultural capabilities, and on the opening up of that reserve we shall rely for the establishment of the country on a sound productive basis. Mining camps, attracting mouths to feed and wants to supply, and creative of demand, will encourage and support the farmer, but the people of mining camps are invariably birds of passage—they are seldom shareholders themselves; and in the early periods of a country's history the miner's stake in the country is seldom more than his monthly wage, and he is rarely attached by ties or investment to the district in which he lives and labours. But the tiller of the soil, the agriculturist, makes his home on his little plot of ground, the welfare of the community is to him a vital question, and his life and happiness are so concentrated and bound up in the advancement of the best interests of the land and people, that he is the most desirable of all immigrants in the early process of a country's evolution. Of the five million acres comprising Swaziland's superficial area about two millions are land of high quality, and eminently suited to the settlement of small agriculturists of sufficient intelligence to adapt their methods to the requirements of the markets and to the rearing of the special products for the cultivation of which the soil and climate are suitable.

With the exception of the Natal coast line and a few of the long settled districts of the Cape Colony, the small agriculturist is an unknown quantity in South Africa. The aim and ambition of the South African "farmer" has hitherto been to surround himself with not less than 6,000 acres of land, not a sixtieth part of which he cultivates, and to banish from his mind any thought of encouraging others to aid him in the improving of his property. He is content to look from his verandah over desolate prairie, bounded by a distant hill, or even the horizon, and rests strong and satisfied in the knowledge that it is his, though nine-tenths of it may be useless to him. Had the Boer been more of a farmer and less of a landed proprietor, had he counted his acres by tens instead of thousands, and had he known that on the result of his individual energy depended his daily bread and the inviolability of his roof-tree, the troubles that are now rending South Africa would have

been avoided, for he would have been more charitable towards those who were industriously laying the foundations of the country's greatness.

As a lack of contributory energy on the part of the landowners towards the industrial growth of South Africa has proved, if not a positive, certainly a negative factor in the unsympathetic treatment of those whose labours alone, quite apart from the results attained, entitled them to consideration, it seems clear that the best means to avoid a repetition is to establish and encourage, wherever possible, the occupation of the land by men who are willing to make South Africa their home, and who are ready to throw in their lot for better or worse with those who have borne the fierce brunt of early pioneering, and who remain full of hope of the future. To such men Swaziland offers a field that is not equalled in any other part of the sub-continent. Whatever Natal has done —and as an encouraging example to the tropical planter Natal, the "Garden Colony," is not to be surpassed—can be achieved in Swaziland. The soil is as rich, the climate as genial, and conditions as favourable as any that exist in the neighbouring Colony. A considerable sum of money has already been spent by the Swaziland Corporation in experimental planting, and though the undertaking is still young, so far thirty-three varieties of sub-tropical produce, including tea, sugar-cane, the banana, pine-apple, tobacco, sisal-hemp, the date palm, the Concord grape, and other commercial products have been reared, and after two years' growth have given every promise of reaching robust maturity, and affording profitable results to the planters. The first coffee, unfortunately, was planted from defective stock, and it was destroyed, but Liberian seed was afterwards introduced, and hope is entertained that it will become acclimatised. No doubt Arabian and Java coffee will do equally well, but the sturdy character of the Liberian plant was recommended for the district, and is being tested.

The object of the agriculturist in Swaziland will be to raise products which will not depend on the immediate local market for consumption. We have in the country an immense area of ground capable of rearing the best class of produce that commands a world-wide market, but I am of opinion that when the war is ended and the people of South Africa have settled down to steady, honest work, neither Natal nor Swaziland producing to their utmost capacity will be capable of supplying all the demand that will arise for just those very commodities that their soil and climate are adapted to contribute. We have Lourenço Marques as a market of

distribution at our very door, and the country is so well watered that inexpensive systems of irrigation will prove the best of all guarantees against failure of crops, and as a permanent insurance against drought. With every natural facility to encourage it, all the country needs is a population of the right sort, and it will be a matter of interest to know that the largest company of landowners in Swaziland are likely to adopt a scheme whereby they will be able to offer under very liberal conditions the hand of welcome to any desirable immigrants who are genuine in their desire, and possess the capacity, to settle upon and cultivate the soil.

The great events happening to-day in South Africa are slowly but surely trending towards a permanent adjustment of all constitutional difficulties, and Swaziland's claim to consideration in that settlement will no doubt be heard. Its geographical affinities have been so frequently referred to in diplomatic discussions and papers, and they have been so variably defined, that one approaches the question with no little hesitation. I venture to contend, however, that geographically Swaziland belongs neither to the Transvaal nor to Natal—that is to say to Natal proper. If, in the possible re-adjustment of frontier lines and beacons the Transvaal State or Colony is allowed to extend its boundaries, say along the 27th parallel of south latitude to the coast line, then Swaziland would admit the claim of a topographical relationship, or if Natal retains the strip of northern British Amatongaland the connection between Natal and Swaziland might afford a *primâ facie* basis for argument. But Swaziland, geographically, is a piece and parcel of British and Portuguese Amatongaland, it contributes the high background or setting to the low coast lands, it is in as great degree allied to those areas as the Vryheid district of the Transvaal is to Zululand. Delagoa Bay is our natural port, and unless the mismanagement of the Portuguese officials continues to embarrass shippers, and finally drives the whole trade of the port to more capably administered harbours, it will remain the gate of import and export for Swaziland. Sixty years ago Swazi kraals stood almost within sound of the bugles of the fort of Lourenço Marques, a fact, in common with many others, that escaped the observation of Marshal McMahon when he prepared his award. The trend of the development of Swaziland will move eastward, and once thoroughly settled its surplus energies will expand towards the coast.

Will Swaziland retain its autonomy? Certain vested interests or monopolies granted by Umbandine to whites stand in the way of its immediate incorporation with any adjoining State. These

interests, after investigation by a court of judges, specifically appointed for the purpose by the British and Transvaal Governments in 1890, were confirmed, and have been acquired by British and other investors on this guarantee of their validity and permanence. The question of these monopolies is a vital one, not perhaps as affecting the immediate prospects of the country's industrial development, but more in their relation to the grave embarrassment they may occasion the future administration. The Transvaal Government in the past fully appreciated the importance of the issue, and Her Majesty's Government, having once admitted their validity, insisted on their due recognition. It is impossible to forecast the steps that will be taken to administer the country in such a manner as will conserve to the monopolists the full enjoyment of their privileges, as provided for in the Convention. The question is of very grave importance, and the probability is that Her Majesty's Government will reserve it until the broader issues of the South African difficulty have been smoothed down, and the new administrative machinery is in working order.

Another question amenable to tactful treatment bears on the future status of the native population. Mr. Chamberlain some little time ago, speaking in the House of Commons on the subject of Rhodesia, said:—

> "The treatment of the natives is, I admit, a very difficult question, but it is absolutely necessary, in the development of a new country, inhabited by a half-savage race, that the native population should be induced to alter their former habits, and earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brow. I doubt whether that can be done by preaching. Inducement stimulates persuasion, and pressure is necessary in order to secure results desirable in the interests of humanity. That is the experience of colonists all over the world."

The right hon. gentleman tersely summarises the position of affairs, where the native, still hugging his old "half-savage" practices, lacks the control to keep him in the path, or the inducement to shake off from himself the habits of his forbears. After the occurrences that have marked the resumption of power by the Queen of Swaziland on the retirement of the British Consul from the country, it is hoped in the interests of the natives themselves that the queen and her followers will be entirely divested of their capacity to do harm. In any native country where administrative and executive authority is vested in one family the instinct of self-aggrandisement invariably outweighs all other considerations. The weak must go to the wall to give place to the strong. Happily

the day is past when considerations of policy dictate the toleration of acts that are contrary to the laws of humanity, and in the future control of Swaziland there will be no room for two governments, the more especially so, as one is civilised and the other barbaric. The coloured population numbers about 70,000. Natal, a little more than twice the size of Swaziland, has a native population six times as great, and whilst there is in Swaziland one native to every seventy-five acres, there is in Natal one to every thirty acres, and yet the Natal native is happy under his rulers, and will, we may hope, in time become a useful member of the community. Natal's earlier experiences will no doubt be of utility in deciding on future methods for the adjustment of the native problem. "To induce the native to earn his livelihood by the sweat of his brow" is a task I fear that even Sisyphus would have indignantly refused to exchange for his laborious employment of stone-rolling. But still something can be done towards that end. The settlement in the country of white men will, without doubt, encourage a number of natives to seek local employment, and the emphatic prohibition of the native-labour tout system is necessary. Men, many of whom were without principle, encouraged natives to seek labour on the Rand through their instrumentality and under their ægis. The natives were practically sold at so much per head, and their employers in most cases deducted from their wages the excessive charges they had to pay the tout. Swazis paid one visit to the mines under these conditions, but seldom returned again to work. The system was pernicious in many ways; it deprived the "boys" of freedom of action and the earnings of their labours, and it further damaged the labour market by restraining natives from returning to work; their first experience was invariably sufficient. If the Government appoint a responsible officer in the country to encourage natives to accept employment in the mines, and a commissioner in the mining districts through whom they could communicate with their homes, I believe with a modicum of gentle pressure quite 6,000 Swazis would annually accept work at the Rand, with no little advantage to themselves and benefit to the country.

Railway development, government for the people by the people, and those numberless benefits which follow in its wake, will tend to remove all traces of the disabilities that have handicapped the country in the past, and in all sincerity I believe that on those thousands of acres of rich virgin veld there will one day arise a population such as every other Colony that has developed under the

Union Jack has possessed—a people endowed with the best, the most ennobling attributes of manhood, a willingness, if not an actual desire, to achieve success through the medium of honest toil, of thrift and industry. To them earth will prove a mistress lavish in her gifts. Endeared to the land of their adoption by ties such only as appeal to a people who have reared their own homestead and turned the first sod, its welfare will become to them a sacred charge, and one that will be safe in their keeping. Fortunate indeed will Swaziland be, and secure and prosperous, when her valleys and her plains provide for them a home.

The Paper was illustrated by a number of lime-light views.

Discussion.

Colonel Sir Richard Martin, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.: As I am present and was the first and last administrator for the British Government in Swaziland, you will perhaps expect me to say something on the subject. I must congratulate you on having had such an excellent Paper read. My friend Mr. Miller has placed the whole matter very clearly before you, and has given you a very accurate description of the country. The Swazi question some years ago was a matter of interest to everybody. But from all sides you heard a difference of opinion—from some that there was no promise to the Swazis; from others that we had broken our promise, and again that there was a treaty under which we guaranteed the independence of the Swazi nation. It was not a party question, as it was dealt with both by Conservative and Liberal Governments—during the time Lord Knutsford was in office and also by Lord Ripon. It was decided that it was better for us, under the circumstances, to relinquish the Government, at any rate of the whites, and I think that Lord Loch, as Mr. Miller, who approached this part of the question very carefully, has told you, did the best he could for the Swazis under the circumstances. By the Convention of '95 the self government of the Swazis was secured and the Swazi king had an income secured to him of £12,000 a year. I know the concession under which the king obtained his income has been called one of the wicked concessions, but it was of great assistance in making the arrangements afterwards. The Union Jack was not withdrawn from the country, as is generally supposed, for the flag was flying at the British Residency when I left, and it remained there when a British Consul was put in the country to watch the interests of the Swazis and see the terms of the Conven-

tion were carried out. As to the future, whether the country is annexed to Natal or whether it remains attached to the country that now undertakes the government of the whites, or whether it becomes part of what we all hope to see our future Delagoa Bay Colony—whatever the Government, they will have to deal with the question of the monopolies, for it would be impossible to carry on the government and administration of the country unless something is done with them. There are concessions which give a man the right to bring in goods duty free; another man the right to import arms; another the right to take photographs, and so on. You can do nothing in the country without the consent of the concessionnaires. All these things will have to be met and dealt with before you can have a satisfactory Government. I am afraid, too, that, as in all States of Africa, you will have a very serious native question to deal with, and I am sorry Mr. Miller did not tell us a little more what he thought should be done and how these difficulties were to be met. You must remember that many of these concessions were given to a certain extent conditionally—that the majority were to be held so long as they did not interfere with the sovereign rights of the Swazis, who were in fact the landlords. That is a difficult question. You have a native garden and the white man's ploughed land on the same farm, the white man's cattle and native cattle on the same farm, and this leads to constant irritation. Whether some satisfactory arrangement can be made or whether in the future the natives will have to make way for the whites, in order that they may carry on their agricultural pursuits, I cannot say, but something will have to be done to remove this difficulty. With regard to the labour question, I remember that people used to complain they could not get labour, and I sometimes told them they could not expect their landlords to come and work on the farm, because that really was the state of affairs at the time. But the labour question, is, we know, a difficulty throughout South Africa, and I must say I agree with a great deal Mr. Miller has said on this question. It is a matter which will require patience. I think you will find that where there are white people in the country the natives soon require the same things as they do, for to a certain extent they are like monkeys, and want to copy us. To obtain these things they require money, and to get money they will have to work. I have always thought that throughout South Africa, in years to come, the natives will be found very useful workmen. With regard to the mineral wealth of Swaziland, we all know there is gold, and

hope that in years to come, with good government and cheaper transit, it will be payable. I have seen tin myself, and I think, though I am not an expert, that that will be a source of wealth in the future. I must say, from all I have heard, I have pinned my faith on the coal, which will, I believe, being close to Delagoa Bay, also be a source of wealth in the future. The climate in many parts is most beautiful. There are spots where there is fever, but this you will find in all new countries. Most things will grow in Swaziland. I used to garden in a small way, and was never short of new potatoes, and French beans and lettuces I had all the year round. If you built a house you hadn't to wait for a whole generation to have a plantation round it, as the trees grow to a very respectable height in a very few years. I hope that when Her Majesty's flag floats over Swaziland the patience and perseverance of the Colonists will be rewarded.

Major-General Sir Francis de Winton, G.C.M.G., C.B.: After this very interesting lecture, little remains for me to say. Swaziland is a most interesting country, and the Swazis a very interesting people. It has not, I think, had a fair chance. As regards all these concessions and monopolies there can be no doubt the country was absolutely throttled by the manner in which every function of government was sold, sometimes for an old song or a case of champagne. It is absurd to suppose that a lot of monopolists could carry on the government of any country, but I do not think that many of the monopolies, what I remember of them, would be so very difficult to deal with. The Transvaal Government, wise in their generation, bought up the principal ones—those having reference to the function of government—and I look forward to the time, happily not far distant I hope, when a change will come over the government of the country, and many of the concessions will fall into our hands. Under these circumstances I think the minor ones will be easily dealt with. I agree with Mr. Miller that the main wealth of Swaziland lies in its agricultural conditions. Minerals, to a certain extent, are there, and coal is a valuable asset; gold I am not so sure about, but the agricultural features of the country are such that I think there is every chance of Swaziland becoming a valuable part of the British Empire. But there is one thing people should always remember, and that is that no country is worth anything unless you can put its products on the world's market at reasonable prices. In this respect Swaziland is in the same position as any other country. Until you get railways and better means of communication, so as to bring its

produce to the markets of the world, you cannot expect the country to develop. Another point. We must remember that Africa moves slowly, and we must be patient and trust to the effects of stable institutions and good government. The Swazis are a very fine race of people, a kindly hearted people, but we must not be in too great a hurry with them. It takes some three or four generations to teach men to labour who have never laboured before—that is to say, some twenty-five or thirty or forty years, and even then we must not expect too much. I have in my possession a rather touching letter—an application from chiefs of the Swazis asking that the canteens in Swaziland may be done away with, saying that drink was destroying their people. I think we may be sure there is some good in a people who can look at things from that point of view, and therefore I plead on their behalf.

Hon. John Tudhope: As I listened to Mr. Miller's able and interesting paper, and to the subsequent description by Sir Richard Martin of the wonderful resources of Swaziland, I could not help thinking that this country must be a modern Arcadia, to which the sooner we all emigrated the better. It seems to me that in this little country no larger than Wales everything exists which is necessary for man's happiness here below. You have only to "tickle the earth and it laughs into harvest"; you have only to dig the rocks and you get gold, while tin and copper seem to be scattered about all over the country and to be got almost for the picking up. Best of all are the natural products of the country, and they are those which will, in future, pay best—that is to say, the agricultural. It is quite impossible for me to touch upon even a small portion of the subjects which have been raised. I will confine my remarks to two of the principal ones, the native question and the land question. With regard to the natives, I do not myself anticipate any very great difficulty in settling this question, if it is only dealt with in the spirit which has been indicated by Sir Francis de Winton. These people have claims upon us, and it is not only our duty, but also to our best and highest interests, to deal righteously with them. The natives themselves are more a pastoral people than an agricultural, and therefore a great quantity of the land will come in very well for their flocks and herds, while those who are disposed to cultivate the land will have ample room for doing so. In the Cape Colony we have had great difficulties over the land question. It is one which has puzzled our legislators and statesmen, and various schemes have been tried, until at last, instead of having one system

in force, we have I suppose half a dozen. We have made many blunders, and I shall be extremely glad if the administrators of Swaziland benefit by the mistakes made in the Cape Colony. In the early days we had the old system of selling the land right out, then it was leased, then sold by auction, but the most successful of all the plans tried was that which put the population into personal occupation, giving them the land almost for nothing, and until they made that land worth something they paid little or nothing to the State for it. It is true that in Swaziland the very best land is in the possession of monopolists and land companies. I believe these companies are perfectly willing to meet the Government of the country in giving publicity to a scheme by which a great many of those who have gone out to fight our battles in South Africa will be settled there. I know one company at least, if not two, that have had this matter under serious consideration for some time past. It is quite possible that within a short time a scheme will be formulated and laid before the public by which a great many of these young men will be invited to take up their permanent abode in Swaziland. It is a scheme which will require careful consideration and the countenance of the Imperial Government, and which must also have the support of the British people. If it is proceeded with on the lines indicated by Mr. Miller I believe we shall have settled there a population of strong, healthy and energetic young Englishmen, who will go out with a certain amount of capital, and who will make that country their home, and in all the regions in South Africa with which I am acquainted I do not know of any which offers such excellent prospects of success.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P.: I regret very much that having just returned to England and only receiving notice of this meeting last night, I have been unable to be present earlier, to hear the previous speeches or to make any special preparation for addressing you on this interesting subject. But first of all, I would warn you, and through the press all who are interested in Swaziland, to receive with the greatest possible suspicion the stories which are now being telegraphed home about a state of anarchy and bloodshed in that country. These stories have mostly emanated from Boer sources or from agencies under the control of the Boers, and worked in their interest. Their object is to discredit the Swazi people in this country, because the gentlemen who work the Boer propaganda understand that the best way of appealing to British feeling against a native race is by accusing that race of every possible kind of sanguinary crime. I do not say there is no "killing off"

in Swaziland. It is very much like our old practice of destroying witches that existed in this country 150 or 200 years ago. It is a most deplorable practice, which all would wish to put down; but it is a practice which has at some time prevailed in all countries that we now regard as civilised, and therefore if it exists in Swaziland it is no reason for treating the Swazis as unworthy of consideration. In the course of my visit I did my best to influence the Queen Regent and her Council against "killing off," and, I believe, successfully. Swaziland is a very beautiful and attractive country, a large portion of which is more like a great English park than anything else I have seen in South Africa, and it possesses great capacities for pastoral, agricultural and mineral development. We are under an especial debt to the Swazis. The British Government in recent years has treated them badly—I venture to say disgracefully, because we betrayed to the Boers a people to whom we were pledged by the most solemn engagements. We overlooked the fact that the Swazis had been our allies, and had fought side by side with our soldiers, and had been always most anxious to work with us and come under the protection of the British Crown. I believe they are still equally anxious, and I hope if that happy event is ever to come about, and Swaziland does come under British protection, that the people will receive proper consideration at the hands of our Government, and that their rights will be carefully conserved. They are a pastoral people, and to a certain extent an agricultural people. One of the first objects of British administration in Swaziland should be to see that the Swazis have sufficient areas of land reserved to them in perpetuity, not only for their bare support, but for their comfortable support. The concessionnaires in Swaziland, many of whom obtained their large concessions for a mere song, through playing on the weaknesses of the old King Umbandine, would do well to realise that fact, and to consider whether they should not give up some of their excessive claims. I just wish to explain my reasons for going to Swaziland. I heard at Delagoa Bay these rumours of unsettlement and bloodshed, and I was told that the Boers were making great efforts to obtain from the Swazis the secret of their famous mountain fastnesses and caves, in order that they might turn them into a last stronghold against the British troops. I heard the Swazis were in great doubt what to do, owing to the fact that the British Consul had left some six months earlier, and also all the British residents who were capable of giving advice and information to the Queen Regent and her Council had retired from Swaziland. So I determined to go and tell the Swazis the truth

about the course of the war. I have very good reason to be satisfied with my decision. I found that the Boers had entirely misrepresented the course of the war; that they had denied the fact that Lord Roberts or any British general had obtained any victories; and that they represented themselves (the Boers) as victorious everywhere. They told the Swazis that the only hope for them was to place themselves absolutely under Boer control, and immediately hand over their mountain fastnesses and especially their caves to the Boer troops. I have no doubt many gentlemen here know the great military strength of the northern portion of Swaziland, and that if the mountains were under the control of a considerable Boer force, it would be a very difficult country indeed for our troops to attack and overcome the Boer resistance. I believe that I was successful in persuading the Swazis that the British troops were victorious, and that it would be a great mistake on their part to hand over their strongholds to the Boers. I did my best to stop the practice of killing off, if it did prevail; though I rode through a large part of the country, passing many kraals, I saw no traces of killing off. Gentlemen who were with me, probably some of the most experienced in Swaziland who exist, also had the same impression as myself. The Queen Regent promised me that killing off should not be permitted. I hope the future of Swaziland will be assured. If it is taken under British protection, its future, I believe, will be a happy one. I have no doubt about the beauty and the wealth of many parts of the country, and I hope that the Swazi people, who have always been faithful to us, will find that their interests have been carefully safeguarded by the British Government.

Mr. Roger C. Richards: When Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett was speaking I could not help feeling that if he had lately been in England instead of in Swaziland he would be under no fear of English sentiment being led away by Boer untruths, and he may rest assured that the sympathies and the intelligence of England are, and have been, all the way through on the side of the Swazis. Had he been present when the address was given he would have found that whatever may be the aspirations of the Boers, there are among those granite mountains no fastnesses and no caves for any Adullamites. We were told by Mr. Miller that the Swazis are in time of plenty prodigal, in times of penury philosophical, and always optimistic. It occurred to me if that were really a complete picture we have none of us any right there, or rather we ought all to be there, because why disturb that which is so blissful? However, I am afraid that is scarcely in the region of practical politics. I

would hint, rather than speak upon, one or two points which occurred to me in the course of the paper. Mr. Miller has evidently given a good deal of thought to the question of future administration. That is the question with which we shall have to deal. It has always seemed to me there have been two forces at work—the Colonial mind, which is always energetic, always better informed than the mind of the British public, but which, I am afraid, for the most part is apt to lack in breadth that which it gains in energy and knowledge. If we had, in all our Colonies, statesmen with the broad mind of Mr. Tudhope, we should always be certain we had a full view of the situation, in all its complexity, taken into account. Therefore it is very necessary when these great questions are dealt with that we, in England, should have our minds thoroughly aroused and our intelligence thoroughly cultivated to know what is the problem with which we have to deal. I think Mr. Miller has rendered us a very useful service. Our difficulties in Swaziland, I think, will be found very largely to be difficulties of transport. The Government has, wisely or unwisely (wisely, I think), decided to devote public money in the development of railways in another part of Africa, and I hope that after this war the country will take into serious consideration the extension of railway facilities in Swaziland, without which we can never hope to have there a numerous and thriving population. I hope that in the future we shall regard the government of Swaziland and of the Transvaal as matters of high importance, and that we shall send out men of the highest possible intelligence and widest statesmanship, backing them up by intelligent and sympathetic public opinion at home.

The Chairman (Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G.): I have to propose that our best thanks be given to Mr. Miller for his able Paper. I am sure we all listened to him with great interest, and I certainly can say for myself that I have learned a great deal with regard to this subject. Mr. Miller seemed to suggest that there was something sordid in the view which Natal has taken with regard to Swaziland. In this I am unable to concur with the lecturer. I have very decided views as to what would be the best final settlement of the whole country after the war, and have expressed that opinion before, namely, that the whole of that country, that is to say, the Transvaal territory, the Free State, Swaziland, Zululand, and Natal, should be combined and made into one great Eastern Colony, which might be called Natal, and which would be a fitting pendant to the Cape Colony in the west. There are many argu-

ments in favour of bringing the whole of those vast territories under one central administration. Sir Richard Martin has said a good deal about the administration of Swaziland in early days, and has given us his advice as to the future. Certainly no one can speak with greater authority, as he was so long the British representative in that country. Sir Francis de Winton favoured us with some useful information, especially on the subject of those monopolies which undoubtedly will be a great obstacle to good government. I am strongly of opinion that monopolies thoroughly opposed to public policy ought, as far as possible, to be abolished without compensation. These monopolies were obtained as we have been told for a mere song, and a great deal too much has been made out of them already. The monopolies in the Transvaal ought to be abolished *in toto* without compensation, and very much the same treatment ought to be applied in Swaziland. On the question of land, we all know that many experiments have been made in land tenure in the Cape. It is a most difficult subject. I am inclined to think myself that the plan of marking out inalienable native reserves, though the easiest at first, is not entirely free from objection. It has a tendency to keep the natives in idleness, and prevents, in many cases, their going out and earning money by work, as white men are obliged to do. I think the passing of the Glen Grey Act was a step in the right direction. That Act did put a certain amount of gentle pressure on the natives, and compelled some of them, at any rate, to work for some portion of their time. It is a strange anomaly that white men should have to work so hard as they do in South Africa, while vast numbers of able-bodied natives live in their kraals, making the women do practically all the work for them, while they themselves do nothing except perhaps hunt, quarrel, or fight. It is a monstrous state of things, which ought, as far as possible, to be put an end to. On that account I think there are some objections to the system of large native reserves. I saw a good deal of them in Bechuanaland, and this somewhat modified my views as to the best way of dealing with the native question. It is, after all, a most difficult question in South Africa. This terrible fighting among the whites must come to an end at no distant date, but the native question, like the poor, we have always with us. The natives are numerous, strong, and prolific; instead of dying out, as in America and Australia, they increase exceedingly. It is quite conceivable that in a comparatively small number of years the native question in South Africa will assume

large proportions and present very great difficulties indeed to those who have to deal with the administration of government. I am very glad to hear from Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett that the reports about "killing off" in Swaziland are exaggerated, but so far as my experience of native races in their savage state goes, I think that until a settled and firm Government is introduced, as in Rhodesia, that sort of thing will take place. I went into Matabeleland in 1888, when Lobengula was in the zenith of his power, and I can only say that his cruelties were blood-curdling. At the present time, under the administration of the Chartered Company, nothing of the kind takes place. I think we may hope when good government is established in Swaziland the natives will be brought into line and will be turned into good, useful and industrious subjects. I quite agree with Mr. Richards as to the desirability of attending to the question of transport, which is one of those things which will follow naturally and necessarily on the development of the country under stable government.

Mr. Allister M. Miller: Allow me, first of all, to say how much pleasure it has given me to see again Sir Richard Martin and Sir Francis de Winton, whom I met in Swaziland under very difficult and trying circumstances many years ago. I am glad to say that those "horrors" in the way of monopolies do not exist to anything like the extent they did at the time Sir Francis de Winton visited Swaziland, for the reason, as has been pointed out, that many of them have been acquired by the Transvaal Government. Others were purchased by English people on the security of the titles having been confirmed by the High Court specially appointed by the two Governments to enquire into their validity, and despite the attempts of the Transvaal Government to absorb them they were under the protection of the Convention held on to, and are at present in the possession of British subjects. Concessions such as the photograph concession and some other minor and worthless monopolies have been allowed to fall into desuetude, whilst others the Court refused to confirm, and they ceased to operate. So that the position is this —on the one side, the Transvaal Government has acquired a number of them, and these by conquest, we hope, will become the property of the British Government, and the others, including banking and some other important commercial monopolies, are in the possession of British companies. I have no doubt, as I said, that the British Government will find a method of dealing with them in a thoroughly equitable and consistent way, in view of the fact that they were confirmed by a bench on which sat a judge appointed especially for

the purpose by the British Government. Sir Francis de Winton has told you that Africa moves slowly. Africa has moved slowly where a certain population has inhabited it, but I do not think to-day anyone will come forward and say that where a British population has undertaken the industrial development of the country it has moved slowly. We need only look at Johannesburg as a refutation of that statement. If we have a large industrial population in Swaziland I am certain that Swaziland is not going to move slowly. In my opinion there would be very little difficulty in settling the land, and at the same time conserving to the natives sufficient rights to live in comfort if not altogether in idleness. Natives have lived on the land of British subjects in absolute friendly community for some years past. I, as a resident, have a large population on the ground which is under my control, and I never, under any circumstances, have had trouble with the natives who have been living in my vicinity. They have been perfectly amenable, in fact, during recent years, and have shown a decided desire to live under the direct protection of the white man. When true and just government comes into the country the native question will present very little difficulty. With regard to Mr. Richards' reference to the need of transport facilities, I may say that so far back as 1878 Her Majesty's Government had a survey made of a railway line through Swaziland. It is most probable, if not certain, that an alternative line from Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal and Pretoria will be constructed when things are more settled, and this alternative line will no doubt follow the course surveyed by Major Farrell in 1878. I quite agree with the Chairman as to the undesirability of fostering idleness among a large native population. Mr. Chamberlain struck a true note when he said that it is absolutely necessary, in the development of a country inhabited by a half-savage race, that the native population should be induced to alter their former habits, and earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brow. As long as the native is idle, so long is he dangerous. He is a child, and in the words of the old adage, " Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." As long as he is required to contribute a reasonable amount of labour for the common good so long is he a happy man, and the natives who work are the best husbands and fathers, as well as the most useful members of their race. It would be a great mistake if, from any sentimental motives, they were not encouraged to earn their livelihood. I beg to thank you heartily for your vote of thanks, and also to propose that we give our hearty thanks to Sir Sidney Shippard for so ably presiding to-night.

EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 12, 1900, when Mr. Lionel Phillips read a Paper on "The Outlook in South Africa."

Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 31 Fellows had been elected, viz., 6 Resident, 25 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

G. E. Darrell Astwood, John C. Collard, Hon. Henry Copeland (Agent-General for New South Wales), Edward Darbyshire, Clinton E. Dawkins, Thomas Wood, B.L.

Non-Resident Fellows:

George Angus (Natal), Henry Mathew Arderne (Cape Colony), Henry Ralph Arderne (Cape Colony), J. F. Braham (Liberia), Richard Harding Butler (Victoria), Donald Cameron (Gold Coast Colony), W. E. B. Copland-Crawford (Southern Nigeria), Morris Gallewski (Transvaal), Hon. George Godfrey, M.L.C. (Victoria), Sidney G. Gomes, L.R.C.S.E. (British North Borneo), Walter Douglas Graham (Hong Kong), Harry Algernon Hay (New South Wales), F. W. Huxtable (Transvaal), Robert G. Kent (Victoria), Richard Lloyd-Jones (Gold Coast Colony), Duncan E. McBryde (Victoria), R. Lyle Mason (Transvaal), John H. Munro (Queensland), Thomas Murray, M.R.C.S.E, (Trinidad), Horace R. Payzant (Lieut. Lancashire Fusiliers, Cyprus), Hugh C. H. Ramsden (Jamaica), Charles Rasp (South Australia), Thomas McKenzie Skues (Gold Coast Colony), James Stirling, F.G.S. (Government Geologist, Victoria), William Wood (New Zealand).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN called upon Mr. Lionel Phillips to read his Paper on

THE OUTLOOK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. LIONEL PHILLIPS: One word before I begin my Paper. The difficulties I experienced in preparing something for our consideration and discussion to-night were very great, on account of the

huge field over which I had to travel, and I have, therefore, in the most condensed form possible, prepared a few statements for your consideration, which I trust will be the foundation for a discussion that will be of some service at this very critical juncture in the affairs of South Africa.

Apart from extinguishing the last embers of organised resistance to Imperial authority, what are the steps necessary in South Africa to promote peace and goodwill amongst its inhabitants, and to secure the development of its great resources as rapidly as possible? Military government in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony must obtain for a time, but civil administration should be established at the earliest moment consistent with safety. Good soldiers are hardly likely to be good governors, and bad soldiers, amongst whom it is possible good governors might be found, are not likely to be selected. No form of representative government is possible until the population has again become settled, until a proper census has been taken, and until all the machinery of civil government has been constructed. To this end not military but highly trained civil intelligence is essential. It is upon this ground that it seems imperative to begin with Crown Colonies. Responsible representative government should follow as soon as the population is ripe for it; but I apprehend that at least two or three years must elapse before it would be wise or safe to introduce that system which is recognised throughout the Empire as the best form of control. The time has arrived when serious consideration should be given to the question of either abolishing or of separating the office of High Commissioner for South Africa from that of Governor of the Cape Colony, with which it has hitherto been associated. British responsibilities in South Africa have now become so great, and the interests at stake so diverse, that a case might easily arise in which the High Commissioner would find his office in conflict with that of Governor of either of the Colonies with responsible government under the advice of whose Ministers he acts. Whilst I am conscious of the difficulties in the way I am bound to say that at the present juncture, when a remodelling of so large and important a portion of South Africa must take place, it would be fundamentally sound policy to have a Governor in each Colony with representative government, and in each Crown Colony, with a Governor-General over all. That such a system is superior to that of having a number of independent governors can scarcely be disputed, the point being, however, that the change would involve constitutional amendments; and in considering its expediency the question is one

rather of opportune moment than of the wisdom of the step itself. When a difficulty arises it is no less the natural tendency of governmental than of human nature to avoid dealing with it if possible. What it is therefore necessary to decide to-day is whether within any measurable distance of time there is likely to be a more favourable occasion than the present to so organise the framework of government that it will fit in with internal changes for all time. I am, on the whole, inclined to think not, in spite of obstacles to which it would be fatuous to be blind.

I see it is suggested that Sir Alfred Milner should become Governor of the Transvaal, in which case the High Commissionership would of course be transferred with him to that country unless the system be changed. Brilliant men are rare, and upon this ground a Governor-General unfettered by special office, and free therefore to devote his attention to that portion of Her Majesty's South African possessions where his presence might be most needed, supervising a number of lieutenants in the various Colonies, or counties, has advantages which should be very earnestly weighed and not lightly dismissed. In each Crown Colony the Governor should be assisted by an Executive Council of three or five members appointed by the Crown. They should be selected with the greatest care—locally, if possible, but positively from men with local knowledge, whose integrity must be unquestionable and whose intelligence must be of the highest order obtainable. Whether the Council should have power to initiate legislative enactments, subject naturally to the veto of the Governor, or whether they should merely advise upon measures submitted to them by him, I will not presume to decide. Given a capable Governor, and so active and capable a man as Sir Alfred Milner in supreme authority, I am inclined to favour the more autocratic form to begin with. The entire civil service, including the Judiciary, has to be organised, and various commissions should be appointed for such purposes as: (*a*) The investigation of claims for compensation; (*b*) the inquiry into laws that are in conflict with morality and good government, such as the subjection of the Judiciary to the Executive, &c.; (*c*) the assessing of amounts to be paid for the expropriation of the Netherlands South African Railway Company, and the acquisition of certain concessions and monopolies which should and can be expropriated—some of which are entitled to compensation, some of which might be justly forfeited; (*d*) reforming the fiscal policy; (*e*) examining sites in agricultural areas suitable to the conservation of water for

irrigation; (*f*) reviewing the liquor laws and those applying to natives, so that the latter may be fairly and justly treated and advanced in the social scale without securing entire immunity from taxation; (*g*) determining the steps necessary for education, &c. &c. Upon each one of the points named there is food for immense thought, and many equally important subjects have doubtless escaped my observation at the moment. Our attention to-night might be entirely and profitably spent upon any one of them—that is why I recommend the appointment of expert commissions to frame suggestions for the consideration of the authorities.

In order to shift some of the burden from the shoulders of the Central Government, Municipalities and Mining Boards should be created, the former charged with the management of the towns, the latter with the control of the mines; but the powers of both bodies should be limited, and their efforts principally directed to sanitation and public safety, all regulations or imposts passed by them being subject to ratification by the Governor.

English should be the official language of the country; persons, however, with a good knowledge of Cape Dutch being available in all public offices to interpret when necessary. The language spoken by the Dutch Afrikanders bears only a family likeness to the language of Holland, and, being without grammar or literature, is destined gradually to disappear. The tongue in which civil servants throughout South Africa have been obliged to pass examinations, and which is used by the press and in official communications, is that of Holland. It cannot serve the interests of the Empire to foster the use of a foreign language, and, in my judgment, a radical error was made when official recognition was given to the use of Dutch in the Cape Colony and to French in Canada. It is too late to-day to alter the mistake by Imperial decree, the matter must be left to time, and to the will of those self-governing communities; but the lesson should nevertheless be taken to heart. Nothing tends more to accentuate race differences than language, and, though I am no advocate of those measures by which the Dutch suppressed the French language in South Africa, I am distinctly in favour of only one official language, and that must be English.

What is needed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies is a sound, honest, and fearless Government, which holds in view the true interests of all the inhabitants and treats them with justice, but which truckles to none. A feeble, vacillating policy in the past, framed with the object of conciliating Dutch feeling, gave

birth to those aspirations which culminated in the terrible war now drawing to a close. South Africa has been devastated, and thousands of her inhabitants brought to sorrow and ruin; surely, in the name of all that is right and humane, this is the time to follow the straight path boldly, and not be led aside by timid scruples. I cannot too strongly emphasise my conviction that any measure obviously designed to propitiate the Dutch will be interpreted as a sign of weakness, and will produce an entirely contrary effect to that intended. Now is the time for Great Britain to err rather on the side of displaying than of concealing the fact that she is master.

There are some, whose views are entitled to consideration, who wish to see Natal rewarded for her conspicuous loyalty by a grant of portions of the conquered territory. That this little Colony has nobly done her part none will deny; but there have been rebels in Natal as well as in the Cape Colony, and I do not think special concessions can be made to Natal without causing reasonable jealousy at the Cape. Sentences upon convicted rebels in both these Colonies carry with them *ipso facto* disfranchisement, which, together with the transfer of waverers' allegiance to the winning side, may, particularly in the Cape House of Assembly, give the Progressives a majority. Personally I favour leaving the boundaries for the time being as they are, endeavouring to unite all the inhabitants in closer bonds of common interest by a Customs and Railway Union and Free Trade in South African products. The aim in South Africa should be to create healthy industrial rivalry, so that parties may be divided rather upon trade questions, such as, for instance, Agriculture *versus* Mining, than upon political questions, which have hitherto been race questions. How is this to be accomplished? By cheap money and by well directed Government enterprise.

For productive public works of which Great Britain approved (seeing that South Africa has excellent security to offer), special loans should be raised under the guarantee of the Imperial Government, for which from 3 per cent. to 3¼ per cent. would cover interest and redemption. No better investment for British capital exists in the world. Little Englanders may be indignant at this suggestion, and want to know what England is to get out of it. It is difficult in a limited space to answer that question; but I would point out that this country, not so long ago, guaranteed a loan for Greece—surely, then, it should not hesitate to render a similar service to a member of its own family! Apart from this, however, a prosperous

South Africa will bring increased trade to this country; and who shall say that the lead given by Canada in imposing a small preferential duty in favour of Great Britain may not in the future be followed in South Africa? It seems to me that those excellent principles of free trade which have built up this great country may not apply for all time. Free trade between the various portions of the British Empire may endure for ever; but the wisdom of placing neighbouring Protectionists upon the same footing is becoming more than doubtful.

A study of the exports from the Cape Colony during the ten years ending in 1898 is most instructive. I will not burden you with the details, which I will publish with this paper, but direct your attention to some salient points. Excluding the diamonds produced in, and the gold which passed through, the Colony, the exports can hardly be said to have risen. In 1889 they amounted to £3,847,000; in the following two years they rose to nearly £4,000,000, gradually falling to £3,342,000 in 1894, and rising to £4,151,000 in 1898. It will be seen that whilst the export value of the ostrich feathers, Angora hair, and ox-hides increased, that of wool decreased. This signifies a lamentable absence of progress, which is not attributable to the country, but partly and principally to its indolent inhabitants, and partly to their poverty and ignorance.

I have been studying a report presented last year to both Houses of the Cape Parliament upon Colonial Irrigation and Hydrographic Survey, made by Mr. F. R. Johnson, M.Inst.C.E., M.Am.Soc.C.E., of the Public Works Department. The report is not complete in many respects, but its author calculates that in ten out of twelve proposed hydrographical districts 4,245,000 acres might be watered which, with one per cent. added as an allowance for ground waters, give, to quote Mr. Johnson, "a total of 5,000,000 acres, which might be irrigated within the Colony; and if this area could be increased in value by even £20 an acre, it follows that the Colony would be permanently enriched by over 100 millions sterling."

Mr. Johnson recommends individual farmers to sink wells pending the construction of conservation works on a large scale, and, generally speaking, his report teems with valuable information, deeply interesting to any student of the subject, with which I cannot deal to-night. The Cape Government has taken a step in the right direction by causing an inquiry to be made; action should now follow, and the Imperial Government, if approached, would no

doubt give its valuable support in regard to the wherewithal. A large portion of the most fertile area of the Cape Colony, where the rainfall is ample, and all the conditions are eminently favourable to agriculture, is in the hands of barbarous native tribes who make but trifling use of the wealth which nature has placed at their feet. Serious efforts are now being made by some enterprising persons to grow fruit upon a scale hitherto unattempted. It is an indisputable fact that the natural resources of South Africa have, apart from the attention devoted to mineral enterprises, not been developed. Persons with capital have been attracted by the diamond and gold fields, and landowners have been utterly lacking in energy. Cereal-growing, horse-breeding, stock-raising, dairy-farming, and the great variety of industries directly connected with the soil, have only been carried on in a limited way owing to absence of ambition and sleepy inactivity of the Dutch. In the Cape Colony, where the physical features should make it self-sustaining, almost the whole of the flour is imported, as well as vast quantities of tinned meat and fish, fruit, vegetables, milk, preserves, &c., &c.; and the disgraceful anomaly of dear bread and cheap brandy obtains. The future of that Colony, which enjoys the privilege of responsible government, rests with its inhabitants.

In regard to a considerable portion of Natal, which is also self-governing, the same remarks apply. The Colonists of British origin are certainly more energetic than the Dutch. They have built up a considerable sugar industry, and tea-planting, with fairly good prospects, has been undertaken in comparatively recent years. In 1894–95 the estimated yield of tea was 800,000 lb.—I have not at hand more recent figures. These industries are in operation upon low-lying ground near the sea coast, but in the up-country districts, upon high, well-watered and fertile plains, where stock-farming, horse-breeding, and ordinary agriculture would prosper, the sleepy occupants of land, mostly Boers, are of the same class as those in the Cape Colony.

Coal-mining promises to be an industry of some importance. The local mines supply fuel to the Natal Government Railways, and for home consumption, in addition to which a growing export trade is being developed. In quality it is from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. inferior to Welsh steam coal. There are over 500,000 Kafirs in Natal who are located, as in the Cape Colony, upon some of the most productive soil, and for whom life is so easy that but few of their number seek employment, in consequence of which thousands of Indians are imported as labourers. In the

semi-tropical portion of the country bananas, pineapples, coffee, tobacco, cotton, rice, arrowroot, &c. grow well, and in the official handbook I find the statement that "to skilled handicraftsmen and workers vast scope is offered in fibre and silk culture." But in the growth of cereals, in sheep-breeding and wool-production, in stock-raising and horse-breeding, there appears to me the best field for active husbandry.

Before dealing with specific points, to which I think the attention of the Imperial Government should be drawn, in regard to the territories which it will directly adminster as the result of the war, I wish to draw your attention at some length to Rhodesia, about which so little is known in this country. I am indebted to Mr. H. Wilson Fox, the able manager of the British South Africa Company, for the observations I am able to make upon this head. The eventual importance of that country depends upon the density and prosperity of the white population it will support. Most of Rhodesia is situated upon the high plateau, which is healthy and well watered, the climatic conditions being similar to those met with in corresponding altitudes in South Africa. The average mean temperature is doubtless somewhat higher than at Johannesburg, but the nights are cool, and, given settled conditions and proper sanitation, there would appear to be no reason why a large European population should not be able to settle permanently and bring up its children there.

As an agricultural country it shows great promise, and though it may be many years before, if ever, it can become a large exporter of agricultural products, there can be no question as to its power to supply cheaply the ordinary necessaries of life to a large population engaged in mining and other pursuits. In Lobengula's time, Matabeleland was a famous cattle country, and, though war and rinderpest have destroyed the herds with which in 1894 the country was stocked, now that the rinderpest has been overcome, a few years of peace will suffice to re-establish former conditions. By primitive methods of agriculture the natives raise annually enormous quantities of maize, rice, and other cereals. Oats and potatoes flourish, and, given irrigation, all species of vegetables can be easily raised. Tobacco grows freely all over the country, and its cultivation may not improbably become an important industry. But agriculture alone will not attract immediately a large population. For this Rhodesia must look to its mines, and its mines alone. Here, too, the conditions are promising. It is proved beyond the possibility of doubt that Rhodesia has a future as a mining

country; it is only the extent of that future which is uncertain. Mining for gold is being actively carried on upon a considerable scale in ten districts, and, in the opinion of competent engineers, the outlook is not discouraging in other districts. Between September 1898 and April 30 1900, the output of gold over the plates alone has been 90,118 ozs. from 157,836 tons crushed. The average return per ton, excluding tailings, has, therefore, been 11·41 dwt. Even to-day, in spite of all the difficulties occasioned by the war, 100 stamps are at work. At other properties 109 stamps have been erected, and within a very short time it is estimated that there will be at least 400 stamps and many cyanide plants at work.

But I am less concerned with present conditions than with future possibilities, and I base my belief in these possibilities upon the two facts of the wide dissemination of the gold reefs throughout the country, and of the evidence that has lately been afforded of their permanency in depth. The gold-bearing area of Southern Rhodesia, according to Mr. Rhodes's speech on May 2 1899, is, roughly, 400 miles long by 200 miles wide. Scattered throughout the whole of this area are large belts of gold formation within which innumerable ancient workings prove the occurrence of gold deposits on the surface. The ancients appear to have been most excellent prospectors, and wherever a reef has been exposed below an ancient working of any considerable size, it has almost invariably been found to be of a promising character. To-day we have the further proof that till quite recently was wanting. In the Gwanda, Selukwe, Sebakwe, Insiza, Abercorn, and Manica districts, shafts or adits have been carried to a depth of more than 300 feet from the surface, and at this depth the values of the reefs are equally promising as in the upper levels. The districts named are spread over a very wide area, the occurrence of payable gold being therefore probably not restricted to a few isolated points.

But, it may fairly be asked, Why, with these prospects, is not the gold-mining industry of Rhodesia in a more advanced condition to-day? The answer is, that up till now Rhodesia has never had a fair chance. It is not enough that the gold should be in the ground. Facilities for its economical extraction and settled conditions of industry are also necessary. When Rhodesia was first occupied, in 1890, transport of goods from the east coast at Beira was impossible, because 150 miles of swamps had to be crossed. Waggon transport was out of the question, and there was no railway. From Kimberley to Bulawayo the distance was 700 miles, and, for the greater part of the distance, the road ran over the heavy

sands of Bechuanaland. Nor was this all. There have been two native wars, which for lengthy periods paralysed all industry, and, in 1896, 95 per cent. of the oxen, upon which the country had to depend for its transport, were destroyed by rinderpest. To-day the conditions are very different. Salisbury is connected by railway with Beira, and Bulawayo with Kimberley, the total length of these lines, whose construction has been entirely due to the energy of the British South Africa Company, being 1,095 miles. In Rhodesia itself there are 3,234 miles of public roads, and 4,689 miles of telegraphs and telephones. Money has been found for the construction of an additional 1,000 miles of railway within the country. The construction is now in active progress, and in a very short time Salisbury and Bulawayo will be connected by rail. The effect of this policy will be to revolutionise the conditions of the gold industry. Mining necessaries, and, above all, fuel, will be cheapened. A competent engineer has lately reported that coal deposits of great extent and high value exist in the neighbourhood of Bulawayo, and there appears to be no reason why labour problems should present greater difficulties than at other mining centres of South Africa.

The conclusion is inevitable. An important mining industry is likely to be developed, and its expansion should be rapid; agriculture will be encouraged; a large increase in population will be the result. The great majority of the new population will be of British race, and I confidently anticipate that the factor to be thus introduced into the existing political system of South Africa will sooner or later prove of great value.

The inhabitants of Rhodesia are mostly young, vigorous men, and the race animosity which has prevented Englishmen in other parts of South Africa from settling amongst the Dutch is non-existent there.

The sentimentality and mistaken weakness of some British Ministers and their representatives in the past, and the absence of any fixed policy, of which some of the most eminent of our administrators complained, are answerable for the magnitude of the task with which this country was confronted, and have contributed in no small degree to the race feud, to the national aspirations of the Boers, to the humiliation suffered so long by Her Majesty's subjects, and to a condition which, but for the war, would probably have resulted in the loss of South Africa to the British Empire.

The Government of the two new Colonies should aim at developing their resources to the fullest extent, and ignore race prejudices as far as possible. A Board of Education should be

established to control State-aided schools, of which there is a great want, particularly in the Transvaal. Dutch children, who cannot speak English, should be afforded every opportunity in elementary schools of learning through the medium of their own language. The presence of this facility will be the signal for its being less and less made use of—its absence would constitute a grievance. English, being the official language, and that in which the business of the country will assuredly be transacted, will be taught to Boer children by the desire of their parents, who, as practical people, will speedily realise the value of knowing it.

Of the gold mines of the Transvaal, and of the diamond mines of the Cape and Orange River Colonies, it is unnecessary to say much. The fullest information in regard to past production has been published. Under favourable conditions it will be a couple of months before any considerable number of the Witwatersrand mines can again begin work.

The scattered native labourers will take some time to reach the mines after being advised that they can safely travel, and a good deal of pumping and minor repairs will have to be executed before hauling and crushing operations can be resumed. We do not know yet whether the storage reservoirs may not be empty. At best it will take many months to restore the output to the level at which it stood when war broke out. It is impossible to estimate the cost of administration under British rule as compared with Boer rule. A saving of from one and a half to two millions per annum to the taxpayer can be effected by a stoppage of expenditure upon armaments, secret service, abolition of dynamite monopoly, &c., &c.; but against this the maintenance of an efficient staff of civil servants and of a large mounted police force, which will be necessary for some time to come, will involve an outlay of which I can form even no rough idea. The British taxpayer will naturally expect South Africa to pay a portion of the cost of the war. What share I will not presume to guess. It should, however, be borne in mind in this country that not only the Transvaal but the whole sub-continent was at stake, including the road to India and Australia, with all that that involves from the Imperial standpoint. Of one thing we can be sure—viz. that neither the British Government nor the British people will desire to start a new British Colony under any crushing burden of debt. Whatever share it may be decided to exact from the Transvaal towards the war, or towards the compensation to which loyalists who have suffered loss may be entitled, may be rendered much less irksome by raising the loan upon the guarantee of the Imperial

Government. The amount of the loan should be made sufficiently large to provide funds for the expropriation of the Netherlands Concession, to take over the Transvaal National Debt, to buy up one or two minor concessions, and to provide a certain amount of working capital for the carrying out of essential public works, the building of schools, &c. A material saving can be made in working the railways, for which a first-class general manager must be secured. A scientific adjustment of the incidence of taxation will result in distributing the burden over a much larger field, and the shortfall, if any, must be made up out of the larger profits. Cheap freight and cheap fuel would bring into operation a great number of mines which could not be worked hitherto. The subject is too large to attack in detail, my object in glancing at it being to emphasise the principle that industrial commodities should be supplied at the very lowest possible price. Every additional mine, industry, or farm that can be profitably worked means increased population and the widening of the commercial area, which is the goal at which sound government must aim.

The State-aided emigration of 1820 was one of the most beneficial acts of the British Government towards South Africa. A further settlement of active young English or Colonial farmers in the better districts of the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal will tend to that intercourse between the races that is essential to their welfare. I am not sufficiently intimate with the condition of affairs in the former country to give any advice, though I know that portions of it near Basutoland are admirably suited to agriculture; but, in regard to the Transvaal, I am able to state that suitable land can be obtained upon terms that may be considered nominal. Some of the landowners to my knowledge are ready to grant portions of their farms, and even to find the capital necessary, to suitable tenants. The mineral rights would be reserved, but doubtless agriculturists would be offered a small share of the profits arising from the exploitation of mineral wealth which they might be instrumental in discovering. Amongst the Volunteers and Yeomanry there are doubtless many who desire to found homes in the land they have helped to conquer. Such men could be subsidised, and would be a most valuable irregular mounted force available at any moment. The exact form in which the scheme should be put into execution requires to be settled in the country. Irrigation works will be necessary, upon which these men might in the first instance be employed. In every district selected for this purpose a thoroughly practical farmer, with local experience, should be engaged

as adviser to the new settlers, whose acquaintance with farming in other countries would not immediately fit them to cope with the difficulties, and different methods necessary to success, in the Transvaal. There are ready-made and expanding markets. Drought, hailstorms, and locusts at times play havoc with crops, but there are prolific years that more than counterbalance such drawbacks. One has but to study the history of Australia and Southern California to realise what a great future lies in store for South Africa, where a hardworking farming population is the crying need. The most sanguine to-day have no conception of its enormous resources—apart from diamond mines and gold mines; its magnificent beds of coal of good quality, some of which is less than 10 per cent. inferior to the best Welsh steam coal; its copper and lead mines; its deposits of iron ore; its huge tracts of fertile well-watered soil, and many other springs of wealth, which merely require tapping. It is indeed a sleeping land of promise that waits to be awakened. In giving this glowing description of its possibilities I wish particularly to warn professional men, clerks, artisans, and others without capital, not to rush out to this Eldorado. They may all go there in time, but employment for them can only be provided gradually. A sudden influx of population in search of immediate employment will cause disappointment, and probably entail acute distress. Before concluding my remarks it may be well to say a word or two in regard to the political future. Whilst it will be necessary after the indispensable period of military rule has passed to maintain an autocratic form of government for a considerable time, all the inhabitants will receive equal treatment. The date upon which the Crown Colonies will be permitted to govern themselves must be dependent upon the date when the inhabitants can be as a whole trusted to safeguard the interests of the country and the rights of Great Britain; but the interim should be utilised to bring home to both races the truth as to the British flag being the emblem of equal rights to all white men. A confederated South Africa is the ideal which all lovers of the country will hold in view, but no consummation of it can be hoped for until the white population has buried the fiercest of its animosities and until peace and security is well established in the land. Then perhaps the boundaries of the various provinces may be adjusted and an agreement be arrived at that will meet with the approval of the Imperial Government; meanwhile the workers must strive to open the doors of the treasure-house, and must set themselves to welding the Dutch and English into a common brotherhood, as the result of

Principal Exports of Cape Colony.

[*Taken from "Cape Statistical Register."*]

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Copper ore	323,385	326,757	254,184	253,681	202,316	284,800	246,597	218,422	300,772	262,8
[1] Corn, grain and meal	15,012	17,934	14,094	8,671	7,712	6,523	7,051	22,896	16,063	27,2
Feathers—ostrich	365,884	563,948	468,221	517,009	461,552	477,414	527,742	519,539	605,058	748,5
Fish—salted or cured	19,735	18,279	17,086	16,722	10,474	9,835	10,650	6,379	12,966	7,8
Fruit—dried:										
Currants and raisins	698	240	414	247	319	137	148	303	201	1
Other sorts	277	97	133	73	147	107	103	99	110	
	975	337	547	320	466	244	251	402	311	3
In 1886 the value of exported dried fruit was £3,135; 1887, £748.										
Hair—Angora	351,544	337,239	355,426	373,810	527,619	421,248	710,867	572,230	676,644	647,5
Hides—ox and cow	68,575	69,085	72,354	73,973	79,283	78,264	111,990	76,808	217,754	199,5
Horns " "	6,131	6,028	5,345	6,196	7,927	8,579	7,641	6,864	8,523	11,5
Horses	965	2,487	1,230	6,390	630	1,714	1,730	4,492	684	3,5
Ivory	2,495	2,742	3,495	2,408	829	1,914	2,022	368	992	1,0
*Precious stones—diamonds	4,325,137	4,162,010	4,174,208	3,906,992	3,821,443	3,013,578	4,775,016	4,646,487	4,454,376	4,566,8
* In these figures the produce of South Africa is included.										
Skins—goat	123,784	142,425	130,454	132,717	131,843	111,825	116,422	89,782	87,423	104,5
" sheep	241,939	231,593	287,121	271,689	285,983	229,122	246,986	229,626	208,990	244,4
Wool:										
Fleece washed	198,253	149,812	153,342	142,356	139,819	129,435	95,826	86,752	62,813	53,6
Scoured	764,135	841,383	752,965	750,124	503,561	625,693	616,256	526,228	408,977	281,1
Grease	1,288,987	1,204,845	1,358,191	1,136,613	1,211,666	844,504	983,838	1,261,575	1,024,989	1,431,9
	2,251,375	2,196,040	2,264,498	2,029,093	1,855,076	1,599,632	1,695,920	1,874,555	1,496,779	1,766,7
Spirits—brandy	4,062	2,557	2,237	2,157	2,455	2,863	3,985	4,602	4,567	5,6
Wine	23,120	19,537	20,183	18,645	18,964	18,908	20,289	21,412	17,715	15,0
The *Grand Totals* (Colonial products) Exports for the respective years are as follows	9,083,718	9,653,982	10,934,974	11,774,556	12,765,770	13,503,044	16,577,157	16,700,102	19,176,061	24,112,4
If *Gold* (including produce of South Africa) is deducted as follows	911,791	1,497,455	2,781,576	4,095,512	5,259,120	7,147,308	7,975,637	8,252,543	10,991,926	15,394,4
	8,171,927	8,156,527	8,153,398	7,679,044	7,506,650	6,355,736	8,601,520	8,447,559	8,184,135	8,718,0
If *Diamonds* deducted (the figures given including produce of South Africa) as follows	4,325,137	4,162,010	4,174,208	3,906,992	3,821,443	3,013,578	4,775,016	4,646,487	4,454,376	4,566,8
	3,846,790	3,994,517	3,979,190	3,772,052	3,685,207	3,342,158	3,826,504	3,801,072	3,729,759	4,151,1

[1] Classed in *Cape Statistical Register* as "Produce of Grain Farming," and includes barley, beans and peas, bran, wheate flour, maize, oats, wheat, and "unenumerated."

which the huge region from the Zambesi to the Cape, the development of which has been retarded by race differences and political dissensions, may take its proper place as one of the greatest dependencies of the Empire.

Discussion.

Sir David Gill, K.C.B. (Astronomer Royal, Cape of Good Hope): I am entirely at a loss to understand why I, a poor astronomer, just arrived in this country, should be called upon to open a discussion before such an important meeting, and upon a Paper to which I can almost only say ditto. Perhaps the fact that one has spent twenty-one years in Africa, and suffered, as every Englishman has, the slights and troubles which have oppressed Englishmen there, may give consequence to words which otherwise would have little weight. It appears to me that one of the most important questions that will come up for consideration is whether the High Commissioner should be appointed separately from the Governors of the different Colonies in South Africa. Now, we want a man to control the whole question with a view to its future development. The true goal of that future development is unquestionably the union of the whole of the South African states and Colonies into a single and complete federation, and every step from the present time to the consummation of that end should be supervised by one man and guided by one strong and trained intelligence. That work is quite sufficient for one man. I think circumstances have framed that man, and we all know who he is without my naming him. I am somewhat tied in speaking before an audience such as the present by the fact that I happen to be a civil servant, and criticisms of Ministers of the Crown would not fall well from my lips. You will therefore understand that there are things which must be left unsaid. There is, however, one point on which I may offer an opinion that differs in some small degree from that of the lecturer. I refer to a new delimitation of the boundaries of the Colonies. If there is one thing that must be made more secure than another it is that there should be no recurrence of the present or any similar war, and if we wish to make things perfectly secure in that respect I think some slight alterations of boundary, from a military or strategic point of view, are necessary. For example, one side of the Drakensburg ought not to belong to one Colony and another side to another. It should be held securely by that Colony which in its past has shown itself so loyal, I mean Natal. I think, too, that Zululand, past as well as present, might be very well added to the

Colony of Natal. I am strongly tempted to say something about vacillating policy. I may not say anything strong from a political point of view, but this I know, that had I conducted the affairs of the Royal Observatory in the same inconsequent manner that the affairs of South Africa have been conducted during the greater part of these twenty years, I should have expected a revolution among my assistants, and a state of affairs not very different from that which has occurred in South Africa. I think the first and foremost of all things for the prosperity, progress, and contentment of South Africa is a consistent policy, continuous, strong, and at first even stern. There must be no mistake about what our position is or is to be. When the possibility of a Dutch Republic, which has been dangled before the last generation of Dutchmen, has completely passed away, we shall all settle down as uncommonly good friends. Of that I am perfectly sure. I know many of these men; I have visited them on their farms and shot with them, and we have got on capitally, and I am sure we shall all get on very well indeed when the false hopes raised by designing wire-pullers have been completely dispelled. Reference has been made to the assistance which might be given by the Imperial Government in guaranteeing loans for irrigation purposes. That is one of the most important questions that could engage attention. It would tend not only to develop South Africa, but to bring settlers into the country, and to retain a large number of those splendid fellows who are at present fighting there. When some of my countrymen (Aberdonians) arrived at the Cape, I had the honour of presiding at a smoking concert given in their honour, and I told them I hoped they had not only come out to fight the Boers, but that, for the good of the country later, they would remain in South Africa. They declared as one man "We mean to." If we could have such men, men who know something about agriculture, men with thews and sinews, and some few pound notes, why, that would be the very best thing for the country. It is high time we had such men and more of them, but they must have a chance, and that can only be given them by the adoption of irrigation schemes on a large scale, which will throw open country at present impossible to work, but which will easily be worked when properly irrigated. There is room for private enterprise there too, and I hope that steps will soon be taken to obtain reports on the subject, and to form companies on some such principles, for example, as those on which we build large flats for working men—companies that would be satisfied with a reasonable return without expecting any huge profit, and which

would have for their object the formation of irrigated farms that might in time become the property of the original occupants. If something of that kind could be done I believe that the result would be an enormous advantage to South Africa.

The Hon. Henry Copeland (Agent-General for New South Wales): It may be that I was somewhat surprised at being asked to address a meeting of this character, seeing that I have spent the greater part of my life in Australia, and have never seen South Africa. But perhaps the Council may have known or thought that a large proportion of the new settlers in South Africa would probably come from the different Colonies of Australia, and that in considering the future settlement of that country some information concerning the idiosyncrasies of these men might be of advantage. Having, as I say, spent the greater part of my life in Australia, for twenty-three years of which I had the honour of being a parliamentary representative of New South Wales, I may perhaps fairly claim to be able to give expression to the views of Australia generally. Now, in discussing this question of the future settlement of South Africa, I think you ought to take into consideration the views of Britishers and Australians, and that you should not be too much influenced by Boerophobia. We ought to ask ourselves if we are going to give the new settlers the greatest amount of satisfaction, for after all they will constitute the backbone of the new settlement. It is to them that you will have to look to protect the country and to fight against hostile interests, should those interests continue in activity. It is held by some that no Government but military Government would be satisfactory. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that that is just the kind of Government that will not be satisfactory. As soon as you get Britishers and Australians settled in South Africa, they will ask to have a voice in the Government of the country. If you tax them they will want to have a voice in the expenditure of the money, or I am no true interpreter of the political opinion of the country. It will be necessary in my opinion to have some limited form of self-government. You will undoubtedly require a Governor-General for South Africa, but in addition each state will require a separate Governor, who will have to be supported by a Cabinet of Ministers, and I should say that the Cabinet and the Governor himself should be nominated by the Governor-General. It would be necessary, in addition, to have some sort of Legislative Council, and you might adopt a system somewhat similar to that adopted in the early days of the Australian Colonies, when, instead of the bicamera system, there was one

Legislative Council composed of nominated and elected members. The Governor would nominate a certain number of responsible gentlemen, some of whom would represent British interests, some Boer interests, and some native interests. These would be the nominated members serving for a fixed period, say for six years, half of whom would retire every three years, but being eligible for re-election. You would also require to give effect to the British sentiment that every man should be allowed to help to make the laws under which he lives. Britishers must be allowed their growl, and if the laws are not satisfactory they must have some kind of safety-valve for the expression of their opinion. It would be necessary, therefore, to have say two-fifths of this Legislative Council composed of nominated members, and the other three-fifths of elected members. In adopting a policy of that kind you will secure freedom of speech and give the country the opportunity of growing from what might be termed a military occupation into a free state, thus paving the way for that ultimate confederation of South Africa which is the ideal at which we all aim. In addition, you would have to establish certain departments, as for instance, a Lands Department. There will be a great many farms (blocks of land), which, I take it, will have to be confiscated as having belonged to rebels or other obnoxious persons. (Cries of "No.") Well, if you are going to show backbone in your Government in the future, I say there is only one course open, and that is to forfeit the farms of those people, especially the rebel people of our own territory, who have fought against us and slaughtered their own countrymen. The same policy must be dealt out to a great many of the Free Staters—people with whom we had no quarrel. They took the field without the slightest provocation, and although I have some slight sympathy—not much, being an Englishman—with the Transvaal, I have none whatever for the Free Staters, and I say that many of them should have their lands taken away from them, and they should be dealt with so as to recompense the British Government for the losses sustained in carrying out this war. (Cries of "No.") If I had half an hour to speak instead of only ten minutes I think I could convince some of those who cry "No!" A good many Australians will settle in South Africa, and a good many of the young men who have gone out from this country will also settle there. How can you settle these men in the best manner? By settling them on the land, by making them military settlers, prepared to take up arms at any moment and fight for the country in which they have acquired an interest; and the best policy

for the Government is to say we will sell you these lands on deferred payments, extending, say, over a period of thirty years, on condition that you are prepared for a number of years to take up arms when called upon; and further, in consideration of your devoting so many days a year to active drill, we will allow a certain deduction to be made from the annual payments necessary to acquire the *fee simple* of your land. It would be desirable to appoint a Land Board with a Minister as president, and this board should be in a position to draw up regulations to carry out ideas such as I have suggested. In addition you would require a Mining Board to deal with mining interests. All these questions will have to be dealt with, and in a more progressive spirit than they have been dealt with by the Boer Government, so as to give encouragement to the expenditure of capital, and induce a permanent settlement of people of the British race.

Sir Howard Vincent, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.: I did not come here to speak. I came rather as a listener, and I can assure Mr. Copeland, whom we all welcome as the new Agent-General for New South Wales, that I should have been extremely glad to give him the whole of the ten minutes allotted to me. I heartily congratulate Mr. Phillips upon his extremely able Paper, the moderation of which has rather astonished me. I expected to hear some rather violent denunciations of the enemy, a somewhat violent view taken as regards the Dutch. If the same spirit of moderation that characterises this Paper is shown by what is called the Imperial Party in Cape Colony and Natal, also in the Orange River Colony and in the Transvaal, the solution of this South Africa problem will be achieved in a far easier manner than appears at first sight possible. Mr. Copeland said he spoke without knowledge of South Africa. I myself have a small knowledge of South Africa, and I came here to learn. I do not hesitate to say that without a very intimate knowledge of that country no one can possibly give any definite opinion upon the very serious problems that are before us at the present time, and with no knowledge at all of South Africa, one cannot possibly express any opinion whatever. There are, however, one or two points which may be well emphasised. I was extremely glad to hear that word of caution against a great influx of immigrants. Probably any large influx at the present time would lead to great distress and destitution. There are some persons who seem anxious to rush events rather faster than those events can properly bear, and I earnestly urge upon all present to be very cautious in the way they recommend

persons to emigrate to South Africa until that country is more fully settled than it can be for a long time to come. I may refer to one other matter that cannot fail to have given satisfaction to every reader of to-day's newspapers. I allude to the telegrams from Cape Town, both from the correspondent of the *Times* and from Reuter's Agency, speaking of the extremely loyal and extremely difficult and the extremely patriotic action which has been taken by Mr. Schreiner. I said I had but little knowledge of South Africa, but I have sufficient knowledge to know the enormous difficulty which Mr. Schreiner has had before him in this crisis. I know the great difficulties he has had to contend with in his own Government and throughout the Colony, and I do not hesitate upon this platform, and in the face of this large audience, to say time will show the debt that the Empire owes to Mr. Schreiner the Prime Minister. (Cheers and cries of No!). Mr. Schreiner is not to be confounded with all the members of his family. There is nobody there who is responsible for the action of his brothers and sisters. We have only to deal with Mr. Schreiner, the Prime Minister of Cape Colony, and with the announcement made in to-day's *Times*, that at the Ministerial caucus held yesterday, he declared his intention of introducing bills for punishing rebels and to indemnify the Government for acts committed under martial law. I think that is news that will gratify all present. (Interruption.) I would advise the gentleman who interrupts to send up his name to the Chairman. I have no desire to say anything that is distasteful or to lay down the law in any dogmatic matter. There is one other matter to which the Astronomer Royal referred, and in which he somewhat disagreed with the views expressed by Mr. Phillips: that was the very difficult problem concerning the boundaries. I was in hopes that Mr. Phillips would have given some indication of his view of the future administration of these two Colonies—the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies—but as regards the boundaries I venture to think that the Astronomer Royal accurately laid before the audience the view that is held by the great majority of Imperialists in Cape Colony and in Natal, namely, that there should be at any rate some rectification of the frontiers and some arrangement whereby there may not be an overpowering Dutch element in one Colony, and that some portion of the conquered territory must be given to Natal in recognition of the magnificent services which that Colony has rendered. This Paper has been read at a most opportune moment. With Lord Roberts in Pretoria, the outlook in

South Africa is one of deep concern to the people of the whole Empire, and I earnestly hope that the Colonies which have rendered the Mother Country such magnificent services may be consulted as to the future of British South Africa.

Mr. George Cawston: I was glad to accept the invitation of the Institute to attend this meeting, because I consider it to be the duty of everybody to do what he can and say what he knows towards creating a united South Africa. I should not have spoken, however, but for the fact that I have recently returned from a short visit on private matters to Capetown. I took the opportunity of seeing some of the leading men of the Colony in order to obtain the knowledge which I could not otherwise obtain during so short a visit. I am sorry to say that the impression I gained was a somewhat sad one, as the state of feeling which exists between all parties makes a very gloomy outlook for the future unless the settlement is taken in hand by a statesman of strong instincts, a man of strong governing power and with great capacity to deal with the large number of conflicting interests which exist there. Sir Howard Vincent has alluded to Mr. Schreiner. I did not wish to mention any politician by name, I only now mention his name as an instance of the strong feelings which exist there now. It is almost impossible to discuss these subjects with the people you meet, because one man will say that Mr. Schreiner is a traitor, whilst another will say that by his action South Africa has been saved for the Empire. In regard to the cry for equal rights for all men south of the Zambesi I was under the impression before I left England that it was not a proper policy to advocate at the present moment, and that was confirmed during my visit. It is impossible to predict about what would be the result of giving equal rights to all men south of the Zambesi. The Colonies are not composed of English and Dutch alone, but there are a great number of foreigners of all kinds whose interest it might be to vote for the Dutch against the English. It is for that, among other reasons, that I think any attempt to bring forward a cut-and-dried scheme for the administration and settlement of South Africa is premature. There is one thing we can do that is to impress upon the Government that the tide of British emigration must be made to flow into the Colony. Some £100,000,000 will be spent upon this war. Thousands of lives will have been sacrificed, and thousands of homes ruined. If this matter of the British position in South Africa is not properly settled, the whole of that treasure, the whole of those lives, will be thrown away. It is for that reason that I wrote the letter which appeared in the

Times a short time ago advocating in the strongest manner the settlement of British yeomen in South Africa. It is impossible to follow the lines of the State-aided emigration scheme of 1820, which was undertaken in ignorance of many of the conditions which prevail in the country. Every settler was given 100 acres of land, but Mr. Phillips will tell you how impossible it is to get a living on 100 acres in South Africa. Settlers require large acreage and capital. I took some trouble to find out what parts of the country would be most suitable for immigrants, and I find that in the eastern part of the Colony (the part of the Colony always most loyal to the Government) with the ports of Port Elizabeth and East London, are at present the most English in population. At Cape Town I looked through some lists of voters, and found that while in the western provinces most of the voters had Dutch names, in the eastern provinces most of them had English names. The country lying to the back of these two ports is, I think, most suitable for the settlement of English farmers. It is a very good cattle and horse breeding country, and would form the nucleus of the Colony stretching towards Bloemfontein and the north. On the question of irrigation, Mr. Fort can give you some interesting details, but the statement made by Mr. Phillips is very striking, and if the matter is not taken in hand by the Government or by the leading people of this country I consider that great blame must be attached to them. Some remarks have been made by previous speakers about boundaries, but we must remember that there is no question of boundaries for military purposes now that the whole of South Africa is British. There may be differences in political matters, but the whole of South Africa is under the protection of the British Empire. Mr. Phillips referred to various grievances in the Transvaal, but we must remember that the Transvaal will soon become a British Colony, and everybody in that Colony will benefit by the conditions of life which exist under the rule of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Mr. G. Seymour Fort: I may perhaps be allowed to endorse Sir Howard Vincent's praise of the moderation of Mr. Phillips's Paper. But my chief object in rising is to thank Mr. Phillips for having drawn attention to the importance of irrigation, land settlement, and cheap money for settlers, though I do not think he sufficiently emphasised the necessity for supporting those schemes of settlement by State aid. I have had certain experience of irrigation and land settlement in Australia, and I was very much impressed when I first went to South Africa, ten years ago, by the

indifference of statesmen to the development of the soil. Whereas in Australia progressive agricultural measures occupied a prominent position in Ministerial programmes, in South Africa they were conspicuous by their absence. In Australia, particularly Victoria, there has been for the last fifteen or twenty years an almost single-minded devotion of energy and capital to the development of the soil, not only in respect of irrigation, but to making land settlement as easy as possible for settlers, lending them money, passing Acts whereby Savings Banks should lend money at low rates, and in other respects trying to get the people to settle on the soil, not on large areas, but on small holdings, and to develop them according to the best scientific knowledge. In Victoria, some twelve years ago, the Government proposed to start irrigation, and they sent Mr. Deakin and another gentleman to California and other places to study the systems there in vogue. They reported to their Government, who created local trusts and lent money to those trusts for irrigation purposes. Moreover, different Ministers of Agriculture, supported by enlightened Ministries, set to work and made a market in England and abroad for a good deal of these agricultural products, and especially for dairy produce, by giving bonuses and establishing factories, &c., with the result that in 1898 Victoria exported 22,000,000 lbs. of butter to this country of a value of £800,000. In this industry some 25,000 are employed, and some of the farms are only two acres. My point is this, that this question of irrigation and land settlement, whether in Australia or South Africa, cannot be successfully carried out by private enterprise alone. Reference has been made to the question of Crown lands. Unquestionably a certain number of confiscated farms will become the property of the Government, who will thus have an opportunity of conducting experiments on Australian methods. I would very much like to impress on those who have the administration of these lands the necessity of adopting a progressive policy in respect of land settlement and irrigation. The lines of that policy can easily be settled by reference to what has been done in our other Colonies. With regard to agricultural prospects in Rhodesia, I have lived in almost every part of that country, and can endorse Mr. Phillips's remarks. In Manica, a district only two hundred miles from the coast and with railway communication, there are, in my opinion, wonderful opportunities for dairy-farming on a small scale. The high plateaus there are watered almost all the year round by the clouds coming from the sea; the grass is always short and sweet, and native cattle are always flourishing and in

good condition. I believe there is no such land within Rhodesia so available to the settlement of small dairy-farmers, and I would earnestly press upon the Chartered Company the desirability of turning their attention to this subject. It would, I think, be quite possible, at a very small cost, to obtain the opinion of an Australian dairy expert on these possibilities. With reference to Mr. Schreiner: I have known him for many years, but apart from that I would like fully to endorse Sir Howard Vincent's remarks as to the value of his actions, and the extraordinary debt which I think we all owe him for the manner in which, to the best of my belief, he has worked with Sir Alfred Milner during this crisis.

Colonel J. S. Young: Recollection of the time when we were assembled at the foot of Majuba Hill has remained with me in the shape of a determination in whatever small way I can to influence my fellow countrymen not to repeat the mistake which was then made. The Colonists in South Africa have had such a hard time since then that now I hope there is a brighter outlook for the future. It seems to me that in the discussion which has taken place there has been, on the part of more than one speaker, too much in the nature of detail, and I am inclined to agree with Mr. Cawston that some of the remarks that have been made are somewhat premature. The strength which has been put forth in South Africa is the strength not of one part of the Empire, but of the whole United Empire stretching from British Columbia to Van Diemen's Land. Blood and treasure have been freely spent, and I, for one, speak under a feeling of deep sympathy with many who have lost those near and dear to them. But that blood and treasure will have been spent in vain if in the settlement of affairs in South Africa there are any small ideas, or any cut-and-dried scheme prepared by any man, no matter who he may be, at the present time. Sir David Gill, who has given us evidence of the vitality and strength of his sentiments, sentiments which I share to some extent, has foreshadowed not obscurely that a certain man may be indicated as the future High Commissioner of the whole of South Africa. Now I would ask you not to indicate a man but rather to indicate a policy, a policy which should be governed not merely by the sentiments of the passing moment, not by the interests of this section of the community or the other, but which, I venture to say, should be founded upon the ancient traditions in policy which have made Anglo-Saxons the pioneers of progress and civilisation all over the world. If our policy be so founded, then we may base our hopes that the blood and treasure so freely spent will not have been spent in vain,

and that indeed there will be a brighter outlook for all in South Africa.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: I do not know that I should have ventured to take any part in this discussion but for the fact that within the last hour or two I have received a telegram from one of our Vice-Presidents, the Duke of Argyll, on the subject of emigration, a subject which has been touched upon in the very admirable Paper we have heard read to-night. He calls attention to an excellent article in the *Morning Post* of June 2, pointing out that in the eighteenth century the Boers themselves obtained some 5,000 children from Amsterdam, a step which provided them with a valuable increase of population at that time. It is suggested by the Duke that we should now follow the example of the Boers, and send State children to the ex-Republics to be trained under proper supervision, and ultimately to be given grants of land. By this means a race of British Africanders would be reared in the midst of the Boer population. This is one of the great questions of the future which ought to attract the attention of our people. What is wanted in that great country is a British population, and I have long thought that, besides giving facilities for inducing as many members of our military forces as possible to settle there, an excellent principle to adopt would be to establish some system of State emigration, both for adults and children, and to encourage young people who cannot get on in this country, and who consequently swell the ranks of pauperism here, but who would no longer be paupers if sent out under proper regulations, to settle in that country in the way the Duke of Argyll suggests. I wish to say that I entirely endorse his Grace's idea on that subject, and trust that when the war is over the attention of our Government will be seriously directed to the proposed plan of emigrating the children of the State.

Lieut.-Gen. R. W. LOWRY, C.B.: Although I have spent a great number of years of my soldiering life in the outlying parts of the Empire, I am sorry to say I have never been in South Africa. I am not therefore going to trouble you with any remarks of my own, but I have a friend, Mr. L. P. Boyce, who has just returned from South Africa, and who has had some twenty years' experience in the Transvaal and its neighbourhood. I asked him to come here this evening and express his views; an engagement, however, which he could not forego prevented him, but I would like, with your permission, to read a letter which he has been good enough to write me on the subject. It is as follows:—"I wish

strongly to emphasize the need which Mr. Phillips points out, of the development of the *country* districts by British Colonists. Emigrants for the last fifty years to South Africa have been of almost every class and description except farmers, and from this it proceeds that to-day nearly every town from the Cape to Zambesi, with hardly an exception, is broadly speaking British, while except in the Eastern Province of the Cape Colony and parts of Natal, the country population is chiefly or almost entirely Dutch; and it is to this fact, to the neglect of the *land* by the British, that we owe the Bond majority in the Cape Parliament, and that we look with some uneasiness as the source of our greatest difficulty when the electoral districts of the two new Colonies shall have to be defined. Then from either the military or racial points of view, in every way that the farming population may be said to be the backbone of the state in a country like England, the same can be said with tenfold force when applied to South Africa. At this moment, when we older British Colonists are feeling the need so strongly of an increase to our voting as well as to our military strength in the country districts, and when the very material we want seems to be offering from the ranks of the army at present serving in South Africa, I should like to be allowed to support Mr. Phillips's plea for attention to the country by suggesting, as a basis for a practical scheme, the formation (*primarily* from the ranks of the present army) of one or two regiments which should form part of the army of occupation, but should consist entirely of those who wish and intend to settle in South Africa. Great preference should be given to married men—I say *married* men because a man cannot and will not live on a farm alone, and in the Transvaal at any rate I see that the very few Englishmen who drift into the country and marry Boer girls cannot induce their wives to learn English, and the children are consequently brought up to speak and consider themselves Dutch. The opposite of this principle obtains among better classes, particularly in the towns, but I am dealing with the country. Enlistment might be for two years. Military training and exercise could be limited to an hour or two a day, but the regiments should be stationed only in country districts, and employed chiefly on agricultural operations, including dam-making and every possible form of labour connected with pastoral and agricultural farming, which would be useful to them as independent farmers later on. On conclusion of the two years, they should continue to be members of a reserve force for another five or ten years, to be called up one day a quarter for inspection, drill, and

target practice. They should also be entitled, on receiving their discharge, to hold under a perpetual quit-rent from the Government a cultivable piece of ground along a river, or a piece irrigable by works which perhaps they themselves had helped to make, or to purchase such piece of ground at a low rate, and this should be large enough to support a man and his family. Fresh men should be continually drafted into these regiments as the older ones settled from their ranks. By such a scheme you would secure the following advantages: (1) The permanent increase of the British element in the country, and as corollaries to this (*a*) the increase of our military strength where we most want it; (*b*) the increase of our voting power and influence in the future Transvaal and Orange River Parliaments. (2) A permanent settlement of trained and experienced farmers instead of a sudden rush of inexperienced men, which would end in at least 75 per cent. failing to overcome the difficulties of South African farming and drifting into the towns. (3) The formation of a permanent institution which would assist to relieve the congestion of population in England. (4) The prevention of ruin to some thousands of over-confident and over-confiding British emigrants. I believe this scheme of semi-military agricultural colleges, or semi-agricultural regiments, whichever way they be called, could be applied in all our new Colonies in Africa and throughout the world with the greatest success, and as agreeing in aim with Mr. Lionel Phillips's views, I trust will receive the support of the Colonial Institute and friends of the Colonies in England. It must not be forgotten that the ultimate outlook in South Africa depends at least as much on the handling of the native question as on the Briton–Boer one, but as Mr. Phillips has hardly touched it, and it would require one or two evenings to itself, I cannot do better than follow his lead."

Mr. William Hosken: I had intended to say something in detail regarding Mr. Phillips's paper, but the hour is getting late. I think in tone the paper is admirable, if only for its moderation. For myself, I am confident that our only chance is studiously to cultivate that spirit of moderation without which in the future we shall have nothing but friction, difficulty, and trouble. It is through the one-sided view taken in the past that our difficulties have come. Shall we, the British people, with all our ideas of justice, right, and liberty, start with any idea of one-sided legislation and wrong-doing? I am entirely opposed to the idea of confiscation. If I were in the position of one of those misguided men who have taken up arms against us, I should say, "Do as you like with me, but

why penalise my wife and unoffending children ?" The only effect would be to create a bitterness which more than one generation would not wipe out. Let us pursue the policy of Cromwell, that of "saving and healing," which is the only policy to pursue in order to bring about that Commonwealth of South Africa we all so ardently desire. Our ideal should be the confederation of the States, immediately if possible. I do not like to commit myself, but I am almost inclined to think that this time of flux, when the whole political position is being considered, is possibly the time to produce the mould in which we shall cast the political future. Let us break down political barriers; do away with them. South Africa is one country naturally; we have no natural divisions, they are all artificial and political. The people are almost of one race, and not so antagonistic but what they will fuse the one with the other. The fundamental principles to be observed are those of justice, right, and liberty, and consideration for prejudices even and wrongdoing. If we can advance in that spirit, I am hopeful for the future. We must have a strong man to initiate the day of reform, but the future will be all right if we approach it in that broad, liberal, and liberty-loving spirit which is the characteristic of the British people.

Mr. R. S. Ashton, who spoke amid some interruption, protested against the attack which, he conceived, had been made in one part of the Paper on the principle of free trade, a principle which in the past fifty years had helped to make this country so prosperous and rich. A protectionist policy, he held, would very soon lead us to the depths of poverty and misery again. He reminded the meeting that Mr. Reid, the late Premier of New South Wales, had in that room told them that free trade was one of the great secrets of our strength, and tended, moreover, to remove many of those jealousies which foreign countries would otherwise feel towards a nation which had monopolised so much of most of the best parts of the world. He (Mr. Ashton) was glad to hear the protest against confiscation, and in the treatment of this question in the future he asked them to remember the lessons to be derived from the history of Ireland. The lessons of the past were prophecies for the future. It had been said, among other things, that we had gone to war to free the blacks, but how were the natives in South Africa treated? (Cries of "Very well.") In this connection, he called the attention of the meeting to an article in this month's *Nineteenth Century* on the treatment of the natives, by Mr. Moffat, a missionary, and reminded them of the remarks made at a recent meeting of the

Institute by Sir Richard Martin, on the labour question, with which he was in sympathy. He also denounced the compound system, adopted at Kimberley, and appealed to the Colonists present, asking them whether they had sent their sons to fight the battles of the Mother Country in order to establish a system of forced labour.

Mr. H. St. J. Wileman: In reference to the remarks made by the last speaker, the truth is that Great Britain administers South Africa largely in the interests of the black population. In Rhodesia no alcoholic drink is allowed to be sold to the black under severe penalty, which is a clear proof of the standpoint of the Rhodesian administration in regard to the black population. In Cape Colony you have the gangrene of the natural disposition of the negro to live the life of the aristocrat, and that is being met by the Glen Grey Act, which is a tentative measure in the right direction. I only wish we may see in the near future Acts such as the Glen Grey Act more or less modified to suit the particular conditions of the several Colonies. I find myself more in sympathy with Sir Howard Vincent than with the last speaker on the subject of protection. Let us have free trade as between every part of the Empire, but retaliatory protection where necessary in respect to foreign countries. In regard to Mr. Schreiner, I think the whole balance of testimony of the work done by him and his associates during the past twelve months must convince most men that he has failed in his duty to the Empire, and that Mr. Schreiner, either through wilful blindness or incapacity, or both, did much to make this war possible by not preventing the importation of arms. He did everything to embarrass and prevent the efficient defence of Kimberley, Mafeking, and the Cape frontier, and to facilitate the passing of arms to the Free State, which, through his blindness or worse than blindness, acquired enormous quantities of munitions of war. It is with sincere pleasure that I add my obolus of grateful recognition to Mr. Lionel Phillips for the able and interesting Paper in which he has boldly outlined the main features of the political measures, the adoption of which is essential to the promotion of stable government in South Africa and the speedy development of its teeming resources. Common sense and a knowledge of affairs enforce the recognition by all who are not lost in the mazes of a morbid sentimentality that after a short period of military government the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies should be governed as Crown Colonies until their population may have given evidence of their fitness for responsible representative government. In

regard to the separation of the office of High Commissioner for South Africa from that of the Governorship of the Cape or any other Colony, some may think it a detail of little moment, but practical statecraft cannot but recognise the cogency of Mr. Phillips's contention that British responsibilities having become so great, and the interests at stake of the Colonies being so divergent, a case might easily arise in which the High Commissioner would find his office in conflict with that of Governor of either of the self-governing Colonies. Moreover, few High Commissioners could altogether dissociate themselves from the unconscious *bias* which would accompany the exercise of the office of Governor. Sooner or later a Governor-General free from the trammels of local office must exercise supreme surveillance over the Colonies constituting the Dominion of South Africa, and it seems to me that we must all agree with the lecturer that the present is the most opportune moment to so organise the framework of government that it will fit in with internal changes for all time. In this connection I would, however, go much further than the lecturer has suggested. I would strongly urge the Imperial Government to withdraw responsible government from Cape Colony pending the final readjustment of the organisation of all our South African Colonies, internal, *inter se*, and *vis à vis* the Imperial Government. I advocate this course because I feel very strongly that the overtly disloyal attitude of a large, if not the larger section of the citizens of Cape Colony, is directly traceable to the mistaken manner in which our statesmen have in the past handled the solution of that problem of all the most beset with difficulties, viz. the government of a community in which the numerically larger section of the population differs in race, language, customs, and jurisprudence from the citizens of the ruling race. The maintenance in perpetuity of Roman-Dutch Law may possibly have been expedient. Our failure to make the English tongue the sole medium of public education and the official language of Bench, Bar, public offices, and Parliament has borne its inevitable fruits. He who from his earliest years speaks and reads a language, thinks the thoughts, dreams the dreams, and cherishes the ideals and aspirations of the race in whose language he first gave expression to his life. Language is the keynote to the harmonious blending of the Anglo-Saxon and the Dutch in South Africa, and on this most vital point Mr. Phillips merits our warmest support. The concession of the official use of the Dutch language in Cape Colony was worse than a blunder—it was a crime. Let us therefore see to it that we use

every effort to prevent its recurrence in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. But is it too late to remedy this colossal blunder in Cape Colony? It may be that the very sedition and treasonable disloyalty which have been created and stimulated by this blunder will now give rise to the opportunity to *annul* it. For is it not clear to all that when the Afrikander Bond declares that the Bond must "fight as one man" against the punishment of rebels and for the independence of the Republics, no further toleration must be extended to those who openly preach and practise rebellion. The mistaken conciliation of the past must be replaced by stern repression and just retribution. Now that the future destinies of South Africa are being re-shaped in harmony with Anglo-Saxon ideals of progress, development, and self-government, does it not seem to you that the true interests of all concerned will be best met by the abrogation of responsible government in Cape Colony, placing it for a time under the direct control of the Crown? Thus an opportunity will be afforded for making such changes as will ensure punishment of traitorous conspiracy and rebellion, recognition of the English tongue as the sole official language, and the building up of an impartial and fearless administration which, while guaranteeing equal rights to all white men, will recognise that a condominium of race, language, or political power stands self-condemned in the light of history. Peaceful assimilation must be our ideal. For the realisation of that ideal there must be but *one* fealty and *one* language common to all.

The Chairman (Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G.): I had hoped to be able to invite one or two other gentlemen to speak, but the hour is late, and I will now ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Phillips for his very interesting paper. In doing so, I will trouble you with only a very few remarks. In regard to the question of the union of the office of High Commissioner and Governor of the Cape, I myself should be in favour of leaving matters as they are at present. I think that the Governor of the Cape—which is, after all, the Premier Colony—ought to be High Commissioner also. The question, which was raised by the Rev. John Mackenzie and others, was thoroughly threshed out in the time of Sir Hercules Robinson, and there was published a long official correspondence on the subject, in which the reasons given by Sir Hercules Robinson for retaining the office of High Commissioner appeared to be quite conclusive. I think that state of things ought to continue until South Africa is confederated—until there is a confederation of South Africa as there is about to be a

confederation of Australia, and as there already is a confederation of Canada—but pending that the Governor of Cape Colony ought to remain High Commissioner. When you have a Governor-General for the whole of South Africa, he will be Viceroy, and as such will have all the powers, and more, of Her Majesty's High Commissioner. In regard to the question of local boundaries, I was glad to hear what Sir David Gill said on the subject, which entirely confirmed what I myself have written in various magazines. I hold that the best way of dealing with the question would be to make one great Colony of Natal, Zululand, Swaziland, Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal—to make of them one great Eastern Colony. Whatever settlement we may come to, however, everything should be done with a view to the final federation of the whole of South Africa under Her Majesty. With regard to other questions, I would only observe that the immediate introduction of responsible government would be impossible, for there must be some sort of transition period. As to what has been said about equal rights, I think there is some slight confusion of ideas. There must be equal justice—equal rights before the law for all men—but I would never put the black on political equality with the white in South Africa. I beg to propose we give our hearty thanks to Mr. Phillips for his able and interesting Paper.

Mr. Lionel Phillips: In returning thanks for your very kind vote, I will venture to trouble you with only one or two words. In regard to Mr. Schreiner, I would only say, let us for a moment not consider the past, but remember one very important thing, which is that to-day at least he is doing something which is of enormous advantage to the Empire. There may be as many differences of opinion amongst you as to the past action of Mr. Schreiner as there are differences of opinion amongst Mr. Schreiner's family, but I think that the consideration I have named ought not to be forgotten. On one or two other thorny questions which have provoked some dissension I will say nothing because of the late hour. In regard to the boundary question, I feel rather strongly. We are going to have British States in the middle of South Africa, and I see no possible object in altering the boundaries. If you were to give some portion of territory to Natal, it would, I think, be the signal for a great deal of discontent in Cape Colony, and perhaps justly so.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman for presiding, after which the Meeting terminated.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, on Wednesday, June 27, 1900, and was attended by about 2,100 guests. The String Band of the Royal Artillery, conducted by Cavaliere L. Zavertal, performed in the Central Hall, and the Band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. A. Williams, Mus. Bac. (Oxon.), performed in the Fossil Mammalian Gallery.

Refreshments were served in various parts of the building, which was decorated with choice flowers and palms, and flags and shields bearing the arms or distinguishing badges of the British Colonies. The guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors:—

Vice-Presidents: Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.; Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.; Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B.; Sir Henry J. Jourdain, K.C.M.G.; Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G. *Councillors*: Allan Campbell, Esq.; F. H. Dangar, Esq.; Frederick Dutton, Esq.; Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir James Garrick, K.C.M.G.; Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.; Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, G.C.B.; George S. Mackenzie, Esq., C.B.; S. Vaughan Morgan, Esq.; General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.; Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G.; Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G.; Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., and Sir Edward H. Wittenoom, K.C.M.G.

GRANT

UNTO THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation,

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, **To all to whom** these Presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., and His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., have by their Petition humbly represented to Us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the

Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting, Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other inquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., WILLIAM DROGO MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

And whereas it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded by collecting and diffusing information; by publishing a Journal of Transactions; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures, and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other inquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

Now know Ye that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial

grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and **do** by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say :—

1. His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and His Grace the Duke of Manchester, and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2. **The Royal Colonial Institute** (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy to them and their successors a Hall, or House, and any

such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. And We do hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. There shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. There shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors; and the Secretary, if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and

Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. A General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(*a*) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(*b*) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally.

(*c*) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. The General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. The existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force

until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. The Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. The Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every Fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. The Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. **No Rule, Bye-law, Resolution** or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any Meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

L.S.

CARDEW.

LIST OF FELLOWS.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.	
1897	†A-Abarelton, Robert, 26 *Silver Street, E.C.; and P.O. Box* 33 *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1898	Aarons, Lewis, 15 *Devonshire Place, W.; and* 21 *Gresham House, E.C.*
1891	Aberdeen, the Right Hon. the Earl of, G.C.M.G., *Haddo House, Aberdeen, N.B.*
1872	Abraham, Augustus B., *Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1886	†Acland, Rear-Admiral William A. Dyke, A.D.C., *Rocklands, Chudleigh, Devon, and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
1836	†Adam, Sir Charles E., Bart., 5 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.*
1893	Adams, George, 23 *Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
1889	Adams, James, 9 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1896	Agar, Edward Larpent, 7 *Spencer Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.*
1887	Agius, Edward T., 101 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and Malta.*
1879	Aitken, Alexander M., *care of J. Thomson, Esq.*, 30 *Lynedoch St., Glasgow.*
1895	Akeroyd, James B., 25 *Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.*
1886	Alcock, John, 111 *Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.*
1885	†Aldenhoven, Joseph Frank, *St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.*
1892	Alexander, John, 11 *Alexandra Road, Bedford.*
1882	Alger, John, 29 *Penywern Road, Earl's Court, S.W., and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1900	Allcroft, Walter L., 2 *Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.*
1898	†Allen, Arthur A., *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.; and Hillside, Swanage, Dorset.*
1869	Allen, Charles H., 17 *Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.*
1899	Allen, Rev. W. Osborn B., M.A., *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
1880	†Allen, Robert, *Cranford, Kettering.*
1900	Allen, Sir George W., K.C.I.E., 13 *Princes Gardens, S.W.*
1880	Allport, W. M., 4 *Whitehall Court, S.W.*
1893	Alsop, Thomas W., *Falkirk Iron Co.*, 67 *Upper Thames Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1896 AMES, EDWARD, 52 *Lee Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.*
1897 ANDERSON, ANDREW, 50 *Lime Street, E.C.*
1875 †ANDERSON, EDWARD R., *care of Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1890 ANDERSON, JOHN KINGDON, 5 *Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.; and* 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1897 ANDERSON, KENNETH S., 5 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
1891 ANDERSON, W. HERBERT, 17 *Kensington Garden Terrace, W.*
1894 ANDREW, DONALD, 16 *Philpot Lane, E.C.*
1898 ANDREWS, ARTHUR W., M.A., 27 *Victoria Road, Clapham Common, S.W.*
1873 ARBUTHNOT, COLONEL G., R.A., 5 *Belgrave Place, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.*
1894 ARBUTHNOT, WM. RIERSON, *Plaw Hatch, East Grinstead.*
1881 ARCHER, THOMAS, C.M.G., *Woodlands, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.*
1898 ARDAGH, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN C., R.E., K.C.I.E., C.B., 25 *Sloane Gardens, S.W.*
1878 †ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., *Kensington Palace, W.*
1883 †ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON.
1891 ARMSTRONG, W. C. HEATON-, 30 *Portland Place, W.*
1888 ARMYTAGE, GEORGE F., 35 *Kensington Court Mansions, W.*
1888 †ARMYTAGE, OSCAR FERDINAND, M.A., 59 *Queen's Gate, S.W.; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1889 ARNOTT, DAVID T., 93 *Addison Road, W., and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1895 †ASHCROFT, EDGAR A., M.I.M.M., M.I.E.E., 82 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1874 ASHLEY, RIGHT HON. EVELYN, *Broadlands, Romsey, Hants.*
1891 †ASHMAN, REV. J. WILLIAMS, M.A., M.D., *National Club, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
1896 ASHTON, RALPH S., B.A., 10 *Lansdown Road, Lee, S.E.*
1879 ASHWOOD, JOHN, 42 *Caledonian Place, Clifton, Bristol.*
1898 ASPINALL, ALGERNON E.; 25 *Jermyn Street, S.W.; and West India Committee, Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.*
1889 ASTLE, W. G. DEVON, 61 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1883 †ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
1900 ASTWOOD, G. E. DARRELL, 133 *Finsbury Pavement, E.C.*
1874 †ATKINSON, CHARLES E., *Algoa Lodge, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.*
1892 ATTENBOROUGH, MARK, *Ingleton, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1879 ATTLEE, HENRY, 10 *Billiter Square, E.C.*
1885 AUBERTIN, JOHN JAMES, 33 *Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.*
1871 AVEBURY, RT. HON. LORD, 2 *St. James's Square, S.W.; and* 15 *Lombard Street, E.C.*

1880 BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4 *Aldridge Road Villas, Bayswater, W.*
1893 BAILEY ALLANSON, *c/o Messrs. J. & C. Carter,* 12 *Wood Street, E.C.*
1883 BAILEY, FRANK, 59 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
1888 BAILLIE, JAMES R., 1 *Akenside Road, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*
1882 †BAILWARD, A. W., *Horsington Manor, Wincanton, Somerset.*
1897 BAKER, JOHN HOLLAND, 11 *Campden Grove, Kensington, W.*

Year of Election.

1885 †Baldwin, Alfred, M.P., *St. Ermin's, Victoria Street, S.W.; and Wilden House, near Stourport.*
1884 Balfour, B. R., *Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland.*
1885 Balme, Charles, 61 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1881 †Banks, Edwin Hodge, *High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.*
1891 Bannerman, G. Leslie, 3 *Pump Court, Temple, E.C.*
1892 Barber, Alfred J., *Castlemere, Hornsey Lane, N.; and Midland Railway Company of Western Australia,* 14 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1900 Barber Walter M., 20 *Woodland Road, New Southgate, N.*
1897 Barclay, Hugh Gurney, *Colney Hall, Norwich.*
1894 Barclay, John, *Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1889 †Baring-Gould, F., *Merrow Grange, Guildford.*
1884 Barnard, H. Wyndham, 62 *St. George's Square, S.W.*
1883 Barratt, Walter, *Pen Olver, Lizard, R.S.O., Cornwall.*
1895 Barron, Thomas M., *Church Row, Darlington.*
1888 Barry, James H., 110 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1894 Batley, Sidney T., 16 *Great George Street, S.W.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
1887 Baxter, Alexander B., *Australian Joint Stock Bank,* 2 *King William Street, E.C.*
1897 Bayldon, E. H., J.P., *Oaklands, Dawlish, Devon.*
1897 Bayliss, Thomas A., J.P., *Thirlmere, Wheeleys Rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham.*
1896 Baynes, Donald, M.D., 43 *Hertford Street, W.*
1885 †Bazley, Gardner Sebastian, *Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.*
1893 Bealey, Adam, M.D., *Filsham Lodge, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
1879 Bealey, Samuel, 55 *Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.*
1893 †Bear, George A., 98 *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*
1890 Beare, Samuel Prater, *The Oaks, Thorpe, Norwich.*
1890 Beare, Prof. T. Hudson, B.Sc., *Park House, King's Road, Richmond, S.W.*
1885 Beattie, John A. Bell, 4 *St. Andrew's Place, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1884 Beattie, Wm. Copland, *Pittodrie House, Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire, N.B.*
1890 Beauchamp, Henry Herron, *The Retreat, Park Hill, Bexley, Kent.*
1894 †Beaumont, John, *c/o New Zealand Loan & Agency Co., Portland House,* 73 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1896 Beck, A. Cecil T., 32 *Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1897 Beckett, Thomas, 16 *Eccleston Square, S.W.*
1887 †Bedford, Surgeon-Major Guthrie, 1 *Ashford Villas, The Park, Cheltenham.*
1884 Bedwell, Commander E. P., R.N., 38 *Lexham Gardens, W.*
1876 Beeton, Henry C., 2 *Adamson Road, South Hampstead, N.W.; and* 33 *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
1889 Begg, F. Faithfull, M.P., *Bartholomew House, E.C.*
1899 Beighton, Thomas Durant, 30 *Gloucester Square, Hyde Park, W.*
1879 †Bell, D. W., J.P., 77 *Holland Park, W.*
1878 Bell, John, 13 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
1885 Bell, Mackenzie, F.R.S.L., *Elmstead,* 33 *Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.*
1890 Bell, Thomas, 47 *Belsize Avenue, N.W.*
1886 †Benson, Arthur H., 62 *Ludgate Hill, E.C.*
1891 Benson, Colonel F. W., A.A.G., *Dover.*
1897 Beresford, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles, C.B., 2 *Lower Berkeley Street, W.*

Year of Election.	
1898	BERNSTEIN, LEON J., 19 *Kensington Garden Terrace, W.*
1898	BERRILL, W. J., *Messrs. Gordon & Gotch,* 15 *St. Bride Street, E.C.*
1885	†BERTRAND, WM. WICKHAM, *care of Falkland Islands Company,* 61 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1883	†BETHELL, CHARLES, *Cheam Park, Cheam, Surrey, and* 22 *Billiter St., E.C.*
1888	BETHELL, COMMANDER G. R., R.N., M.P., 162 *New Bond Street, W.; and Rise, Holderness, Yorkshire.*
1884	BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, 59 *Princes Gate, S.W.*
1881	BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMINE, 50 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
1894	BHUMGARA, JAMSITJEE S., 8 *Loudoun Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
1886	BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., *Elmington,* 91 *Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.; and* 101 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1889	†BILLINGHURST, H. F., 35 *Granville Park, Blackheath, S.E.*
1891	†BINNIE, GEORGE, 4D *Station, Quirindi, New South Wales.*
1868	BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G., *Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.*
1897	BIRCHENOUGH, HENRY, *Broomlands, Macclesfield; and Reform Club, P ll Mall, S.W.*
1898	BIRT, F. BECKETT, *The Copse, Wimbledon, S.W.*
1887	BLACK, SURGEON-MAJOR WM. GALT, 2 *George Square, Edinburgh.*
1890	BLACKWOOD, GEORGE R., *St. James's Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1883	BLACKWOOD, JOHN H., 16 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
1882	†BLAGROVE, LT.-COLONEL HENRY J., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1889	BLAKE, ARTHUR P., *Sunbury Park, Sunbury-on-Thames; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1895	BLANDFORD, JOSEPH J. G., B.A., M.R.C.S.E., *Banstead Asylum, Sutton.*
1883	BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, 61 *King William Street, E.C.*
1897	BLIGH, THE HON. IVO, *Glemham House, Saxmundham.*
1896	BLIGH, WILLIAM G., M. Inst. C.E., *Uplands, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.*
1895	BLOFELD, FRANK, 13 *Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1891	BLYTH, DANIEL W., *c/o W. Martin Leake, Esq.,* 61 *Gracechurch St., E.C.*
1885	BOHM, WILLIAM, 23 *Old Jewry, E.C.*
1881	BOIS, HENRY, 5 *Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
1882	BOLLING, FRANCIS, 2 *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
1898	BOLTON, JOHN, 15 *Clifton Road, Crouch End, N.*
1896	BOND, FREDERICK WILLIAM, 15 *Dorset Square, N.W.*
1873	BONWICK, JAMES, *Yarra Yarra, South Vale, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1887	BOOKER, GEORGE W., *Avonrath, Magherafelt, Ireland.*
1891	BOOKER, J. DAWSON, *care of National Bank of Australasia,* 123 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
1897	†BOOTH, ALFRED E., *Finsbury Circus Buildings, E.C.*
1895	BORROW, REV. HENRY J., B.A., 38 *Nevern Square, S.W.*
1883	†BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., *Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.*
1894	BOSANQUET, RICHARD A., *Mardens, Hildenborough, Kent.*
1886	†BOSTOCK, HEWITT, M.P., *House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada.*
1889	†BOSTOCK, SAMUEL, *Lainston, near Winchester.*
1890	BOSWELL, W. ALBERT, *Woodville, Brentwood, Essex.*
1886	BOULT, WM. HOLKER, 119 *Glencagle Road, Streatham, S.W.*
1882	†BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., 64 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1882	†BOULTON, S. B., *Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.*

Year of Election.	
1889	Bourne, H. R. Fox, *Greencroft, St. Albans.*
1892	Bourne, Robert William, C.E., 18 *Hereford Square, S.W.*
1899	†Bowden-Smith, Admiral Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B., *Admiralty House, Sheerness.*
1881	Boyd, James R., *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1893	Boyd-Carpenter, H., M.A., 6 *Ashgate Road, Broomhill, Sheffield.*
1885	†Boyle Frank,
1881	Boyle, Lionel R. C., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1887	†Bradberry, Thomas R., 7 *Sloane Street, S.W.*
1898	Bramston, Sir John, G.C.M.G., C.B., 14 *Berkeley Place, Wimbledon, S.W.*
1878	Brassey, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.B., 24 *Park Lane, W.*
1889	Brassey, The Hon. Thomas Allnutt, 23 *Park Lane, W.; and Park Gate, Battle.*
1888	Breitmeyer, Ludwig, 29 & 30 *Holborn Viaduct, E.C.*
1881	Bridges, Rear-Admiral Walter B., 48 *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1884	Bright, Charles E., C.M.G., 98 *Cromwell Road S.W.; and Wyndham Club, S.W.*
1882	Bright, Samuel, 5 *Huskisson Street, Liverpool; and Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.*
1886	Briscoe, William Arthur, *Longstowe Hall, Cambs.*
1884	Bristow, H. J., *The Mount, Upton, Bexley Heath, Kent.*
1889	Brocklehurst, Edward, J.P., *Kinnersley Manor, Reigate.*
1898	Brooke, Major-General Edward T., 65 *Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1900	Brooke, Stopford W. W., 34 *De Vere Gardens, W.*
1881	†Brookes, T. W. *J.P.* (*late M.L.C., Bengal*), *The Convent, Kingsgate, Broadstairs R.S.O., Kent.*
1897	†Brookman, George, *Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester Road, S.W.*
1879	†Brooks, Herbert, 17 *Prince's Gardens, S.W.; and* 11 *St. Benet Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1888	Brooks, H. Tabor, 11 *St. Benet Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1882	Brown, Alexander M., M.D., 21 *Bessborough Street, St. George's Square, S.W.*
1881	Brown, Alfred H., *St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.*
1896	Brown, James B., 8 *Bolton Gardens, S.W.*
1885	Brown, Oswald, M. Inst. C.E., 32 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1881	Brown, Thomas, 57 *Cochrane Street, Glasgow.*
1884	Brown, Thomas, 59 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
1892	Browne, Arthur Scott, *Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.*
1897	Browne, Cecil Seymour, *White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1897	Browne, Harry, *Portway Lodge, Frome.*
1883	Browne, John Harris, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1897	Browne, Lennox, F.R.C.S.E., 15 *Mansfield Street, W.*
1898	Browning, Arthur Hervé, 16 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1877	Browning, S. B., *Erlstone, Epsom, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1898	Bruce, Rear-Admiral James A. T., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1895	Bruce-Joy, Albert, R.H.A., F.R.G.S., *Chase Lodge, Haslemere, and Athenæum Club, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1892 BRUNING, CONRAD, 101 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1884 BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, 6 *Fox Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1889 BUCHANAN, JAMES, 5 *Stanhope Street, Hyde Park, W.; and* 24 *Holborn, E.C.*
1896 BUCKLAND, JAMES, 118 *Kensington High Street, W.*
1898 †BUCKLAND, THOMAS, *c/o Bank of New South Wales,* 64 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1886 BULL, HENRY, 28 *Milton Street, E.C.; and Drove, Chichester.*
1869 BULWER, SIR HENRY E. G., G.C.M.G., 17A *South Audley Street, W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1899 BURGOYNE, PETER B., 5 *Dowgate Hill, E.C.*
1890 BURKE, H. FARNHAM, *College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1890 BURNIE, ALFRED, 12 *Holly Village, Highgate, N.*
1897 BURSTALL, JOHN F., 57 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1898 BURT, CHARLES W. F.R.B.S., 25 *Aberdare Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1889 BURT, FREDERICK N., *Hermitage House, Newbury.*
1887 BUTT, JOHN H., 1 *Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.*
1890 BUTTERWORTH, ARTHUR R., 7 *Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.; and* 47 *Campden House Road, W.*
1894 †BUXTON, NOEL E., *Brick Lane, E.*
1878 BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, Bart., G.C.M.G., *Warlies, Waltham Abbey, Essex.*
1897 †BUXTON, T. F. VICTOR, M.A., J.P., *Woodredon, Waltham Abbey, Essex.*
1898 BYRNE, J. O., 12 *New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*

1886 †CALDECOTT, REV. PROFESSOR ALFRED, B.D., *Frating Rectory, Colchester.*
1889 CALVERT, JAMES, 4 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
1898 *CAMBRIDGE, FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF, K.G., G.C.M.G., *Gloucester House, Park Lane, W.*
1896 CAMERON, SIR EWEN, K.C.M.G., *Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank,* 31 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
1895 †CAMERON, MAJOR MAURICE A., R.E., C.M.G., 27 *Brunswick Gardens, W.*
1881 †CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 21 *Upper Brook Street, W.*
1880 CAMPBELL, FINLAY, *Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.*
1883 CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE W. R., K.C.M.G., 50 *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*
1894 CAMPBELL, GORDON H., *Hyde Park Court, S.W.*
1896 CAMPBELL, J. STUART, 1 *Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1884 †CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, 23 *Rood Lane, E.C.*
1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, CONWAY S., 3 *Morpeth Terrace, Victoria Street, S.W.*
1896 CANTLIE, JAMES, M.B., F.R.C.S., 46 *Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.*
1892 CANTLON, COLONEL LOUIS M., *Hyver Hall, Barnet Gate, Barnet.*
1897 CAPPEL, SIR ALBERT J. LEPPOC, K.C.I.E., 27 *Kensington Court Gardens, W*
1897 CARLILL, ARTHUR J. H., *Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.*
1891 CARRINGTON, RIGHT HON. EARL, G.C.M.G., 50 *Grosvenor Street, W.*
1888 CARRUTHERS, JOHN, M. Inst. C.E., 19 *Kensington Park Gardens, W.*
1894 CARTER, FREDERIC, *Marden Ash, Ongar, Essex.*
1880 †CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 9 *Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.*
1894 CASELLA, LOUIS MARINO, 47 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.; and Vachery, Cranleigh, Surrey.*

Year of Election.

1885 CAUTLEY, COLONEL HENRY, R.E., 55 *Albert Hall Mansions, S.W.; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
1898 CAVENDISH, HENRY S. H., 89 *Piccadilly, W.*
1893 CAWSTON, GEORGE, 56 *Upper Brook Street, W.*
1884 CAYFORD, EBENEZER, 146 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1879 CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., 11 *Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, W.*
1885 CHALLINOR, E. J., 7F *Cornwall Residences, Clarence Gate, N.W.*
1889 CHAMBERS ARTHUR, *Briar Lea, Mortimer, Berks.*
1889 †CHAMBERS, FREDERICK D., 1 *Port Vale Terrace, Hertford.*
1898 CHAMNEY, ROBERT WM., *Nascot Grange, Watford, Herts.*
1892 †CHAPLIN, HOLROYD, B.A., 29 *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*
1892 CHAPMAN, EDWARD, *Wynnestay, Bedford Park, Croydon.*
1900 CHAPMAN, MAJOR WILLIAM E., 49 *Lancaster Gate, W.*
1884 CHAPPELL, JOHN, J.P., *care of Messrs. F. B. Smart & Co.*, 22 *Queen St., E.C.*
1883 †CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., *East Hill, Oxted, Surrey; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1885 †CHARRINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, *Dove Cliff, Burton-on-Trent.*
1894 †CHEADLE, FRANK M., 81 *Broadhurst Gardens, South Hampstead, N.W.*
1886 CHEADLE, WALTER BUTLER, M.D., 19 *Portman Street, Portman Square, W.*
1893 CHISHOLM, JAMES, *Addiscombe Lodge, East Croydon.*
1873 CHOWN, T. C., *Glenmore, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1868 CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., *Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.*
1892 CHRISTIE, D. A. TRAILL, 42 *Ladbroke Grove, Kensington Park Gardens, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1884 CHRISTMAS, HARRY WILLIAM, 42A *Bloomsbury Square, W.C.*
1885 CHUMLEY, JOHN, *Standard Bank of South Africa*, 10 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1894 CHURCH, WALTER, 19 *Nevern Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.*
1895 †CHURCHILL. COLONEL MACKENZIE, *Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Ireland.*
1881 CHURCHILL, CHARLES, *Weybridge Park, Surrey.*
1895 CIANTAR, UMBERTO, *Park House, Maitland Park Road, N.W.*
1883 CLARENCE, LOVELL BURCHETT, *Coaxden, Axminster.*
1888 CLARK, ALFRED A., 9 *Cavendish Square, W.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
1872 CLARK, CHARLES, 45 *Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
1897 †CLARK, EDWARD G. U., *Lapsewood, Sydenham Hill, S.E.*
1891 CLARK, JONATHAN, 1*a Devonshire Terrace, Portland Place, W.*
1868 CLARKE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., 42 *Portland Place, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1890 CLARKE, COLONEL SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM, R.E., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., 24 *Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1884 †CLARKE, HENRY, *Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.; and* 17 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1886 CLARKE, PERCY, LL.B., *College Hill Chambers, E.C.*
1889 †CLARKE, STRACHAN C., *Messrs. J. Morrison & Co.*, 4 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1882 †CLARKSON, J. STEWART, *c/o T. Finney, Esq., M.L.A., Brisbane, Queensland.*
1899 CLAUSON, CAPTAIN JOHN E., R.E., 44 *Stanhope Gardens, S.W.*
1886 †CLAYTON, REGINALD B. B., 88 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
1891 †CLAYTON, WM. WIKELEY, C.E., *Gipton Lodge, Leeds.*

Year of Election.

1896 CLEAVER, WILLIAM, *The Rock, Reigate.*
1893 CLEGHORN, ROBERT C., 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1877 CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.I.M.E., *Walton, Chesterfield.*
1900 CLIVE, WILFRID M., 37 *Albemarle Street, W.*
1885 CLOWES, W. C. KNIGHT, *Duke Street, Stamford Street, S.E.*
1896 †COATES, MAJOR EDWARD F., 99 *Gresham Street, E.C.*
1881 COBB, ALFRED B., 52 *Penn Road Villas, Holloway, N.*
1877 COCHRAN, JAMES, 38 *Hyde Park Gate, S.W.*
1895 COCHRANE, HON. THOMAS H., M.P., 12 *Queen's Gate, S.W.; and Crawford Priory, Cupar, Fife, N.B.*
1898 COCKBURN, HON. SIR JOHN A., M.D., K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for South Australia*), 1 *Crosby Square, E.C.*
1886 †COHEN, NATHANIEL L., 11 *Hyde Park Terrace, W.; and Round Oak, Englefield Green, Surrey.*
1891 COLEBROOK, ALBERT E., *The Cottage, Highwood Hill, Mill Hill, N.W.*
1885 COLEBROOK, GEORGE E., 39 *Wilson Street, Finsbury, E.C.*
1885 COLES, WILLIAM R. E., 1 *Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.*
1900 COLLARD JOHN C., 16 *Grosvenor Street, W.*
1887 COLLISON, HENRY CLERKE, 17B *Great Cumberland Place, W.; and National Club,* 1 *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
1882 †COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., *The Vicarage, Leigh, Tonbridge, Kent.*
1882 COLMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G. (*Secretary to High Commissioner for Canada*) 17 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1872 COLOMB, SIR JOHN C. R., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland;* 75 *Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1896 COMBE, RICHARD, 33 *Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
1898 CONRAD, JULIUS, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1899 CONYBEARE, REV. WM. JAMES, B.A., 33 *Addington Square, Camberwell, S.E.*
1880 COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., 19 *Freeland Road, Ealing, W.*
1874 †COODE, M. P., *care of Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.*
1886 †COOKE, HENRY M., 12 *Friday Street, E.C.*
1882 COOPER, REV. CHARLES J., *The Rectory, Mundford, Norfolk.*
1874 COOPER, SIR DANIEL, BART., G.C.M.G., 6 *De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.*
1882 COOPER, JOHN ASTLEY, *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
1899 COOPER, RICHARD A., *Ashlyns Hall, Berkhamsted.*
1884 COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 81 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and* 8 *The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.*
1891 COOPER, WILLIAM C., 21 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
1900 COPELAND, HON. HENRY (*Agent-General for New South Wales*), 9 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1900 COPPEN, JOHN M., 2 *Copthall Buildings, E.C.*
1890 CORBET, F. H. M., B.L. (*Hon. Executive Officer for Ceylon, Imperial Institute*), *Ravenshoe, Sutton, Surrey; and* 24 *Old Square, W.C.*
1895 CORDING, GEORGE, 304 *Camden Road, N.W.*
1882 CORK, NATHANIEL, *Commercial Bank of Sydney,* 18 *Birchin Lane, E.C.*
1887 COTTON, SYDNEY H., 58 *Curzon Street, W.; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1892 COURTHOPE, WILLIAM F., *National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
1885 COWIE, GEORGE, 11 *Courtfield Road S.W. and* 113 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1885 COX, ALFRED W., 30 *St. James's Place, S.W.*
1889 COX, FRANK L., 118 *Temple Chambers, E.C.*
1888 †COXHEAD, LIEUT-COLONEL J. A., R.A., *Umballa, India.*
1892 †CRAIG, GEORGE A.
1872 CRANBROOK, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.S.I., *Hemsted Park, Cranbrook.*
1900 CRASSWELLER, HENRY V., 24 *De Vere Gardens, W.*
1887 †CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, ANTHONY P., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1896 CREAGH, CHARLES VANDELEUR, C.M.G., *Gainsborough, St. Simon's Road, Southsea.*
1896 CRESSEY, GEORGE H., M.R.C.S., *Timaru, Cockington, Torquay.*
1895 CREW, JOSIAH, *Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden, W.C.*
1885 CRICHTON, ROBERT, *The Mardens, Caterham Valley.*
1886 CRITCHELL, J. TROUBRIDGE, 9 *Cardigan Road, Richmond Hill, S.W.*
1897 CROSS, ANDREW L., 20 *Carscube Terrace, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.*
1889 CROW, DAVID REID, *Ardrishaig, Argyleshire.*
1889 CROW, JAMES N. HARVEY, M.B., C.M., *Ardrishaig, Argyleshire.*
1890 CUFF, WILLIAM SYMES, 34 *Lambolle Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
1890 CUNINGHAM, GRANVILLE C., 37 *Craven Hill Gardens, W.*
1896 CUNLIFFE, WM. GILL, *Heathlands, Kew Gardens, S.W.*
1888 CUNNINGHAM, FRANCIS G., *Willey Park, Farnham, Surrey.*
1882 CURLING, REV. JOSEPH J., M.A. (late Lieut. R.E.), *Hamble House, Hamble, Southampton.*
1892 †CURLING, ROBERT SUMNER, *Southlea, Datchet, Bucks.*
1898 CURRIE, JAMES M., *Braemar, Netherall Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1874 CURRIE, SIR DONALD, G.C.M.G., M.P., 4 *Hyde Park Place, W.*
1882 †CURTIS, SPENCER H., 171 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
1897 CZARNIKOW, CÆSAR, 103 *Eaton Square, S.W.*

1884 DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.M.G., *The Cloisters, Windsor.*
1899 D'AMICO, CARMELO D., M.D., M.R.C.S., 34 *Brunswick Square, W.C.*
1894 DANGAR, D. R., *Brown Beeches, Somerset Road, Wimbledon, S.W.*
1880 DANGAR, F. H., *Lynhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.*
1883 DANIELL, COLONEL JAMES LEGEYT, *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1900 DARBYSHIRE, EDWARD, *Stoneleigh, Bedwardine Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1881 DARBY, H. J. B., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1887 D'ARCY, WILLIAM KNOX, 42 *Grosvenor Square, W.; and Stanmore Hall, Stanmore.*
1872 DAUBENEY, GENERAL SIR H. C. B., G.C.B., *Osterley Lodge, Spriny Grove, Isleworth.*
1899 DAVENPORT, SAMUEL A., 126 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
1899 †D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID, OSMOND E., *Somerhill, Tonbridge, Kent.*
1884 DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, 23 *Lowndes Street, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1892 DAVIS, T. HARRISON, 1 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1897 †DAVSON, EDWARD R., 20 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
1878 †DAVSON, HENRY K., 20 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
1880 DAVSON, JAMES W., 42 *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*

Year of Election.

1892 DAWES, SIR EDWYN S., K.C.M.G., 3 *Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.; and* 23 *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*

1900 DAWKINS, CLINTON E., 43 *Lowndes Square, S.W., and Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1884 DAWSON, JOHN DUFF, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*

1891 †DEBENHAM, ERNEST R., 17 *Melbury Road, Kensington, W.*

1883 DEBENHAM, FRANK, F.S.S., 1 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*

1880 †DE COLYAR, HENRY A., 24 *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*

1897 DEED, WALTER, C.E., *Hope Cove, Kingsbridge, Devon.*

1898 D'EGVILLE, HOWARD H., 10 *Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.*

1881 DELMEGE, EDWARD T., 17 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*

1885 †DENT, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., *Belgrave Mansions, S.W.; and Ravensworth, Eastbourne.*

1894 DEPREE, CHARLES FYNNEY, 21 *Victoria Street, Liverpool.*

1884 DE SATGÉ, HENRY, *Hartfield, Malvern Wells; and Reform Club, S.W.*

1883 DE SATGÉ, OSCAR, *Elysée, Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1896 DES VŒUX, SIR G. WILLIAM, G.C.M.G., 7 *Cromwell Gardens, S.W.; and Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1882 D'ESTERRE, J. C. E., *Elmfield, Hill, Southampton.*

1895 DEVITT, THOMAS LANE, 12 *Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.*

1879 DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., *Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.*

1887 DE WINTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS W., R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B., *York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1882 †DICK, GAVIN GEMMELL, *Queensland Government Office,* 1 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1895 DICK, GEORGE ABERCROMBY, 22 *Highfield Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.; and Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*

1881 DICKEN, CHARLES S., C.M.G., *Queensland Government Office,* 1 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1896 DICKINSON, JAMES W., *Queensland National Bank,* 8 *Princes Street, E.C.*

1883 DICKSON, RAYNES W., *Edenhurst, Dulwich Wood Park, S.E., and* 11 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1891 DISMORE, JOHN STEWART, *Ashleigh, Brondesbury Park, N.W.*

1889 DOBREE, HARRY HANKEY, 6 *Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*

1882 DONNE, WILLIAM, 18 *Wood Street, E.C.*

1894 DOUGLAS, ALEXANDER, 99 *Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*

1894 DOUGLAS, JOHN A., *Auchendolly, Dalbeattie, N.B.*

1897 DOWLING, JOSEPH, *Ridgewood House, Uckfield, Sussex.*

1889 DRAGE, GEOFFREY, M.P., *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*

1884 DRAPER, GEORGE, *Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, Winchester House,* 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1890 DRAYSON, WALTER B. H., *Tudor House, High Barnet.*

1868 †DUCIE, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *Tortworth Court, Falfield, Glos.*

1889 †DUDGEON, ARTHUR, 27 *Rutland Square, Dublin.*

1889 †DUDGEON, WILLIAM, *Abbotsford, Belsize Road, Worthing.*

1894 †DUDLEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 7 *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*

1888 DUFF, G. SMYTTAN, 58 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1872 DUFFERIN AND AVA, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Clandeboye House, Belfast, Ireland.*

1884 DUNCAN, DAVID J. RUSSELL, 28 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1889 DUNCAN, JOHN S., *Natal Bank,* 18 *St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*

1895 †DUNCAN, ROBERT, *Whitefield, Govan, N.B.*

1892 DUNCAN, WM. H. GREVILLE, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*

1886 DUNDONALD, THE EARL OF, C.B., 34 *Portman Square, W.*

1894 †DUNELL, OWEN R., *Brookwood Park, Alresford, Hants; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1885 †DUNN, H. W., C.E., 5 *Springfield Place, Lansdown, Bath.*

1885 DUNN, SIR WILLIAM, BART, M.P., *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*

1878 †DUNRAVEN, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., 27 *Norfolk Street, Park, Lane, W.; Kenry House, Putney Vale, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.*

1896 DURRANT, WM. HOWARD, *Ellery Court, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and* 26 *Milton Street, E.C.*

1884 DUTHIE, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. M., R.A., *Row House, Doune, Perthshire; and Junior United Service Club, S.W.*

1892 DUTHOIT, ALBERT, 1 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*

1880 †DUTTON, FRANK M., 74 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1880 DUTTON, FREDERICK, 112 *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.; and* 79 *Cromwell Houses, S.W.*

1887 DYER, CHARLES, 47 *Cromwell Road, West Brighton.*

1887 DYER, FREDERICK, *The Pentlands, Park Hill Road, Croydon; and* 17 *Aldermanbury, E.C.*

1890 †DYER, JOSEPH, *care of Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co.,* 188 *Strand, W.C.*

1897 EADY, G. J. HUGMAN, 62 *Addison Road, W.*

1880 EAST, REV. D. J., *Calabar Cottage, Watford, Herts.*

1895 ECKERSLEY, JAMES C., M.A., *Ashfield, Wigan; Carlton Manor, Yeadon, Leeds; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*

1894 EDE, N. J., *c/o Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.,* 9 *Royal Exchange, E.C.*

1898 EDGE-PARTINGTON, J., *care of C. H. Read, Esq., British Museum, W.C.*

1887 †EDWARDES, T. DYER, 5 *Hyde Park Gate, S.W.*

1890 EDWARDS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., *The Gables, Folkestone.*

1900 EDWARDS, NEVILLE P., 111 *Victoria Terrace, Littlehampton.*

1876 †EDWARDS, S.

1882 †ELDER, FREDERICK, 21 *Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*

1883 †ELDER, THOMAS EDWARD, *Wedmore Lodge, Remenham Hill, Henley-on-Thames.*

1882 †ELDER, WM. GEORGE, 7 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*

1889 ELIAS, COLONEL ROBERT, *Oaklands, Saxmundham; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1894 ELLIOTT, JOSEPH J., *Hadley House, Barnet.*

1899 ELLIOT, LESLIE.

1889 ELWELL, WM. ERNEST, *c/o Messrs. W. Grice & Co., Bootle, Cumberland.*

1895 EMETT, FREDERICK W., *Reuter's Telegram Company,* 24 *Old Jewry, E.C.*

1892 ENGLEDUE, COLONEL WILLIAM J., R.E., *Petersham Place, Byfleet, Surrey.*

Year of Election

1874 ENGLEHEART, SIR J. GARDNER D., K.C.B., 28 *Curzon Street, W.*
1886 †ENGLISH, FREDERICK A., *Warnford Court, E.C.*
1891 ENYS, JOHN DAVIES, *Enys, Penryn, Cornwall.*
1885 ERBSLOH, E. C., 21 *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
1881 EVISON, EDWARD, *Blizewood Park, Caterham, Warlingham Station, Surrey.*
1885 EWART, JOHN, *Messrs. James Morrison & Co.*, 4 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1879 EWEN, JOHN ALEXANDER, 11 *Bunhill Row, E.C.*
1896 EYLES, GEORGE LANCELOT, M.Inst.C.E., 2 *Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.*

1898 FAIRBAIRN, ANDREW D., 64 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1883 FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., *Lennon, Limited*, 75 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1899 FAIRFAX, CHARLES B., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1885 †FAIRFAX, E. ROSS, 5 *Princes Gate, S.W.*
1889 †FAIRFAX, J. MACKENZIE, *Calside, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne.*
1895 FARQUHAR, RT. HON. LORD, 7 *Grosvenor Square, W.*
1900 †FARRAR, SIDNEY H., 54 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1883 FAWNS, REV. J. A., *c/o Messrs. H. Meade-King & Son, Bristol.*
1895 FEARNSIDES, JOHN WM., 4 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C.; and* 5 *Davies Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
1873 †FEARON, FREDERICK, *The Cottage, Taplow.*
1879 FELL, ARTHUR, 46 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1895 FENN, HENRY, F.R.H.S., *Rossmore, Josephine Avenue, Brixton Hill, S.W.*
1893 FERGUSON, A. M., *Nanuoya*, 14 *Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
1891 FERGUSON, JOHN A., *Green Bank, Tunbridge Wells.*
1875 FERGUSSON, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 80 *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; Carlton Club; and Kilkerran, N.B.*
1883 FERGUSSON, COLONEL JOHN A., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1889 FERNAU, HENRY S., 21 *Wool Exchange, E.C.*
1899 FESTING, MAJOR ARTHUR H., D.S.O., *Bois Hall, Addlestone, Surrey; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1898 FIFE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.T., 15 *Portman Square, W.*
1889 FINLAYSON, DAVID, 13 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1884 FIREBRACE, ROBERT TARVER, *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1895 †FITZGERALD, WILLIAM W. A., *Carrigoran, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Clare, Ireland.*
1888 FLACK, T. SUTTON, *Inanda House*, 65 *Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E., and* 2 *Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.*
1891 FLEMING, ALBIN, *Brook House, Chislehurst; and Messrs. J. W. Jagger & Co.*, 34 *Gresham Street, E.C.*
1883 FLETCHER, HENRY, 14 *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.*
1900 FLINT, JOSEPH, C.M.G., *Glendon, Matlock; and Sports Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
1884 FLUX, WILLIAM, 39 *Warrington Crescent, W.*
1889 FORD, LEWIS PETER, *Shortlands House, Shortlands, Kent.*
1896 FORD, SYDNEY, *St. Johns, The Avenue, Kew Road, Richmond, S.W.*
1889 FORLONG, COMMANDER CHARLES A., R.N., *The Coastguard, Southsea.*
1898 FORRESTER, FRANK W., 66 *Mark Lane, E.C., and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1868 FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9 *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
1883 FOSBERY, MAJOR WILLIAM T. E., *The Castle Park, Warwick.*

Year of Election.

1898 FOSTER, ARTHUR L., *Park Nook, Enfield.*
1894 FOWLER, DAVID, 6 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
1892 FOWLER, WILLIAM, 43 *Grosvenor Square, W.; and Moor Hall, Harlow.*
1890 FOWLIE, WILLIAM, 15 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
1888 FRANCIS, DANIEL, 191, *Gresham House, E.C.*
1890 †FRASER, WILLIAM M., *Millburn House, Inverness, N.B.*
1886 FREMANTLE, GENERAL SIR ARTHUR LYON, G.C.M.G., C.B., *Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1898 FRERE, REV. HUGH CORRIE, *Tilshead Vicarage, Devizes.*
1868 FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM D., 31 *Old Jewry, E.C.*
1896 FREWEN, MORETON, B.A., 25 *Chesham Place, S.W.*
1893 FRIEDLAENDER, WALDEMAR, *Queen Anne Lodge, South Hill Park, Bromley, Kent; and Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1883 FULLER, W. W., 24 *Burlington Road, Bayswater, W.*
1881 FULTON, JOHN, 26 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.*

1898 GALBRAITH, JOHN H., 32 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1888 GALSWORTHY, JOHN, *South House, Campden Hill, W.*
1885 GAME, JAMES AYLWARD, *Yeeda Grange, Trent, New Barnet, Herts; and 3 Eastcheap, E.C.*
1889 GAMMIDGE, HENRY, *Standard Bank of South Africa,* 10 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1882 †GARDINER, WILLIAM, *Rockshaw, Merstham, Surrey.*
1879 †GARDNER, STEWART, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1889 GARDYNE, JAMES W. BRUCE, *Middleton, Arbroath, N.B.*
1887 GARRICK, ALFRED C., *c/o C. H. Bright, Esq.,* 4 *Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.*
1884 GARRICK, SIR JAMES FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., 17 *Brechin Place, S.W.*
1899 GAWNE, EDWARD B., *Kentraugh, Colby, Isle of Man.*
1889 GAWTHROP, ARNOLD E., *Reuter's Telegram Company,* 24 *Old Jewry E.C.*
1884 †GEDYE, C. TOWNSEND, 17 *Craven Hill Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
1891 GEORGE, DAVID, *Bank of New South Wales,* 64 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1883 GIBBERD, JAMES, *Portland House,* 73 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1895 GIBBS HENRY J., *Tentercroft, Aldrington Road, Streatham Park, S.W.; and* 9 *New Broad Street, E.C.*
1891 GIBSON, FRANK WM., 8 *Finsbury Square, E.C.*
1882 †GIFFEN, SIR ROBERT, K.C.B., F.R.S., 9 *Bina Gardens, S.W.*
1898 GILBERT, ALFRED, *Mutual Life Association of Australasia,* 5 *Lothbury, E.C.*
1899 GILBERTSON, CHARLES, 69 *Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1886 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, *c/o Standard Bank of South Africa,* 10 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1882 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 200 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1897 GILLANDERS, JAMES, 41 *St. Germains Road, Forest Hill, S.E.; and* 49 *Tooley Street, S.E.*
1881 GILLESPIE, COLIN M., 23 *Crutched Friars, E.C.*
1875 †GILLESPIE, SIR ROBERT, 11 *Eaton Gardens, Hove, Brighton.*
1891 GILLING, HENRY R., *Oaklands, Arkley, Barnet.*
1889 GIRDWOOD, JOHN, J.P., *Grove House,* 93 *Addison Road, W.*
1883 GLANFIELD, GEORGE, *Hale End, Woodford, Essex.*
1892 GLASGOW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B.*

Year of Election.

1883 GLENESK, RIGHT HON. LORD, 139, *Piccadilly, W.*
1888 GODBY, MICHAEL J., *c/o Union Bank of Australia*, 71 *Cornhill, E.C.*
1888 †GODFREY, RAYMOND, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S. (*late of Ceylon*), 79 *Cornhill, E.C.*
1894 GODSAL, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, R.E., *Iscoyd Park, Whitchurch, Salop.*
1894 GODSON, EDMUND P., *Castlewood, Shooters Hill, Kent.*
1869 GODSON, GEORGE R., *Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.*
1897 GOLDEN, ALBERT, *c/o Messrs. J. S. Thompson & Co.*, 7 *Copthall Court, E.C.*
1880 GOLDNEY, SIR JOHN T., 12 *Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, W.*
1882 GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., M.P., 22 *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
1893 GOODSIR, GEORGE, *Messrs. W. Weddel & Co.*, 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1885 †GORDON, GEORGE W., *The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.*
1893 †GORDON, JOHN WILTON, 9 *New Broad Street, E.C.*
1869 GOSCHEN, RIGHT HON. G. J., M.P., *The Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.*
1892 GOW, WILLIAM, 13 *Rood Lane, E.C.*
1899 GOWAN, SAMUEL, *Balgonie, Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh.*
1886 †GOWANS, LOUIS F., 32 *Batoum Gardens, West Kensington, W.*
1886 GRAHAM, FREDERICK, C.B., *Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.*
1898 GRAHAME, JOHN V., 4 *Cullum Street, E.C.*
1868 GRAIN, WILLIAM, *Lancaster House, Beckenham, Kent.*
1885 †GRANT, CARDROSS, *Bruntsfield, Beckenham, Kent.*
1884 GRANT, HENRY, *Sydney Hyrst, Chichester Road, Croydon.*
1882 GRANT, J. MACDONALD, *Queensland Government Office*, 1 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1880 GRAY, AMBROSE G. WENTWORTH, 31 *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
1891 GRAY, BENJAMIN G., 4 *Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1883 GRAY, HENRY F., *Sharrow, Holland Road, Sutton, Surrey.*
1881 GRAY, ROBERT J., 27 *Milton Street, E.C.*
1898 †GRAY, ROBERT KAYE, M. Inst. C.E., *Lessness Park, Abbey Wood, Kent.*
1888 GREEN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY, K.C.S.I., C.B., 93 *Belgrave Road, S.W.*
1881 †GREEN, MORTON, J.P., *The Firs, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1888 GREEN, W. S. SEBRIGHT, 5 *Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, S.W.*
1898 GREINER, GOTTHELF, 10 *Milton Street, E.C.*
1900 GRENFELL, H.E. GENERAL SIR FRANCIS W., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *The Palace, Malta.*
1892 GRESWELL, ARTHUR E., M.A.
1882 GRESWELL, REV. WILLIAM H. P., M.A., *Dodington Rectory, near Bridgwater, Somerset.*
1882 GRETTON, MAJOR GEORGE LE M., 49 *Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
1889 †GREY, RT. HON. EARL, *Howick Hall, Alnwick, Northumberland.*
1884 GRIBBLE, GEORGE J., 22 *St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
1897 GRIEVE, NORMAN W., 6 *Clanricarde Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.*
1876 GRIFFITH, W. DOWNES, 4 *Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.*
1887 †GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, 42 *The Parade, Cardiff.*
1885 GRINLINTON, SIR JOHN J., *Rose Hill, Middle Wallop, Stockbridge, Hants.*
1879 GUILLEMARD, ARTHUR G., *Eltham, Kent.*
1892 GULL, SIR WILLIAM CAMERON, BART., M.P., 10 *Hyde Park Gardens, W.*
1886 GWILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, *Hampton Poyle Rectory, Oxford.*
1885 GWYN, WALTER J., 22 *Billiter Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1874 GWYNNE, FRANCIS A., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
1885 GWYNNE, JOHN, *Kenton Grange, The Hyde, N.W.; and 64 Cannon Street, E.C.*
1887 GWYTHER, J. HOWARD, 34 *Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.*

1891 †HAGGARD, EDWARD, 7 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
1898 HAINES, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR F. PAUL, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1897 HALCROW, JAMES, 5 *Moorgate Street Buildings, E.C.*
1876 HALIBURTON, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.B., 57 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
1899 HALLIDAY, JOHN, *Chicklade House, nr. Salisbury.*
1882 HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., 26 *Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.*
1885 †HAMILTON, JAMES G.
1883 HAMILTON, JOHN JAMES, 1 *Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.; and 17 St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1895 HAMPDEN, RT. HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., *The Hoo, Welwyn, Herts.*
1889 HANHAM, SIR JOHN A., BART., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
1884 HANKEY, ERNEST ALERS, *Hinxton Hall, Saffron Walden.*
1891 HANLEY, THOMAS J., 66 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1891 HANSON, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, 57 *Holland Park, W.; and 99 Gresham Street, E.C.*
1888 HARDIE, GEORGE, 17 *Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet.*
1888 HARDING, EDWARD E., 66 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1896 HARDY, THOMAS E., *care of M. Cohen, Esq.*, 20 *Bucklersbury, E.C.*
1892 HARE, REGINALD C., *Western Australian Government Office*, 15 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1897 HAREWOOD, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, *Harewood House, Leeds.*
1898 HARFORD-BATTERSBY, CHARLES F., M.A., M.D., 14 *Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E.*
1894 HARMSWORTH, ALFRED C., 36 *Berkeley Square, W.; and Elmwood, St. Peters, Kent.*
1898 HARPER, REGINALD TRISTRAM.
1885 HARRIS, SIR GEORGE D., 32 *Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1894 HARRIS, GEORGE STANLEY, *Grosvenor Club, New Bond Street, W.*
1896 HARRIS, COLONEL JOSIAH, F.R.G.S., 8 *Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1900 HARRIS, REV. EDWARD, D.D., *Bullinghope Vicarage, Hereford.*
1895 HARRIS, WALTER H., C.M.G., 12 *Kensington Gore, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1877 †HARRIS, WOLF, 197 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1889 HARRISON, ARTHUR, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*), *Stoneleigh House, Curry Rivel, Taunton.*
1886 †HARRISON, GENERAL SIR RICHARD, R.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., 22 *Princes Gardens, S.W.; and Hawley Hill, Blackwater, Hants.*
1884 HARROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, 147 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1893 HARROWER, G. CARNABY, *College Hill Chambers, E.C.*
1889 HARRY, CAPTAIN THOMAS ROW 10 *Barworn Terrace, St. Ives, Cornwall.*
1896 HART, E. A., *Union-Castle Steamship Company*, 94 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
1884 HARVEY, T. MORGAN, J.P., *Salesmere, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.*
1884 HARWOOD, JOSEPH, 90 *Cannon Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1886 †HASLAM, RALPH E., *Park Lodge, Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.*

1881 HATHERTON, RIGHT HON. LORD, C.M.G., 55 *Warwick Square, S.W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.*

1883 †HAWTHORN, JAMES KENYON, 3 *Avenue Villas, Avenue Road, Sandown, Isle of Wight.*

1893 †HAWTHORN, REGINALD W. E., *care of F. W. Diamond, Esq., P.O. Box* 360, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1896 †HAY, COLONEL CHARLES, *Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, E.C.*

1899 HAYES-SADLER, COLONEL SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G. 73 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*

1898 HAYES-SADLER, MAJOR REGINALD, *Farringdon House, Exeter.*

1892 HAYMAN, HENRY, 18 *Pembridge Square, W.; and* 3 *Coleman Street, E.C.*

1890 HAYNES, T. H., 20 *Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.; and Rough Down, Boxmoor, Herts.*

1882 HAYWARD, J. F., *Aroona, Freshford, Bath.*

1880 HEALEY, EDWARD C., 86 *St. James's Street, S.W.*

1899 HEALEY, GERALD E. CHADWYCK, B.A., 20 *Rutland Gate, S.W.*

1886 †HEAP, RALPH, 1 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C.*

1890 HEATH, COMMANDER GEORGE P., R.N., *Byfleet, Surrey.*

1878 HEATON, J. HENNIKER, M.P., *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1888 HECTOR, ALEXANDER, *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*

1886 HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, *The Firs, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.*

1887 HEGAN, CHARLES J., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1893 HEINEKEY, ROBERT B., 36 *Egerton Gardens, S.W.*

1877 HEMMANT, WILLIAM, *Bulimba, Sevenoaks; and* 32 *Whitecross Street, E.C.*

1897 †HENDERSON, GEORGE T., 7 *Billiter Square, E.C.*

1898 HENDERSON, JOHN, 26 *Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, W.*

1898 HENDERSON, LIEUT. WILFRID, R.N., 4 *Melville Crescent, Edinburgh.*

1895 HENEAGE, CHARLES, *Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, W.*

1898 HENNIKER-MAJOR, THE HON. ALBERT E., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*

1885 HENRIQUES, FREDK. G., 19 *Hyde Park Square, W.*

1897 HENTY, RICHMOND, 34 *Lugard Road, Peckham, S.E.*

1889 HENWOOD, PAUL, *Moorgate Court, Moorgate Street, E.C.*

1886 HEPBURN, ANDREW, 10 *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*

1893 HERBERT, SIR ROBERT G. W., G.C.B., 3 *Whitehall Court, S.W., and Ickleton, Great Chesterford, Essex.*

1884 HERIOT, MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., *c/o Messrs Stilwell & Sons,* 42 *Pall Mall, S.W.*

1883 HERVEY, DUDLEY F. A., C.M.G., *The Elms, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.*

1895 HERVEY, MATTHEW W., C.E., *Beavor House, St. Peter's Road, Hammersmith, W.*

1895 HERVEY, VALENTINE S., 33 *Hyde Park Gate, S.W.*

1884 HESSE, F. E., *Eastern Extension, &c. Telegraph Co., Limited, Winchester House,* 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1884 HEWISON, CAPTAIN WM. FREDERICK, *c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co.,* 54 *Parliament Street, S.W.*

1897 HICKINBOTHAM, WILLIAM, *Woodlands, Rolvenden, Kent.*

1885 HILL, CHARLES FITZHENRY, *Ebrapah, Park Road, Portswood, Southampton.*

1880 †HILL, JAMES A., M.L.A. *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.

1885 †Hill, Sidney, *Langford House, Langford, near Bristol.*
1887 †Hill, Stanley G. Grantham, *Newton Cottage, Swanage, Dorset.*
1897 Hillier, Alfred P., B.A., M.D., 30 *Wimpole Street, W.*
1895 Hillman, Valentine A., C.E., *Moorambine,* 38 *Woodstock Road, Redland Green, Bristol.*
1886 †Hilton, C. Shirreff B., 41 *Roland Gardens, S.W.*
1889 Hind, T. Almond, *Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C.*
1883 †Hindson, Eldred Grave.
1883 Hindson, Lawrence, *c/o Günther & Rudolph, Dresden.*
1883 Hingley, George B., *High Park, Droitwich.*
1891 Hitchins, E. Lytton.
1888 Hoare, Edward Brodie, M.P., *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Tenchleys, Limpsfield, Surrey.*
1886 Hodgkin, Thomas, D.C.L., *Barmoor Castle, Beal, Northumberland.*
1872 Hodgson, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G., *Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
1898 †Hodgson, Gerald Tylston, B.A., 60 *Castle Street, Liverpool.*
1879 †Hodgson, H. Tylston, M.A., *Harpenden, Hertfordshire.*
1886 Hoffmeister C. R., 1 *Stanford Road, Kensington, W.*
1879 Hoffnung, S., 21 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1895 Hogan, James F., M.P., 52, *Great Russell Street, W.C.*
1887 †Hogarth, Francis, *Sackville House, Sevenoaks.*
1874 †Hogg, Quintin, 2 *Cavendish Place, W.*
1897 Holden, Peter W., *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*
1882 Holdsworth, John, *Barclay House, Eccles, Manchester.*
1885 †Holgate, Clifford Wyndham, *The Close, Salisbury.*
1880 Holmested, Ernest A., *Daylesford, Linden Road, Bedford.*
1888 Hooper, George N., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., *Elmleigh, Hayne Road, Beckenham.*
1889 †Hopetoun, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, K.T., G.C.M.G., *Governor-General of Australia.*
1892 Hopgood, John Edgar, 17 *De Vere Gardens, W.*
1884 Hopkins, Edward, 79 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
1884 Hopkins, John, *Little Boundes, Southborough, Kent; and* 79 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
1890 Hopkins, T. Hollis, *Leconfield, Mount Park Road, Ealing, W., and* 9 *Fore Street Avenue, E.C.*
1898 †Hopkinson, Samuel Day, 75 *Old Broad Street, E.C.; and* 14 *Campden Hill Road, W.*
1879 Hora, James, 123 *Victoria Street, S.W.; and* 147 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1895 Horn, Wm. Austin, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1882 Hoskins, Admiral Sir Anthony H., G.C.B., 17 *Montagu Square, W.*
1876 †Houstoun, George L., *Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.*
1889 Hovenden, Frederick, *Glenlea, Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.*
1899 Hubbuck, Augustus, *Elmstead Lodge, Chislehurst, and* 24 *Lime Street, E.C.*
1886 Hughes, George, F.C.S., *Coombe Leigh, Kingston Hill; and Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1881 †Hughes, John, F.C.S., 79 *Mark Lane E.C.*

Year of Election.

1880 †HUGHES, COMMANDER R. JUKES, R.N., *Cromartie, Newton Abbot.*
1884 HUGHES-HUGHES, WILLIAM, J.P., 5 *Highbury Quadrant, N.*
1884 †HULL, W. WINSTANLEY, *St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Surrey.*
1900 HUNTER, ALEXANDER, *Torre House, Harpenden, Herts.*
1896 HURST, HENRY E.
1896 HUTTON, COLONEL EDWARD T. H., C.B., A.D.C., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1889 †IEVERS, GEORGE M., *Inchera, Glanmire, Co. Cork, Ireland.*
1880 IM THURN EVERARD F., C.B., C.M.G., *Savile Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1899 INGLIS, CHARLES H., *N.Z. Farmers' Co-operative Assn.*, 110 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1883 †INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., 124 *Victoria Street, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
1881 INGRAM, SIR WILLIAM J., BART., 198 *Strand, W.C.*
1880 IRVINE, THOMAS W., 17 *Aldermanbury, E.C.*
1893 IRWELL, HERMAN, 74 *Jermyn Street, S.W.; and* 24 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
1884 ISAACS, JACOB, 40 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1893 IZARD, WALTER G., C.E., 10 *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.*

1883 JACK, A. HILL, *National Insurance Co. of New Zealand*, 9 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1893 JACK, GEORGE C., *Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.*, 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1886 †JACKSON, JAMES, J.P., *Gwernaffel, Eastbourne.*
1889 †JACKSON, SIR THOMAS, *Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation*, 31 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
1900 JACOBS, HARRY W., 3 *Beaumont Crescent, West Kensington, W.*
1886 JACOMB, FREDK. CHAS., 61 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
1886 JACOMB, REGINALD B., 61 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
1900 JAMES, R. BOUCHER, *Hallsannery, Bideford.*
1890 †JAMIESON, WILLIAM, *care of Broken Hill Proprietary Company*, 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 JARVIS, A. WESTON, 66 *Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
1898 JEANS, RICHARD W., *Pembryn, Border Crescent, Sydenham, S.E.*
1894 JEFFERSON, HARRY WYNDHAM, 75 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1884 †JEFFRAY, R. J., 4 *Kensington Court Mansions, W.*
1890 JENKINSON, WILLIAM W., 6 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
1889 JENNINGS, GEORGE H., *West Dene*, 1 *Farm Avenue, Streatham, S.W.; and Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.*
1895 JENNINGS, GILBERT D., 28 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1890 †JERSEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Osterley Park, Isleworth; and Middleton Park, Bicester.*
1889 JOHNSON, GENERAL SIR ALLEN B., K.C.B., 60 *Lexham Gardens, W.*
1894 JOHNSON, GODFREY B., *Colonial College*, 8 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1896 JOHNSON, L. O., 1 *Snow Hill, E.C.*
1888 JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, *Acton House, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W. and* 1 *Whittington Avenue, E.C.*
1884 †JOLLY, STEWART, *Perth, N.B.*
1893 JONES, ALFRED L., *Messrs. Elder, Dempster, & Co.*, 6 *Water Street, Liverpool.*

Year of Election.

1884 †JONES, HENRY, 49 *Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1899 JONES, CAPTAIN HENRY M., V.C., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1900 JONES, J. F., *British South Africa Co.*, 15 *St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
1892 JONES, J. D., *Belvedere, Mapesbury Road, Brondesbury, N.W.*
1884 JONES, OWEN F., 23 *College Hill, E.C.*
1887 JONES, R. HESKETH, J.P., *Dunrobin, Eastbourne.*
1889 JONES, WILLIAM T., *c/o Bank of Australasia*, 4 *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1896 JONES, W. WOODGATE, *Hill Side, White Hill, Bletchingley, Surrey.*
1887 JOSEPH, JULIAN, 10 *Drapers' Gardens, E.C.*
1898 JOSHUA, ABRAM, 12 *Collingham Gardens, S.W.*
1886 JOSLIN, HENRY, *Gaynes Park, Upminster, Essex.*
1874 JOURDAIN, SIR HENRY J., K.C.M.G., *The Elms, Watford; and* 41 *Eastcheap, E.C.*
1868 JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Stadacona, Torquay.*
1889 JUSTICE, MAJOR-GENERAL W. CLIVE, C.M.G., *Hinstock, Farnborough, Hants.*

1876 KARUTH, FRANK, 29 *Nevern Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.*
1898 †KAUFMAN, CHARLES, 12 *Berkeley Street, W.*
1894 KEARNE, SAMUEL R., *Kingswood, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1890 KEARTON, GEORGE H., *Walton Lodge, Banstead; and* 70–71 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
1885 KEEP, CHARLES J., 1 *Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1871 KEITH-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1894 KEMP, DAVID R., *Messrs. Dalgety & Co.*, 52 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
1887 KEMP-WELCH, JAMES, *Parkstone, Weybridge; and* 51 *Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.*
1881 KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., 1 *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.; and St. Stephen's Club, S.W.*
1877 KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, *Knockralling, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B.; and New University Club, S.W.*
1898 †KENNEDY, PITT, 39 *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.; and New Oxford and Cambridge Club*, 68 *Pall Mall, S.W.*
1895 KENNION, RT. REV. GEORGE WYNDHAM, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, The Palace, Wells, Somerset.*
1888 KENT, ROBERT J., 1 *Vere Street, Cavendish Square, W.*
1896 †KENYON, JAMES, M.P., *Walshaw Hall, Bury.*
1894 KER ROBERT A., 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1896 KERR, J. E., *care of Messrs. S. Dobree & Sons*, 6 *Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*
1894 KESWICK, JAMES J., *Halleaths, Lochmaben, N.B.*
1881 †KESWICK, WILLIAM, M.P., *Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.*
1874 KIMBER, HENRY, M.P., 79 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
1894 KING, CHARLES WALLIS, *Newnham House, Marshgate, Richmond, S.W.*
1886 KINNAIRD, RIGHT HON. LORD, 1 *Pall Mall East, S.W.*
1889 KINTORE, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., 7 *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
1898 KITCHING, HENRY, J.P., *The Grange, Great Ayton, Yorks.*
1887 KITTO, THOMAS COLLINGWOOD, *Cedar Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.*
1899 KLEIN, WALTER G., 24 *Belsize Park, N.W.*
1875 KNIGHT, A. HALLEY, *Bramley Hill House, Croydon.*
1895 KNIGHT, JOHN WATSON, 33 *Hyde Park Square, W.*

Year of Election.

1889 KNOTT, CAPTAIN MICHAEL E.
1891 KROHN, HERMAN A., B.A., *Maldon Court, Maldon, Essex.*
1885 KUMMERER, RUDOLPH, 20 *Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.*

1891 †LAING, JAMES ROBERT, 7 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
1897 LAING, MAJOR D. TYRIE, *c/o F. J. Searle, Esq.*, 4 *Sun Court, Cornhill, E.C.*
1875 LANDALE, ROBERT, 3 *Sussex Square, Hyde Park, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1876 †LANDALE, WALTER, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1887 LANE, MAJOR-GENERAL RONALD B., C.B., *Alexandria, Egypt.*
1896 LANG, JAMES J., *care of African Estates Company, Winchester House, E.C.*
1881 LANGTON, JAMES, *Hillfield, Reigate.*
1883 †LANSDOWNE, RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Lansdowne House*, 54 *Berkeley Square, W.; and Bowood, near Calne, Wiltshire.*
1884 †LANSELL, GEORGE, *Bendigo, Victoria, Australia.*
1881 LANYON, JOHN C., *Birdhurst, Croydon.*
1876 †LARDNER, W. G., 11 *Fourth Avenue, Hove, Brighton; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1878 LARK, F. B., *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1900 LARSEN, AUGUST, 116 *Holborn, E.C.*
1878 LASCELLES, JOHN, 13 *Ashchurch Terrace, Shepherd's Bush, W.*
1881 LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 50 *Lime Street, E.C.*
1897 LAWRENCE, T. H., 2 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
1875 LAWRENCE, W. F., M.P., 27 *Eaton Square, S.W.; Cowesfield House, Salisbury; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1885 LAWRIE, ALEXANDER, 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1886 †LAWRIE, ALEX. CECIL, 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1892 LAWSON, ROBERTSON, 34 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1894 LEAKE, WM. MARTIN, *Ceylon Association*, 61 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1896 LEE, ARTHUR M., 8 *Victoria Road, Kensington, W.*
1899 LEECHMAN, CHRISTOPHER A., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1886 LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, *San Remo, Torquay.*
1896 LEESON, WILLIAM F., 6 *Polworth Road, Streatham, S.W.*
1889 LE GROS, GERVAISE, *Seafield, Jersey.*
1892 LE MAISTRE, JOHN L. B., *Messrs. G. Balleine & Co., Jersey.*
1879 LETHBRIDGE, WILLIAM, M.A., *Courtlands, Lympstone, Devon.*
1889 LEUCHARS, JOHN W., *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
1873 LEVEY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
1874 LEVIN, NATHANIEL W., 11 *Gledhow Gardens, S.W.*
1897 LEVY, ALFRED G., M.D., 16 *York Place, Portman Square, W.*
1899 LEVY, B. W., *Messrs. D. Cohen & Co.*, 17 *Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*
1885 LEWIS, ISAAC, *Hyme House*, 3 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.; and* 8 *Finch Lane, E.C.*
1887 LEWIS, JOSEPH, 8 *Finch Lane, E.C.*
1890 LEWIS, OWEN, 9 *Mincing Lane, E.C.*
1897 LISTER, R. A., J.P., *The Towers, Dursley.*
1884 LITTLE, J. STANLEY, 18 *Drakefield Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.*
1885 LITTLE, MATTHEW, 5 *Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead N.W.*

Year of Election.

1886 †LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, *African Banking Corporation, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1874 LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., 16 *Lennox Gardens, S.W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.*

1888 LIVESEY, GEORGE, C.E., *Shagbrook, Reigate.*

1900 †LLOYD ARTHUR, 12 *Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.*

1890 LLOYD, F. GRAHAM, 78 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1899 †LLOYD FRANK, *Coombe House, Croydon, and 4 Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, E.C.*

1881 LLOYD, RICHARD DUPPA, 2 *Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.*

1897 LOCKWOOD, DAVID, *City Club, York.*

1887 †LOEWENTHAL, LEOPOLD, *Lionsdale, 2 Gloucester Road, Gloucester Gate, N.W.*

1878 †LONG, CLAUDE H., M.A., 50 *Marine Parade, Brighton; and New Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1886 †LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.D., *Highlands, Putney Heath, S.W.; and Twitchen, Morthoe, near Ilfracombe.*

1889 LORING, ARTHUR H., 11A *Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.*

1886 †LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN, *Redwood, Spylaw Road, Edinburgh.*

1898 LOUIS, JULIAN A. H., F.R.G.S., 32 *Essex Street, Strand, W.C.*

1884 LOVE, WILLIAM MCNAUGHTON, 8 *Bunhill Row, E C.*

1884 LOW, SIR HUGH, G.C.M.G., 23 *De Vere Gardens, W.; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1875 †LOW, W. ANDERSON, *Courtfield House, Boyne Hill, Maidenhead.*

1899 LOWE, SAMUEL, 94 *Gray's Inn Road, W.C.*

1890 LOWINSKY, MARCUS WM.

1890 LOWLES, JOHN, M.P., 12 *Russell Square, W.C.*

1880 LOWRY, LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W., C.B., 25 *Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1877 LUBBOCK, SIR NEVILE, K.C.M.G., 20 *Eastcheap, E.C.; and 65 Earl's Court Square, S.W.*

1898 LUCAS, CLARENCE, MUS.B., 229 *Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.*

1889 LUNNISS, FREDERICK, 145 *Tottenham Court Road, W.*

1886 LYALL, ROGER CAMPBELL, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*

1879 †LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., 2 *Elvaston Place, S.W.; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*

1886 LYELL, JOHN L., 30 *Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*

1886 LYLE, WM. BRAY, *Velley, Hartland, North Devon.*

1885 †LYON, GEORGE O., *Lyneden, Drummond Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*

1886 †LYTTELTON, THE HON. G. W. SPENCER, C.B., 49 *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*

1885 MACALISTER, JAMES, *Ethelstane, 32 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*

1885 †MACAN, J. J., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., *Crossgates, Cheam, Surrey; and Rockhampton, Queensland.*

1887 MACBRIDE, ROBERT K., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1900 †MACDONALD, HECTOR, 153 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1880 †MACDONALD, JOSEPH, J.P., *Sutherland House, Egham, Surrey.*
1892 MACFADYEN, JAMES J., *Millbrook, Bedwardine Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
1873 †MACFARLAN, ALEXANDER, *Torish, Helmsdale, N.B.*
1889 †MACFARLANE, JAMES G., *Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., Broad St. Avenue, E.C.*
1889 †MACFIE, JOHN W., *Rowton Hall, Chester.*
1890 MACGREGOR, WM. GRANT, 18 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
1881 †MACIVER, DAVID, M.P., 16 *Brunswick Street, Liverpool.*
1881 MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, 50 *Lime Street, E.C.*
1895 †MACKAY, DANIEL J., *Dunkeld, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
1893 MACKAY, DONALD, *Reay Villa, Bodenham Road, Hereford.*
1897 †MACKAY, SIR JAMES L., K.C.I.E., 7 *Seamore Place, Park Lane, W.*
1885 †MACKENZIE, COLIN.
1890 MACKENZIE, GEORGE S., C.B., 52 *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*
1882 MACKIE, DAVID, 1 *Gliddon Road, West Kensington, W.*
1899 †MACKINNON DUNCAN, 16 *Hyde Park Square, W.*
1889 MACLEAN, ROBERT M.
1889 MACLEAR, VICE-ADMIRAL J. P., *Beaconscroft, Chiddingfold, Godalming, and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1896 †MACLEAY, SINCLAIR, 1 *Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.*
1887 MACMILLAN, MAURICE, *St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, W.C.*
1892 MACPHAIL, ALEXANDER J., 10 *St. Helens Place, E.C.*
1887 MACPHERSON, LACHLAN A., *Wyrley Grove, Pelsall, Walsall.*
1882 MACROSTY, ALEXANDER, *West Bank House, Esher.*
1869 MCARTHUR, ALEXANDER, 79 *Holland Park, W.*
1886 MCARTHUR, JOHN P., 18 *Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
1883 MCARTHUR, WM. ALEXANDER, M.P., 4 *Third Avenue, Hove, Brighton; and* 18 *&* 19 *Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
1885 MCCAUL, GILBERT JOHN, *Creggandarroch, Chislehurst; and* 27 *Walbrook, E.C.*
1899 MCCAW, WILLIAM J. M., *Woodfield, Streatham, S.W.*
1892 †MCCONNELL, ARTHUR J., 7 *Bramham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
1893 MCCONNELL, FREDERICK V., 37 *Cranley Gardens, S.W.*
1897 MCCULLOCH, COLIN J., 45 *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
1890 †MCCULLOCH, GEORGE, 184 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1883 MCDONALD, JAMES E., 4 *Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
1887 MCDONALD, JOHN, 30 *Broad Street House, E.C.*
1882 MCDONELL, ARTHUR W., 2 *Rectory Place, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.*
1882 MCEUEN, DAVID PAINTER, 24 *Pembridge Square, W.*
1898 MCFARLANE, WILLIAM, *Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
1899 MCGAW, JOHN THOBURN, 35 *Lower Seymour Street, W.*
1894 MCGOWAN, DAVID H.
1879 MCILWRAITH, ANDREW, 3 *&* 4 *Lime Street Square, E.C.*
1884 MCINTYRE, J. P., 3 *New Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1897 MCKENZIE, FREDERICK A., 102 *Guilford Street, W.C.*
1886 M'KEONE, HENRY, C.E., 13 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1886 MCLEAN, NORMAN, *West Hall, Sherborne, Dorset.*
1882 MCLEAN, T. M., 61 *Belsize Park, N.W.*
1885 MCMAHON, GENERAL C. J., R.A., *Knocklofty, Clonmel, Ireland; and Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, W.*

Year of Election.

1899 MAGUIRE, THOMAS MILLER, M.A., LL.D., 12 *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
1883 MAINWARING, RANDOLPH.
1878 MALCOLM, A. J., 27 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
1895 MALCOMSON, DAVID, *care of Messrs. Coutts & Co.*, 59 *Strand, W.C.*
1879 MALLESON, FRANK R., *Dixton Manor House, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.*
1885 MANDER, S. THEODORE, B.A., *Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton.*
1883 MANLEY, WILLIAM, 106 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
1896 MANNING, JOHN R., M.S.A., *Milkwood Estate Office, Herne Hill, S.E.*
1893 MANTELL, DAVID G., *Ceylon House, St. Andrew's Road, Bedford.*
1898 MARCUS, HERMAN W., *Merryland's Hotel, Great Bookham, Surrey.*
1892 MARDEN, WILLIAM, 5 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
1886 MARKS, DAVID, *Astwood House*, 111 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
1885 MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., *Dyrham Lodge, Clifton Park, Bristol.*
1881 MARSHALL, ERNEST LUXMOORE, 9 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1889 †MARSHALL, HENRY B., 3 *Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
1886 MARSTON, EDWARD, *St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.*
1892 MARTIN, COLONEL SIR RICHARD E. R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Aldeburgh, Saxmundham.*
1882 †MARTIN, FRANCIS, *The Grange, Wroxham, Norfolk.*
1886 MARTIN, HENRY, 13 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*
1889 MARTIN, JAMES, *Sunnyside, Palace Road, Streatham, S.W.; and Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
1899 MASTERTON ROBERT F., *Rhodesia, Ld., Winchester House, E.C.*
1884 MATHERS, EDWARD P., *Glenalmond*, 34 *Fox Grove Road, Beckenham; and* 39 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1886 †MATHESON, HON. ALEX. PERCEVAL, M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1897 MATHIESON, FREDERIC C., *Beechworth, Hampstead Heath, N.W.*
1893 MATON, LEONARD J., B.A., *Grosvenor Lodge, Wimbledon.*
1886 MATTHEWS, JAMES, 45 *Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
1885 MATTHEWS, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. LEE, 1 *Myrtle Crescent, Acton, W.*
1894 MAURICE, JOHN A., 1 *Eaton Gardens, Hove, Brighton.*
1894 MEAD, FREDERICK, *The Moorings, St. Albans.*
1899 †MEESON, EDWARD TUCKER, R.N., 1 *Alwyne Square, Canonbury Park, N.*
1899 †MEESON, FREDERICK, 1 *Alwyne Square, Canonbury Park, N.*
1878 MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, 4 *Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.*
1886 MELHUISH, WILLIAM, *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
1898 MERCER, WM. ALEXANDER, 4 *The Mansions, Richmond Road, South Kensington, S.W., and* 85 *London Wall, E.C.*
1889 METCALFE, SIR CHARLES H. T., BART., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1877 †METCALFE, FRANK E., *Gloucester House, Stonebridge Park, N.W.*
1878 MEWBURN, WILLIAM R., J.P. 19 *Holland Park, W.*
1899 †MICHAELIS, MAX, *Tandridge Court, Oxted, Surrey.*
1890 MICHIE, ALEXANDER, *c/o Messrs. J. Whittall & Co.*, 9 *Fenchurch Avenue E.C.*
1897 MIDDLETON, R. V., 10 *Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
1889 MILLER, CHARLES A. DUFF, 46 *Belgrave Road, S.W.*
1897 †MILLS, THOMAS, *Longdown House, Sandhurst, Berks.*

Year of Election.

1898 MINTO, H.E. RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Ottawa, Canada.*

1898 MISKIN, HERBERT, 16 *Philpot Lane, E.C.*

1898 †MITCHELL, JAMES, *Lanherne, Shillingford Hill, Wallingford, Berks.*

1895 †MITCHELL, JOHN STEVENSON, 43 *London Wall, E.C.*

1878 MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 4 *Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*

1885 MOIR, ROBERT N.

1883 MOLESWORTH, THE REV. VISCOUNT, 13B *Lansdown Crescent, Bath.*

1895 MOLTENO, PERCY ALLPORT, 10 *Palace Court, Bayswater, W.*

1884 †MONRO, MALCOLM, *Cane Grove, 10 Kelvinside Gardens, Glasgow.*

1884 MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., 11 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1885 MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., 14 *Westbourne Park Road, W.*

1889 MONTEFIORE, LOUIS P.

1894 †MOON, EDWARD R. P., M.P., 32 *Egerton Gardens, S.W.*

1885 MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, 23 *Essex Street, Strand, W.C.*

1884 MOORE, JOHN, 23 *Knightrider Street, E.C.*

1891 MOORE, YORK T. G., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., 1 *Lewisham Hill, S.E.*

1898 MOORHEAD, JAMES, *Hickley Lodge, nr. Penarth.*

1883 †MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, *care of Bank of New Zealand,* 1 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1887 MOOR-RADFORD, ALFRED, 59 *Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.; and* 4 *Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.*

1885 MOREING, CHARLES ALGERNON, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., *Moore Place, Esher.*

1891 MORGAN, MAJOR A. HICKMAN, D.S.O., 14 *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*

1894 †MORGAN, GWYN VAUGHAN, 37 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*

1900 MORGAN, PENRY VAUGHAN, 13 *The Boltons, S.W.*

1868 MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, 37 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and* 42 *Cannon Street, E.C.*

1900 MORGAN, ALDERMAN WALTER VAUGHAN, *Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, E.C.*

1884 MORGAN, WILLIAM PRITCHARD, M.P., 1 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1897 MORRELL, JOHN BOWES, *Holdgate House, York.*

1900 MORRISON, JAMES K., 10 *Eton Road, South Hampstead, N.W.; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1887 †MORRISON, JOHN S., *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1886 MORRISON, WALTER, M.P., *Malham Tarn, Settle; and* 77 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*

1899 MORRIS, THOMAS MORGAN, F.S.S., 45 *Queen Street, Neath.*

1889 †MORROGH, JOHN, J.P., *Mount Grange, Douglas, Co. Cork.*

1869 MORT, WILLIAM, 1 *Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*

1885 MOSENTHAL, HARRY, 19 *Green Street, W.*

1884 MOSSE, JAMES ROBERT, M.Inst.C.E., 5 *Chiswick Place, Eastbourne.*

1891 MÜCK, FRED A. E., *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1897 MUNN, WINCHESTER, *Laverstoke, near Whitchurch, Hants.*

1896 MURE, SIR ANDREW, 37 *Chalmers Street, Edinburgh.*

1899 MURRAY, THE HON. ALEXANDER O. (MASTER OF ELIBANK), *Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peeblesshire; & Brooks's Club, S.W.*

1885 †MURRAY, CHARLES, *Kylemore, Eton Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.*

1899 MURRAY, SIR HERBERT H., K.C.B., *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1889 MYERS, ALEXANDER, 125 *Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.*

1893 MYERS, ISAAC, *Thorganby, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*

Year of Election.

1875 †Nairn, John, *Garth House, Torrs' Park Road, Ilfracombe.*

1898 Napier of Magdala, Rt. Hon. Lord, 9 *Lowndes Square, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1881 Nathan, Alfred N., 28 *Finsbury Street, E.C.*

1887 Nathan, Joseph E., 23 *Pembridge Gardens, W.*

1885 Nathan, Louis A., *Dashwood House,* 9 *New Broad Street, E.C.*

1896 Nathan, Major Matthew, R.E., C.M.G., 11 *Pembridge Square, W.*

1874 †Naz, Hon. Sir Virgile, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. (*Port Louis, Mauritius*), *care of Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie & Co.,* 9 *Idol Lane, E.C.*

1886 †Neame, Arthur, *Woodlands, Selling, Faversham.*

1881 Neave, Edward S., 7 *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*

1894 Neil, William, 35 *Walbrook, E.C.*

1888 †Neish, William, *The Laws, Dundee; and Hogarth Club, Dover Street, W.*

1881 Nelson, Sir Edward Montague, K.C.M.G., *Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.*

1893 Nelson, Harold, 26 *St. Mary's Mansions, St. Mary's Terrace, Paddington, W.*

1882 Ness, Gavin Parker, 19 *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*

1889 Nestle, William D., *Royal London Yacht Club,* 2 *Savile Row, W.*

1888 Neumann, Sigmund, 146 *Piccadilly, W.*

1896 †Newmarch, John, 60 *Watling Street, E.C.*

1898 Newton, Wm. Melville, 27 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*

1886 Nichol, Robert, 11 *Bunhill Row, E.C.*

1891 Nicholls, Alfred M., 8 *Courtfield Gardens, S.W.*

1896 Nichols, Arthur, *Bank of Egypt,* 26 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1892 †Nicholls, Walter C., *White Rock, Ashley, Canterbury, New Zealand.*

1868 Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart., *The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.*

1887 Nicholson, Daniel, 51 *St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*

1884 Niven, George, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited,* 1 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*

1889 †Nivison, Robert, 8 *Finch Lane, E.C.*

1883 Norman, General Sir Henry W., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., 85 *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*

1880 †North, Charles, *Sun-Woodhouse, near Huddersfield.*

1878 North, Frederic William, F.G.S., 60 *Cheapside, E.C.*

1891 †Northesk, Right Hon. the Earl of, 6 *Hans Crescent, S.W.*

1895 Nowlan, John, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Abercorn, Bolingbroke Grove, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*

1897 Ommanney, Charles H., 3 *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*

1888 Ommanney, Sir Montagu F., K.C.M.G., *Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.*

1889 Onslow, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, G.C.M.G., 7 *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.; and Clandon Park, Guildford.*

1883 †Osborne, Captain Frank, *The Cedars, Leamington.*

1897 Ostrorog, Count Stanislaus J., F.R.G.S., 5 *Victoria Grove, Chelsea, S.W.*

1889 Otterson, Alfred S., 22 *Bryanston Street, W.*

Year of Election.

1872 OTWAY, RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 34 *Eaton Square, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1890 OWEN, P. BERRY, 36 *Mount Park Road, Ealing, W.*

1897 PACE, DAVID S., *Ivy Cottage, Newton Stewart, N.B.*

1879 †PADDON, JOHN, *Suffolk House, 5 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*

1897 PALMER, CAPT. RICHARD E., *Oaklands Park, Newdigate, Surrey.*

1880 PARBURY, CHARLES, 3 *De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.*

1889 †PARFITT, CAPTAIN JAMES L., 2 *Humber Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E.*

1879 PARFITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 25 *Atholl Mansions, South Lambeth Road, S.W.*

1880 PARK, W. C. CUNNINGHAM, 25 *Lime Street, E.C.*

1886 PARKER, ARCHIBALD, *Camden Wood, Chislehurst; and 2 East India Avenue, E.C.*

1889 †PARKER, HENRY, 56 *Shakespeare Road, Herne Hill, S.E.*

1893 †PARKIN, GEORGE R., C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., *Upper Canada College, Toronto, Canada.*

1885 PARKINGTON, MAJOR J. ROPER, J.P., D.L., 24 *Crutched Friars, E.C.; 6 Devonshire Place, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1897 PARR, REV. EDWARD G. C., 1 *Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*

1888 PASTEUR, HENRY, *Wynches, Much Hadham, Herts.*

1886 †PATERSON, J. GLAISTER, 7 & 8 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*

1898 PATERSON, JAMES, *New Zealand Loan & Agency Co.,* 73 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*

1892 PATON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, 4 *Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, W.; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1887 †PATTERSON, MYLES, 7 *Egerton Gardens, S.W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*

1898 PAUL ALEXANDER, 41 *Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*

1881 PAUL, HENRY MONCREIFF, 12 *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*

1896 PAYNE, EDWARD J., 2 *Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*

1880 PAYNE, JOHN, 34 *Coleman Street, E.C.; and Park Grange, Sevenoaks.*

1881 †PEACE, SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for Natal*), 26 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1877 PEACOCK, GEORGE, 27 *Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.*

1885 †PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., *West Retford House, Retford.*

1877 †PEARCE, EDWARD, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*

1887 PEARS, WALTER.

1896 †PEARSON, SIR WEETMAN D., BART., M.P., *Paddockhurst, Worth, Sussex; and* 10 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1894 PEASE, ALFRED JOHN, J.P., 28 *Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester.*

1878 †PEEK, SIR CUTHBERT EDGAR, BART., 22 *Belgrave Square, S.W., and Rousdon, Lyme Regis.*

1896 †PEMBERTON, MAJOR ERNEST, R.E., *Mousehold House, Norwich.*

1894 PENDER, JOHN DENISON, *Eastern Telegraph Co., Winchester House,* 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1884 PENNEY, EDWARD C., 8 *West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*

1899 PERCEVAL, SPENCER A., 36 *Eccleston Square, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1892 PERCEVAL, SIR WESTBY B., K.C.M.G., 11 *Cornhill, E.C.*

1890 PERKINS, HENRY A., *Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey.*

1895 PERKS, ROBERT WM., M.P., A.M.Inst.C.E., 11 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*

1880 PERRING, CHARLES, *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1879 †PETHERICK, EDWARD A., 85 *Hopton Road, Streatham, S.W.*

1896 PHILLIMORE, Major W. G., *Montrose House, Hough Green, Chester; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*

1884 †PHILLIPS, LIONEL, 33 *Grosvenor Square, W.*

1897 PICKEN, ANDREW, *Woodside, Greenock, N.B.*

1897 PITTS, THOMAS, *St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.*

1888 †PLANT, EDMUND H. T., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*

1882 PLEYDELL, T. G., 63 *St. James's Street, S.W.; and East Sussex Club, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*

1897 †PONSONBY, REV. S. GORDON, *The Rectory, Devonport; and 57 St. James's Street, S.W.*

1900 PONTIFEX, ARTHUR R., *Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria Street, S.W.*

1884 POOLE, JOHN B., 8 *Claremont Gardens, Surbiton, Surrey.*

1869 †POORE, MAJOR R., *Old Lodge, Salisbury.*

1892 PORTER, ROBERT, *Arnhall, Brechin, N.B.*

1885 POSNO, CHARLES JAQUES, *The Woodlands, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.; and 19 Finsbury Circus, E.C.*

1885 †POTTER, JOHN WILSON, 2 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*

1876 PRAED, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, 75 *Elm Park Gardens, S.W.*

1873 PRANCE, REGINALD H., 2 *Hercules Passage, E.C.; and The Ferns, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.*

1882 PRANKERD, PERCY J., 63 *Longridge Road, S.W.*

1881 PRANKERD, PETER D., *The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.*

1868 PRATT, J. J., 79 *Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.*

1885 PREECE, SIR WM. HENRY, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., *Gothic Lodge, Wimbledon.*

1883 PREVITÉ, JOSEPH WEEDON, *Oak Lodge, Pond Road, Blackheath, S.E.*

1886 PRILLEVITZ, J. M., *Margaret Lodge, 94 Finchley Road, N.W.*

1873 PRINCE, JOHN S., 28 *De Vere Gardens, W.*

1900 PRINCE, JULIUS C., 22 *Upper Wimpole Street, W.*

1891 PRITCHARD, LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON D., R.E., C.B., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1882 PROBYN, LESLEY CHARLES, 79 *Onslow Square, S.W.*

1899 PROBYN, LIEUT-COLONEL CLIFFORD, J.P., 55 *Grosvenor Street, W.*

1897 PRYNN, FRED, *Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C.*

1894 PULESTON, SIR JOHN HENRY, 2 *Whitehall Court, S.W.*

1882 PURVIS, GILBERT, 5 *Bow Churchyard, E.C.*

1893 QUEENSBERRY, MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, *Smedmore, Corfe Castle, Dorset; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1899 QUILTER, SIR W. CUTHBERT, BART., M.P., 74 *South Audley Street, W.; and Bawdsey Manor, Woodbridge.*

1884 RADCLIFFE, P. COPLESTON, *Derriford, Crown Hill R.S.O. Devon; and Union Club, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1882 RAINEY, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACAN, *Trowscoed Lodge, Cheltenham.*
1888 RAIT, GEORGE THOMAS, 70 & 71 *Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*
1881 RALLI, PANDELI, 17 *Belgrave Square, S.W.*
1884 RAMSAY, ROBERT, *Howletts, Canterbury.*
1872 RAMSDEN, RICHARD, *Chadwick Manor, Knowle, Warwickshire.*
1889 RAND, EDWARD E., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
1889 †RANDALL, EUGENE T., *c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney,* 18 *Birchin Lane, E.C.*
1887 RANKEN, PETER, *Furness Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey.*
1880 †RANKIN, SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., 35 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Bryngwyn, Hereford.*
1885 RAW, GEORGE HENRY, 96 *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1894 RAWES, LIEUT.-COLONEL WM. WOODWARD, R.A., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
1880 RAWSON, CHARLES C., 26 *Pier Road, Rosherville, Gravesend.*
1892 READMAN, JAMES BURGESS, D.Sc., 4 *Lindsay Place, Edinburgh.*
1881 †REAY, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 6 *Great Stanhope Street, W.*
1894 REEVES, HUGH WM., 67 *Egerton Gardens, S.W.*
1896 REEVES, HON. WILLIAM PEMBER (*Agent-General for New Zealand*), 13 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1889 REID, MAJOR-GENERAL A. T., *Derby House, Victoria Road, Norwood, S.E.*
1893 RENNIE, GEORGE B., 20 *Lowndes Street, S.W.*
1883 RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, 6 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
1895 RICARDE-SEAVER, MAJOR FRANCIS I., A.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., 16 *Grafton Street, W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1897 †RICHARDS, GEORGE, 3 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*
1897 †RICHARDS, HENRY C., Q.C., M.P., 2 *Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
1890 †RICHARDS, REV. W. J. B., D.D., *St. Charles' College, St. Charles' Square, North Kensington, W.*
1898 RICHARDSON, ERNALD, J.P., *Glanbrydan Park, Manordeilo, Carmarthenshire.*
1893 RICHARDSON, JAMES H., *New Lodge, Hendon, N.W.*
1878 RICHMOND, JAMES, *Monzie Castle, Crieff, N.B.*
1881 RIDLEY, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., *St. Wilfrid's, East Grinstead.*
1896 RIPPON, JOSEPH, 33, *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1891 RIVINGTON, W. JOHN, "*British Trade Journal,*" 24 *Mark Lane E.C.; and* 21 *Gledhow Gardens, S.W.*
1894 ROBERTS, G. Q., M.A. *London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E.*
1895 ROBERTS, RICHARD NEVILL, 3 *St. John's Wood Park, N.W.*
1892 ROBERTS, THOMAS FRANCIS, *Gower House, George Street, N.W.*
1884 ROBERTS, THOMAS LANGDON, *Rookhurst, Bedford Park, Croydon.*
1881 ROBERTSON, CAMPBELL A., *Dashwood House,* 9 *New Broad Street, E.C.; and* 11 *Oakhill Park, Hampstead, N.W.*
1869 ROBINSON, MAJOR-GENERAL C. W., C.B., *Army & Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1894 †ROBINSON, JOSEPH B., *Dudley House, Park Lane, W.; and* 1 *Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.*
1889 †ROBINSON, THOMAS B., *Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co.,* 4 *Lime Street Square, E.C.*
1878 ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM, G.C.M.G., 28 *Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1896 ROBSON, CHARLES R., *Batchacre Hall, Newport, Salop.*
1898 ROLLO, THE HON. GILBERT, *Duncrub Park, Dunning, N.B.*
1886 ROLLO, WILLIAM, 5 *Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park, W.*
1885 ROME, ROBERT, 45 *Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.*
1896 ROME, THOMAS, J.P., *Charlton House, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.*
1888 †RONALD, BYRON L., 14 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.*
1876 RONALD, R. B., *Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.*
1888 ROPER, FREEMAN, M.A. OXON., 56 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.*
1878 ROSE, B. LANCASTER, 1 *Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
1879 ROSE, CHARLES D., 10 *Austin Friars, E.C.*
1900 ROSE, HARRY, *Blackheath Club,* 13 *The Avenue, Blackheath, S.E.; and Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1881 †ROSEBERY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., K.T., 38 *Berkeley Square, W.; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.*
1885 ROSS, HUGH C., *Standard Bank of South Africa,* 10 *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
1880 ROSS, JOHN, *Morven, North Hill, Highgate, N.; and* 63 *Finsbury Pavement, E.C.*
1882 ROSS, J. GRAFTON, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1881 †ROTH, H. LING, 32 *Prescott Street, Halifax.*
1894 ROTHWELL, GEORGE, 5 *Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
1890 ROYDS, EDMUND M., *Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
1899 RUDD, FRANK M., *New Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1898 RUDD, THOMAS, *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1892 RUMNEY, HOWARD, F.R.G.S., 17 *and* 18 *Basinghall Street E.C.; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1899 RUNGE, ADOLPHUS, 4 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
1879 RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., *Elm Cottage, Woodfield Road, Torquay.*
1879 RUSSELL, P. N., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and* 66 *Queensborough Terrace, W.*
1875 RUSSELL, THOMAS, *Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.*
1878 RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 90 *Piccadilly, W.*
1898 RUSSELL, THOMAS J., *London & Westminster Bank,* 41 *Lothbury, E.C.*
1875 RUSSELL, T. PURVIS, *Warroch, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.*
1879 †RUSSELL, T. R., 18 *Church Street, Liverpool.*
1891 RUSSELL, WM. CECIL, *Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.*
1889 RUTHERFORD, H. K., *Polmont, Kenley, Surrey.*

1886 SAALFELD, ALFRED, *The Elms, Bickley, Kent.*
1881 †SAILLARD, PHILIP, 87 *Aldersgate Street, E.C.*
1890 SALMON, EDWARD G., 1 *The Triangle, St. Quintin's Avenue, W.*
1874 SAMUEL, SIR SAUL, BART., K.C.M.G., C.B., 34 *Nevern Square, S.W.*
1893 SANDEMAN, ALBERT G., *Presdales, Ware.*
1897 †SANDEMAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE G. (*of Fonab*), *Port-na-Craig, Moulin, N.B.*
1874 †SANDERSON, JOHN, *Buller's Wood, Chislehurst, Kent.*
1887 SANDOVER, WILLIAM, *Ashburton House, Richmond Hill, S.W.; and* 10 *Jeffreys Square, St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1873 SASSOON, ARTHUR, 12 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1891 †SAUNDERS, FREDERIC J., F.R.G.S., *Cambridge House, Harmandsworth Slough.*

Year of Election.

1899 SAUNDERS, SIR FREDERICK R., K.C.M.G., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1898 SAVAGE, PERCY H., *Pinecroft, Weybridge.*

1885 SAVAGE, WM. FREDK., *Blomfield House, 85 London Wall, E.C.*

1897 SAVILL, WALTER, 9 *Queen's Gardens, West Brighton.*

1883 †SAWYER, ERNEST E., M.A., C.E., *Hilhouse, Woking.*

1895 SCAMMELL, EDWARD T., 37 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*

1885 †SCARTH, LEVESON E., M.A., *Elms Lea, Cleveland Walk, Bath.*

1877 SCHIFF, CHARLES, 22 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*

1896 SCHLICH, WILLIAM, PH. D., C.I.E., *Cooper's Hill College, Egham.*

1897 SCHMIDT, ROBERT F. W., Ph.D., F.R.G.S., 2 *Baron's Court Terrace, West Kensington, W.*

1889 SCHOLEY, J. CRANEFIELD, *Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.*

1885 SCHWARTZE, C. E. R., M.A., *Trinity Lodge, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1884 SCONCE, CAPTAIN G. COLQUHOUN, 1 *Wetherby Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*

1872 SCOTT, ABRAHAM, 8 *Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.*

1885 SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., *Rotherfield Park, Alton, Hants; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*

1886 SCOTT, CHARLES J., *Hilgay, Guildford.*

1893 SCRUTTON, JAMES HERBERT, 9 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*

1881 SELBY, PRIDEAUX, *Koroit, Chepstow Road, Croydon.*

1891 SEMPLE, JAMES C., F.R.G.S., 2 *Marine Terrace, Kingstown, Dublin.*

1887 SENIOR, EDWARD NASSAU, 147 *Cannon Street, E.C.*

1871 SEROCOLD, G. PEARCE, 156 *Sloane Street, S.W.*

1898 SETTLE, COLONEL HENRY H., R.E., C.B., D.S.O., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1888 SHAND, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., *Parkholme, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.; and 75 Upper Ground Street, S.E.*

1888 SHAND, JOHN LOUDOUN, 24 *Rood Lane, E.C.*

1896 SHANKS, ARTHUR, M.Inst.C.E., *The Holt, Esher, Surrey.*

1891 SHARPE, W. E. THOMPSON, M.P., 11 *Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill, W.*

1898 SHEER, JOHN, 13 *King's College Road, South Hampstead, N.W.*

1900 SHELDRICK, JOHN S., 13 *FitzGeorge Avenue, Auriol Road, West Kensington, W.*

1898 SHELFORD, FREDERIC, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., 35A *Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.*

1892 SHELFORD, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., 35A *Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.*

1885 SHERLOCK, WILLIAM H., *West View, Caterham, Surrey.*

1893 SHERWOOD, N., *Dunedin, 50 Streatham Hill, S.W.*

1880 †SHIPPARD, SIR SIDNEY G. A., K.C.M.G., 15 *West Halkin Street, S.W.; & Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*

1874 SHIPSTER, HENRY F., 87 *Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1887 †SHIRE, ROBERT W., *Willow Grange, Half Moon Lane, Dulwich, S.E.*

1883 SHORT, CHARLES, *Office of "The Argus,"* 80 *Fleet Street, E.C.*

1885 SIDEY, CHARLES, 23 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1884 SILLEM, JOHN HENRY, *Southlands, Esher, Surrey; and Junior Carlton Club, S.W.*

1883 †SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., *Abbey Lodge, Chislehurst.*

1868 †SILVER, S. W., 3 *York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*

1885 SIM, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD COYSGARNE, R.E., *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.; and United Service Club, S.W.*

1884 †SIMMONS, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR LINTORN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Hawley House, Blackwater, Hants.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1883 †SIMPSON, SURGEON-MAJOR FRANK, *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly W.*

1884 SINCLAIR, ARTHUR, *Ashfield, Cults, Aberdeen, N.B.*

1888 †SINCLAIR, AUGUSTINE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), *Ivy Lodge, South Petherton, Somerset.*

1885 SINCLAIR, DAVID, 2 *Eliot Bank, Forest Hill, S.E.; and* 19 *Silver Street, E.C.*

1894 SINCLAIR, NORMAN A., 11 *St. George's Road, S.W.*

1899 SINCLAIR JAMES, *Binfield Manor, Bracknell, Berks.*

1895 SKINNER, WILLIAM BANKS, *Messrs. Lilley & Skinner, Paddington Green, W.*

1896 SLADE, GEORGE, *Bush Lane House, Bush Lane, E.C.*

1887 †SLADE, HENRY G., F.R.G.S., *Grosvenor Club, New Bond Street, W.*

1894 SLADEN, ST. BARBE RUSSELL, *Heathfield, Reigate.*

1899 SLATTER, EDMUND M., *Hawkmoor, Bovey Tracey, Devon.*

1891 †SMART, FRANCIS G., M.A., *Bredbury, Tunbridge Wells.*

1895 SMITH, ALEXANDER DAWSON, M.I.M.E., 487 *Shields Road, Glasgow.*

1888 SMITH, SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., *The Garden House, Wheathampstead, St. Albans.*

1889 †SMITH, D. JOHNSTONE, 149 *West George Street, Glasgow.*

1898 SMITH, EDWIN, *Langham Hotel, W.*

1872 SMITH, SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE, 19 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*

1885 SMITH, HENRY GARDNER, *Tinto, Killieser Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.*

1898 SMITH, HENRY SUTCLIFFE, 34 *Horton Lane, Bradford.*

1887 SMITH, JAMES, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*

1888 SMITH, JAMES WILLIAM, *Stromness, Orkney; and National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*

1886 SMITH, JOHN, *Killiney, Hatherley Road, Sidcup, Kent.*

1880 †SMITH, JOSEPH J., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*

1896 SMITH, RICHARD TILDEN, 17 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1884 SMITH, SAMUEL, M.P., *Carleton, Princes Park, Liverpool; and* 11 *Delahay Street, S.W.*

1887 SMITH, THOMAS, 43 *Mount Park Crescent, Ealing, W.*

1884 SMITH, WALTER F., 37 *Royal Exchange, E.C.*

1898 SMITH, THE HON. WM. F. D., M.P., 3 *Grosvenor Place, S.W. and Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.*

1887 SMITH-REWSE, EUSTACE A., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1896 SMYTH, GENERAL SIR HENRY A., K.C.M.G., *The Lodge, Stone, Aylesbury.*

1897 SMYTH, HERBERT WARINGTON, M.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., 5 *Inverness Terrace, W.*

1893 SMYTH, REV. STEWART, *St. Mark's Vicarage, Silvertown, E.*

1881 †SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNES, *Dinder House, Wells, Somerset; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1874 SOPER, WM. GARLAND, B.A., J.P., *Harestone, Caterham Valley; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1886 SPANIER, ADOLF, 114 *Fellows Road, N.W.*

1899 †SPEAK, JOHN, *The Grange, Kirton, Boston.*

1889 SPENCE, EDWIN J., *Elyhaugh, King Charles Road, Surbiton.*

1890 SPENCE, COLONEL JOHN, D.A.G., *Valletta, Malta.*

1893 SPENCER, T. EDWARD, *Common Room, Middle Temple, E.C.*

1894 SPENS, REGINALD HOPE; W.S., 30 *Gt. George Street, Westminster, S.W.*

1873 SPENSLEY, HOWARD, F.R.G.S., 4 *Bolton Gardens West, S.W.*

1888 SPICER, ALBERT, M.P., 10 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and Brancepeth House, Woodford, Essex.*

1887 SPIERS, FELIX WILLIAM, 68 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*

1895 SPIEGEL, ARTHUR, 49 *Greencroft Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.*

1897 SPOONER, CHARLES H., *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.; and* 11 *Poultry, E.C.*

1883 †SPROSTON, HUGH, *Grafton House, Beckenham.*

1897 SPROSTON, MANNING K., *Grafton House, Beckenham.*

1885 SQUIBB, REV. GEORGE MEYLER, M.A., *Clothall Rectory, Baldock, Herts.*

1879 STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD W., G.C.M.G., 69 *Chester Square, S.W.*

1893 STAMFORD, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 15 *St. James's Place, S.W.*

1891 STANFORD, EDWARD, JUN., 26 *Cockspur Street, S.W.*

1895 †STANFORD, WILLIAM, 13 *Long Acre, W.C.*

1886 †STANLEY, WALMSLEY, M.Inst.C.E., *The Knowle, St. Julian's Road, Streatham, S.W.*

1883 STANMORE, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and The Red House, Ascot.*

1878 STARKE, J. G. HAMILTON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), *Troqueer Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.*

1896 STARLEY, JOHN K., *Barr Hill, Coventry.*

1900 †STEAD, ALFRED, *Cambridge House, Wimbledon, S.W.*

1898 STEPHENS, JOHN W., MESSRS. LADE & CO., 7 *Wood Street Square, E.C.*

1894 STEPHENSON, ROWLAND MACDONALD, 21 *Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*

1891 STEPHENSON, THOMAS, *North Stainley Hall, Ripon.*

1896 STEVENS, CHARLES W., 16 *Great St. Helens, E.C.*

1882 STEWART, CHARLES W. A., *care of Messrs. Matheson & Grant,* 13 *Walbrook, E.C.*

1883 STEWART, EDWARD C., *care of Messrs. J. & R. Morison, Blackfriars Street, Perth, N.B.*

1887 STEWART, ROBERT, *Culgruff, Crossmichael, N.B.; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1881 STEWART, ROBERT M., *Stoneleigh, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.*

1874 †STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., *Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1881 STIRLING, J. ARCHIBALD, 24 *Hereford Square, S.W.*

1877 STONE, FREDERICK W., B.C.L., *Holms Hill House, Ridge, Barnet; and* 10 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*

1893 STONEHAM, ALLEN H. P., *Messrs. Monkhouse, Stoneham & Co.,* 28 *St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.; and Haulkerton, Long Ditton.*

1900 STOPFORD, JAMES T. A., 14 *Kensington Square, W.*

Year of Election.

1882 †Stow, F. S. Philipson, *Blackdown House, Haslemere, Surrey; and Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*

1875 †Strangways, Hon. H. B. T., *Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset.*

1873 †Strathcona and Mount Royal, Right Hon. Lord, G.C.M.G. (*High Commissioner for Canada*), 17 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1898 Street, Arthur, 5 *Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*

1880 †Street, Edmund, *Millfield Lane, Highgate Rise, N.*

1883 Strickland, Oliver Roper, *Hampsfield*, 277 *Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.*

1898 Stroyan, John, *Saxon Hall, Palace Court, Bayswater, W.*

1888 †Struben, Frederick P. T., *Kya Lami, Torquay.*

1884 Stuart, John, F.R.G.S., 20 *Bucklersbury, E.C.*

1886 †Stuart, Walter, *Kingledores, Broughton, Peeblesshire.*

1894 Stuckey, Leonard Cecil, 270 *King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.*

1887 Sturges, E. M., M.A., *The Coppice, Lower Earley, Reading.*

1896 Sturt, Major-General Charles S., *The Dinadors, Radipole, Weymouth.*

1895 Sturt, Colonel Napier G., *Llanvihangel Court, near Abergavenny.*

1891 Sutton, Arthur Warwick, *Bucklebury Place, Woolhampton, Berks.*

1891 Sutton, Leonard, *Hazelwood, Reading.*

1896 Sutton, M. H. Foquett, *Broadoak, Reading.*

1896 Sutton, Martin J., *Henley Park, Oxon.*

1899 Swain, Walter, 177 *Belmont Road, Bolton.*

1883 Swanzy, Francis, 147 *Cannon Street, E.C.*

1889 Swift, Dean, *Steynsdorp*, 100 *Highbury New Park, N.*

1889 †Sykes, George H., M.A., M.Inst.C.E., *Glencoe, Tooting Common, S.W.*

1897 †Sykes, Robert D., *Crown Hotel, Leamington.*

1883 Talbot, Major-General the Hon. Reginald, C.B., *Cairo, Egypt.*

1885 †Tallents, George Wm., B.A., 49 *Warwick Square, S.W.*

1883 Tangye, George, *Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham; and* 35 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1883 Tangye, Sir Richard, *Coombe Ridge, Kingston-on-Thames; and* 35 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1888 Tanner, J. Edward, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., 91 *Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W.*

1899 Taubman-Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir George D., K.C.M.G., *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*

1879 Taylor, E. B. A., C.M.G., *Wyvernhoe, Cliftonville Avenue, Margate.*

1891 Taylor, Hugh L., 23 *Phillimore Gardens, W.*

1896 Taylor, Inglis, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., 20 *Montpelier Road, Ealing, W.; and* 24 *Wimpole Street, W.*

1888 †Taylor, James B., *Sherfield Manor, Basingstoke.*

1885 Taylor, J. V. Elliott, 14 *Cockspur Street, S.W.; and* 6 *Heathfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*

1881 †Taylor, Theodore C., *Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.*

1881 †Taylor, W. P., *c/o Messrs. Ansell, Mankiewicz and Tallerman, Warnford Court, E.C.*

1898 Tee, John Francis.

1872 †Tennant, Hon. Sir David, K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope*), 112 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

Year of Election.

1896 TERRY, JOHN H., 7 *Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet.*

1896 †TEW, HERBERT S.

1886 THOMAS, JAMES LEWIS, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., *Thatched House Club, St. James's; and* 26 *Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.*

1881 THOMAS, JOHN, 18 *Wood Street, E.C.*

1892 *THOMPSON, SIR E. MAUNDE, K.C.B., LL.D., *British Museum, W.C.*

1889 THOMPSON, E. RUSSELL, *Trinity Bonded Tea Warehouses, Cooper's Row, Crutched Friars, E.C.*

1888 THOMPSON, E. SYMES, M.D., F.R.C.P., 33 *Cavendish Square, W.*

1900 THOMPSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES S., V.D., 33 *Courtfield Road, South Kensington, S.W.*

1890 †THOMPSON, SYDNEY, *Wood Dene, Sevenoaks.*

1889 THOMSON, ALEXANDER, *Bartholomew House, E.C.*

1897 THOMSON, ALEXANDER, *Widmore House, Bromley, Kent.*

1875 THOMSON, J. DUNCAN, *The Old Rectory, Aston, Stevenage, Herts; and* 138 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

1899 THORNE, GEORGE, *Homeleaze, Atlantic Road South, Weston-super-Mare.*

1886 THORNE, WILLIAM, *Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C.; and Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*

1898 †THORNTON, CHARLES, 1 *Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*

1877 THRUPP, LEONARD W., 10 *Anglesea Terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*

1882 THWAITES, HAWTREY, 27 *Bramham Gardens, S.W.*

1891 TILLIE, ALEXANDER, *Maple House, Ballard's Lane, Finchley, N.*

1897 TIMSON, SAMUEL ROWLAND, *care of Messrs. W. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamsted.*

1883 †TINLINE, JAMES MADDER, *Cliffden, Teignmouth.*

1892 TIPPETTS, WILLIAM J. B, 27 *Trebovir Road, Earl's Court, S.W.; and* 11 *Maiden Lane, E.C.*

1882 TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B., 60 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

1884 TORLESSE, COMMANDER ARTHUR W., R.N., 2 *Keyham Terrace, Devonport.*

1900 TOTTENHAM, HENRY LOFTUS, 1 *The Boltons, S.W.*

1884 †TOWN, HENRY, *Danmark Villa, Old Road, Gravesend.*

1897 TOWNEND, THOMAS S., *Oaklea, Church Road, Shortlands, Kent.*

1892 TOWNSEND, CHARLES, J.P., *St. Mary's, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*

1887 TOZER, HON. SIR HORACE, K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for Queensland*), 1 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1884 †TRAVERS, JOHN AMORY, *Dorney House, Weybridge, Surrey.*

1885 TRINDER, OLIVER J., 4 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*

1886 TRITTON, J. HERBERT, 54 *Lombard Street, E.C.*

1898 TUDHOPE, HON. JOHN, *Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Lim.,* 10 *Austin Friars, E.C.*

1885 TURNBULL, ROBERT THORBURN, 5 *East India Avenue, E.C.*

1899 TURNER, FREDERICK WM., *The Grange, Paradise Road, Stoke Newington, N.; and* 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*

1885 TURNER, GORDON, *Colonial Bank,* 13 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*

1896 TUSTIN, J. E., A4 *The Albany, Piccadilly, W.*

1896 TWEEDDALE, MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.T., 6 *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*

1891 TWEEDIE, DAVID, *Great Amwell House, Amwell, Herts.*

Year of Election.

1886 TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M.D., 31 *Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
1898 TYSER, HENRY ERSKINE, 16 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
1897 TYSER, WILLIAM H., 16 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*

1894 VALENTINE, CHARLES R., *Whitcliffe, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.*
1883 †VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1895 VAN RYN, JACOBUS, 64 *Lancaster Gate, W.*
1888 VAUGHAN, R. WYNDHAM, M.Inst.C.E., 16 *Dry Hill Park Road, Tonbridge, Kent.*
1896 VAUX, WILLIAM E, *c/o Messrs. Bulloch Bros. & Co.*, 13 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
1888 VEITCH, JAMES A., *Sandown, Isle of Wight.*
1899 VERCOE, CHARLES, 32 *Old Jewry, E.C.*
1895 VERNON, HON. FORBES G., *c/o Bank of British Columbia*, 60 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
1884 †VINCENT, SIR C. E. HOWARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., 1 *Grosvenor Square, W.*
1894 VINCENT, SIR EDGAR, K.C.M.G., M.P., 3 *Buckingham Gate, S.W.; and Esher Place, Surrey.*
1897 VINE, SIR J. R. SOMERS, C.M.G., *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*
1897 VON HAAST, HEINRICH F., 88 *Oakley Street, Chelsea, S.W.*
1880 VOSS, HERMANN, *Anglo-Continental Guano Works*, 15 *Leadenhall St., E.C.*

1884 WADDINGTON, JOHN, *Ely Grange, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.*
1881 WADE, CECIL L., *Middleton House, Longparish, Hants.*
1897 WADHAM, WM. JOSEPH, 5 *Halkyn Road, Flookersbrook, Chester.*
1879 WAKEFIELD, CHARLES M., F.L.S., *Belmont, Uxbridge.*
1878 WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Marlborough House, S.W.*
1896 WALES, DOUGLAS W., 145 *Palmerston Buildings, E.C.*
1897 WALKER, EDMUND, 65 *De Parys Avenue, Bedford.*
1897 WALKER, FRANK, 36 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
1895 †WALKER, HENRY DE ROSENBACH, 23 *Cork Street, W.*
1885 †WALKER, ROBERT J., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., *Ormidale, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.*
1887 WALKER, RUSSELL D., *North Villa, Park Road, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1894 WALLACE, LAWRENCE A., A.M.INST.C.E., 18 *Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.*
1900 WALLACE, PROFESSOR ROBERT, F.L.S., F.R.S.E., *The University, Edinburgh.*
1889 WALLACE, T. S. DOWNING, *Heronfield, Potters Bar.*
1900 WALLIS, A. E., *Bank of Victoria*, 28 *Clements Lane, S.E.*
1882 WALLIS, H. BOYD, *Graylands, near Horsham.*
1891 WALPOLE, SIR CHARLES G., M.A., *Broadford, Chobham, Woking.*
1896 WARBURTON, SAMUEL, 152 *Bedford Hill, Balham, S.W.*
1894 WARD, J. GRIFFIN, J.P., *Elmhurst, Stoneygate, Leicester.*
1889 WARING, FRANCIS J., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Uva Lodge, Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.*
1880 WARREN, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES, R.E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 10 *Wellington Crescent, Ramsgate.*

Year of Election.

1882 WATERHOUSE, HON. G. M., *Hawthornden, Torquay.*
1885 †WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, *Estcourt, Tunbridge Wells.*
1895 WATERHOUSE, P. LESLIE, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., 9 *Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.*
1894 WATKINS, CHARLES S. C., *Ivy Bank, Mayfield, Sussex.*
1896 †WATSON, COLONEL CHARLES M., R.E., C.M.G., 43 *Thurloe Square, S.W.*
1884 WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 10 *Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.; and* 15 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1887 †WATT, HUGH, 24 *Cadogan Gardens, S.W.*
1888 †WATTS, JOHN, *Allendale, Wimborne, Dorset.*
1891 WEATHERLEY, CHARLES H., *Messrs. Cooper Bros. & Co.,* 14 *George Street, Mansion House, E.C.*
1880 WEBB, HENRY B., *Holmdale, Dorking, Surrey.*
1886 WEBSTER, H. CARVICK, 10 *Huntly Gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow.*
1897 WEBSTER, CAPTAIN MATTHEW P., *Orotava House, Brondesbury, N.W.; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1881 WEBSTER, ROBERT GRANT, 83 *Belgrave Road, S.W.*
1896 WEDDEL, PATRICK G., 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1892 WEDDEL, WILLIAM, 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
1883 WELD-BLUNDELL, HENRY, 14 *Bruton Street, W.; and Lulworth Castle, Wareham.*
1893 †WELSTEAD, LEONARD, *Home Place, Battle.*
1869 WEMYSS AND MARCH, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23 *St. James's Place, S.W.*
1897 WEST, JAMES, M.I.M.E.
1892 WEST, REV. HENRY M., M.A., *Sacombe Rectory, Ware.*
1878 †WESTBY, EDMUND W., *Oxford & Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1875 WESTERN, CHARLES R., *Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
1896 WESTERN, REV. WILLIAM T., M.A., *Bartlow Rectory, Cambridge.*
1888 WESTON, DYSON, 138 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1897 †WESTRAY, JAMES B., 138 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1877 WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 79 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1880 WHARTON, HENRY, 19 *Beaufort Gardens, S.W.*
1888 WHEELER, ARTHUR H., *Ashenground, Haywards Heath; and* 188 *Strand, W.C.*
1881 WHITE, LEEDHAM, 16 *Wetherby Gardens, S.W.*
1892 WHITE, MONTAGU, 58 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1898 WHITE, WALTER G., 143 *Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.*
1885 †WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D., *The Vicarage, Pokesdown, Bournemouth.*
1897 WHITTLE, JAMES LOWRY, 2 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C.*
1898 WHITNEY, EDWARD U., 21 *Nicosia Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*
1882 WHYTE, ROBERT, 6 *Milk Street Buildings, E.C.*
1893 WICKHAM, REGINALD W., *Millthorpe, Horsham.*
1899 WICKING HARRY, *Idlewild, West Cliff Road, Bournemouth.*
1885 WIENHOLT, EDWARD, *Rocklands, Ross-on-Wye.*
1894 WIGAN, JAMES, J.P., 10 *Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.*
1896 †WILKINS, THOMAS, 19 *Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.; and* 21 *Great St. Helens, E.C.*
1889 WILKINSON, RICHARD G., *Bank of Adelaide,* 11 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1885 WILLANS, WM. HENRY, 23 *Holland Park, W.; and High Cliffe, Seaton, Devon.*

Year of Election.

1896 WILLATS, HENRY R., *Ingress Priory, Greenhithe, Kent.*

1883 WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M.Inst.C.E., *Glenbrae, Valley Road, Streatham, S.W.*

1895 WILLIAMS, HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE CONDÉ (*of Mauritius*), 4 *Park Crescent, Worthing.*

1895 WILLIAMS, COLONEL ROBERT, M.P., 1 *Hyde Park Street, W.; and Bridehead, Dorchester.*

1888 WILLIAMS, WALTER E., 6 *Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.*

1896 WILLIAMS, REV. WATKIN W., *St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; and Savile Club, Piccadilly, W.*

1859 †WILLIAMSON, ANDREW, 27 *Cornhill, E.C.*

1887 †WILLIAMSON, JOHN P. G., *Rothesay House, Richmond, S.W.*

1874 WILLS, GEORGE, 3 *Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.*

1886 WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.; and 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*

1891 WILSON, REV. BERNARD R., M.A., *St. Matthew's Rectory, Bethnal Green, N.E.*

1899 †WILSON, D. LANDALE, 59 *Mark Lane, E.C.*

1898 WILSON, HENRY F., 35 *Kensington Square, W.*

1886 †WILSON, JOHN, 51 *Courtfield Gardens, S.W.*

1881 †WINCHILSEA, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, 29 *Kensington Square, W., and White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1898 WITTENOOM, HON. SIR EDWARD H., K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for Western Australia*), 15 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1868 †WOLFF, H.E. RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *The British Embassy, Madrid, Spain; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1895 WOLF, WALTER HENRY, *c/o Messrs. Jenkin & Phillips*, 14 *Mincing Lane, E.C.*

1891 WOOD, ALFRED, *The Tyrol, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*

1894 WOOD, GEORGE, *The Oaks, Cambridge Road, Teddington.*

1899 †WOOD, PETER F., *Camden Lodge, Lubbock Road, Chislehurst.*

1900 WOOD, THOMAS, 80 *Gordon Road, Ealing, W.*

1894 WOOD, THOMAS LETT, 41 *Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S.W.; United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*

1890 WOODALL, CORBET, C.E., 95 *Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*

1899 WOODHOUSE, ROWLAND B., 30 *Mincing Lane, E.C.*

1882 †WOODS, ARTHUR, 18 *Kensington Garden Terrace, W.*

1884 WOODWARD, JAMES E., *Berily House, Bickley.*

1884 †WOOLLAN, BENJAMIN M., *Fairfield Lodge*, 6 *Addison Road, W.*

1890 †WOOLLAN, FRANK M., *Winchester House, E.C.*

1897 WORSFOLD, W. BASIL, M.A., 2 *Pump Court, Temple, E.C.*

1895 WORTHINGTON, GEORGE.

1897 WRIGHT, LEE, B.A., 25 *Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.*

1895 WYLDE, JOHN F., 38A *Granville Gardens, Shepherd's Bush Green, W.*

1883 WYLLIE, HARVEY, *Balgownie, Blyth Road, Bromley, Kent.*

1896 WYNDHAM, GEORGE, M.P., 35 *Park Lane, W.*

1897 WYNTER, ANDREW ELLIS, M.D., M.R.C.S., *Corner House, Bromley Road, Beckenham.*

Year of Election.

1875 YARDLEY, SAMUEL, C.M.G., *New South Wales Government Office*, 9 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

1888 YATES, LEOPOLD, *Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*

1892 YERBURGH, ROBERT A., M.P., 25 *Kensington Gore, S.W.*

1894 YORK, H.R.H. THE DUKE OF, K.G., K.P., *York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.*

1868 YOUL, SIR JAMES A., K.C.M.G., *Waratah House, Clapham Park, S.W.*

1894 YOUNG, EDWARD BURNEY, 35 *Walbrook, E.C.*

1869 †YOUNG, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., 5 *Queensberry Place, South Kensington, S.W.*

1899 YOUNG, GERALD B., *Australian and New Zealand Mortgage Co.*, 22 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*

1897 YOUNG, JASPER, 74 *Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.*

1888 YOUNG, COLONEL J. S., 13 *Gloucester Street, S.W.*

1890 YUILLE, ANDREW B., 53 *Nevern Square, Earl's Court, S.W.; & Bellevue, Bridge of Allan, N.B.*

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.

1889 ABBOTT, DAVID, 470 *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
1889 ABBOTT, HENRY M., *Barrister-at-Law, St. Kitts.*
1884 †ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1895 †ABREY, HENRY, *Ideal Farm, Sydenham, Natal.*
1883 †ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box* 534, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899 ACHESON-GRAY, ARTHUR, *Waiwiri, Ashurst, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1878 ACKROYD, SIR EDWARD JAMES.
1891 †ACLAND, HENRY DYKE, 145 *Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1883 ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1897 ACUTT, COTTON, *Connington, Mooi River, Natal.*
1893 ACUTT, LEONARD, *Aberfoyle, Tongaat, Natal.*
1889 ACUTT, R. NOBLE, *Durban, Natal.*
1894 ADAMS, PERCY, *Barrister-at-Law, Nelson, New Zealand.*
1895 ADAMS, REV. PRINCIPAL THOMAS, M.A., D.C.L., *Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada.*
1897 ADAMS, WILLIAM H., B.A., *District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1896 ADCOCK, CHARLES C., *P. O. Box* 1079, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 ADOLPHUS, GEORGE A., *Assistant Treasurer, Jebba, Northern Nigeria.*
1896 †ADLAM, JOSEPH C., *P. O. Box* 2173, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 ADLER, HENRY, *P. O. Box* 1059, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886 ADLER, ISIDOR H., *Mittleweg* 162, *Harvestehude, Hamburg.*
1893 AGAR, WALTER J., *Lawrence Estate, Norwood, Ceylon.*
1895 †AGBEBI, REV. MOJOLA, M.A., Ph.D., *Lagos, West Africa.*
1881 AGNEW, HON. SIR JAMES W., K.C.M.G., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1897 †AINSWORTH, H. S., *Belvedere, Geraldton, Western Australia.*
1881 †AIRTH, ALEXANDER, *Durban, Natal.*
1884 †AITKEN, JAMES, *Geraldton, Western Australia.*
1890 AITKEN, JAMES, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
1876 AKERMAN, SIR JOHN W., K.C.M.G.
1888 ALBRECHT, HENRY B., *Brynbella, Willow Grange Station, Natal.*
1897 ALCOCK, RANDAL J., 460 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1896 †ALEXANDER, ABRAHAM D., *P. O. Box* 76, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 ALEXANDER, W. E. CAYLEY, *New Zealand.*
1896 ALISON, G. LLOYD, JUN., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1881 ALISON, JAMES, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1872 ALLAN, HON. G. W., *Moss Park, Toronto, Canada.*
1897 †ALLAN, HUGH MONTAGUE, *Ravenscraig, Montreal, Canada.*
1883 ALLAN, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Braeside, Warwick, Queensland.*
1896 ALLANSON, JOHN, 416 *Prince Alfred Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

Year of Election.

1899 ALLDRIDGE, T. E. LESLIE, *Customs Dept., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1883 ALLDRIDGE, T. J., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., *District Commissioner, Sherbro, West Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
1883 †ALLEN, JAMES, M.H.R., *Dunedin, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
1887 ALLEN, JOHN S., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1899 ALLEN, R. G., *Woods & Forests Dept., Lagos, West Africa.*
1887 ALLEN, S. NESBITT, *Townsville, Queensland.*
1882 ALLEN, THAINE, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1879 †ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., *The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.*
1900 ALLT, ALLEN B., *Customs Dept., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1892 ALLWOOD, JAMES, *Collector-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1892 ALSOP, DAVID G. E., *Messrs. Bligh & Harbottle, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
1882 AMBROSE, HON. AMBROSE POVAH, M.C.G., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1896 AMES, WILLIAM C.
1888 AMPHLETT, GEORGE T., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1892 ANDERSON, C. WILGRESS, J.P., *Government Land Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1873 †ANDERSON, DICKSON, 223 *Commissioner Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1880 ANDERSON, F. H., M.D.
1900 ANDERSON, GEORGE C., 13 *Praya Central, Hong Kong.*
1894 ANDERSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, M.P.P., *Lake District, Victoria, British Columbia.*
1894 ANDERSON, JAMES, J.P., *Bandarapola, Matale, Ceylon.*
1881 †ANDERSON, JAMES F., F.R.G.S., 2 *Avenue Friedland, Paris.*
1894 ANDERSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. J., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1889 ANDERSON, WILLIAM TRAIL, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1889 †ANDREW, DUNCAN C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1898 ANDREWS, M. STEWART, *Director of Telegraphs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1891 †ANDREWS, THOMAS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1879 †ANGAS, J. H., J.P., *Collingrove, South Australia.*
1900 †ANGUS, GEORGE, *Victoria Club, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1893 †ANGUS, JAMES, 32 *Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897 ANGUS, JAMES, *Assistant Storekeeper-General, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1885 †ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1895 ANTHING, LOUIS, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1891 ANTHONISZ, JAMES O., *Police Magistrate, Singapore.*
1899 ARBOINE, C., *Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., Samarai, British New Guinea.*
1896 ARCHER, F. BISSET, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa.*
1899 ARCHIBALD, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Warwick, Queensland.*
1899 ARCHIBALD, WILLIAM, *Roxborough, Tobago, West Indies.*
1900 ARDERNE, HENRY MATHEW, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1900 ARDERNE, HENRY RALPH, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1880 ARMBRISTER, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1892 ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
1898 ARMSTRONG, CHARLES N., *Montreal, Canada.*
1889 †ARMSTRONG, GEORGE S., *Inanda, Victoria County, Natal.*
1887 ARMYTAGE, BERTRAND, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1881 ARMYTAGE, F. W., *Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of Election.

1890 ARNELL, C. C., 524 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1899 ARNOTT, G. W. CAMPBELL, 26 *Broadway, New York, U.S.*
1896 ARTHUR, ALEXANDER C., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1877 ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, *South Sea Islands.*
1896 ASHE, EVELYN O., M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1885 ASHLEY, EDWARD CHARLES.
1897 ASPELING, JOHN S., *P. O. Box* 193, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883 ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., *North Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.*
1898 ASTON, EDWARD, *Government Railways, Lagos, West Africa.*
1896 ASTROP, JOHN H., *P.O. Box* 430, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1880 †ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., M.Inst.C.E., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1885 †ATKINSON, A. R., *Messrs. Morison & Atkinson, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1899 ATKINSON, HENRY F., *P.O. Box* 88, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1887 ATKINSON, J. MITFORD, M.B., *Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong.*
1889 †ATKINSON, R. HOPE (*J.P. of N. S. Wales*), *New York Life Insurance Co., Montreal, Canada.*
1893 AURET, JOHN GEORGE, *Advocate, P.O. Box* 287, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 AUSTEN, JOHN, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1878 AUVRAY, P. ELICIO, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1896 AWDRY, JAMES A., *P.O. Box* 885, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892 AYERS, FRANK RICHMAN, *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1900 BADOCK, PERCY T., 10 *Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1883 BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Montagu, Cape Colony.*
1884 †BAGOT, GEORGE, *Plantation Annandale, British Guiana.*
1891 †BAGOT, JOHN, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1889 †BAILEY, ABE, *P.O. Box* 50, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 BAILEY, EDWARD T., M.Inst.M.E., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1894 BAILIE, ALEXR. CUMMING, F.R.G.S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1884 BAINBRIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM.
1887 †BAIRD, A. REID, *Woodstock, Kew, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 BAIRD, BORTHWICK R., *Arrowtown, Otago, New Zealand.*
1896 BAIRD, ROBERT TWEED, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia; and Brisbane, Queensland.*
1900 BAKER, ALFRED, *Messrs. Mansfield & Co., Singapore.*
1897 BAKER, GEORGE EARLE, *Perth, Western Australia.*
1898 †BAKER, WILLIAM G., *Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
1882 BAKEWELL, JOHN W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1900 BAKEWELL, LEONARD W., *Fitzroy Terrace, Fitzroy, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1884 †BALFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Tyalla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1881 BALL, COMMANDER EDWIN, R.N.R.
1884 †BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, *Durban, Natal.*
1887 †BALME, ARTHUR, *Walbundrie, near Albury, New South Wales.*
1875 BAM, J. A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893 BAM, PETRUS C. VAN B., *Villa Maria, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.

1895 BANDARANAIKE, S. DIAS, *Horogolla, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
1887 BANKART, FREDERICK J., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1891 †BANKIER, FRANK M., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1898 BANNER, HARMOOD A., *Thompson Road, Napier, New Zealand.*
1889 BAPTISTE, GEORGE A., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Rose Belle, Mauritius.*
1891 BARBER, CHARLES, J.P.
1891 BARBER, HILTON, J.P., *Hales Owen, Cradock, Cape Colony.*
1884 BARCLAY, CHARLES J., *Commercial Bank, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1892 BARFF, H. E., *Registrar, Sydney University, New South Wales.*
1899 BARKER, HENRY E., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1895 †BARKLIE, T. W. S., *The Treasury, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1899 BARLOW, RT. REV. C. G., D.D., *Lord Bishop of North Queensland, Townsville, Queensland.*
1886 BARNARD, SAMUEL, M.L.C., J.P., *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
1895 †BARNES, DOUGLAS D., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1887 BARNES, J. F. EVELYN, C.E., *Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1890 †BARNES, ROBERT S. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Durban Club, Natal.*
1883 †BARNETT, CAPT. E. ALGERNON.
1900 BARNETT, FREDERICK J., *Suva, Fiji.*
1898 BARRAUT, EDWARD H., *District Officer, Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1891 †BARRETT, CHARLES HUGH, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1892 BARRINGTON, JOHN WILDMAN S., *Portland, Knysna, Cape Colony.*
1884 †BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, *Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1883 BARR-SMITH, THOMAS E., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1895 †BARRY, ARTHUR J., *Pretoria Club, Transvaal.*
1875 BARRY, HON. SIR JACOB D., *Judge President, Eastern District Court, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1875 BARTER, CHARLES, B.C.L., *Resident Magistrate, The Finish, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1899 BARTON, ELLIOTT L'ESTRANGE, *Crown Prosecutor, Hawera, New Zealand.*
1886 BARTON, FREDERICK G., J.P., *"Moolbong," Booligal, New South Wales; and Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1880 BARTON, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1892 BATCHELOR, FERDINAND C., M.D., *care of Bank of New Zealand, North Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1896 BATES, G. DUDLEY, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1897 BATES, RICHARD W., *P.O. Box 26, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1882 †BATTLEY, FREDERICK, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1895 BATTY, JAMES A., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1887 BAYLEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARDEN L., *West India Regiment, Sierra Leone.*
1885 †BAYNES, JOSEPH, M.L.A., J.P., *Nels Rest, Upper Umlass, Natal.*
1893 BAYNES, WILLIAM, *Settle, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1898 †BEALEY, RICHARD NOWELL, *Haldon, Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1891 BEANLANDS, REV. CANON ARTHUR, M.A., *Christ Church Rectory, Victoria, British Columbia.*
1880 BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, *Nonsuch, Highgate, St. Mary's, Jamaica.*
1899 †BEAUCHAMP, H.E. THE RT. HON. EARL, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.	
1893	BEAUFORT, LEICESTER P., M.A., B.C.L.
1889	BECK, ARTHUR W., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1889	†BECK, CHARLES PROCTOR, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1882	†BECK, JOHN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1886	†BECKETT, THOMAS WM., *Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1889	†BEDDY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Fauresmith, Orange River Colony.*
1884	BEETHAM, GEORGE, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1877	BEETHAM, WILLIAM H., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1898	†BEIT, WILLIAM, *Ascot, Toowoomba, Queensland.*
1900	BELILIOS, EMANUEL R., C.M.G., *Hong Kong.*
1900	BELILIOS, RAPHAEL E., *Hong Kong.*
1897	BELL, ALEXANDER, *Makino, Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1893	BELL, ANTHONY, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1896	BELL, FRED, *Durban, Natal.*
1896	BELL, F. H. DILLON, *Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1898	BELL, G. GERALD, *Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
1884	BELL, GEO. F., *care of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
1886	BELL, JOHN W., *Attorney-at-Law, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1889	BELL, HON. VALENTINE G., M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., *Director of Public Works, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1895	†BELL, WM. H. SOMERSET, *P.O. Box* 578 *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1882	†BELLAIRS, SEAFORTH MACKENZIE, 69 *Main St., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1888	†BELLAMY, HENRY F., A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.M.S., *Superintendent of Public Works, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
1893	BENINGFIELD, JAMES J., *Durban, Natal.*
1894	BENNETT, ALFRED C., M.D., *District Surgeon, Griqua Town, Cape Colony.*
1888	†BENNETT, CHRIS., *Rockmore, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.*
1885	BENNETT, COURTENAY WALTER, C.I.E., *H.B.M. Consul, Réunion.*
1880	BENNETT, HON. SAMUEL MACKENZIE, *Treasurer, Mahé, Seychelles.*
1897	BENNETT, HON. WILLIAM HART, *Colonial Secretary, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1896	BENNIE, ANDREW, *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1875	BENSUSAN, RALPH, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1895	BERDOE-WILKINSON, EDMOND, *Straits Development Co., Singapore.*
1897	BERESFORD, H. LOWRY L., *Umtali, Rhodesia.*
1878	BERKELEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY *S., Suva, Fiji.*
1880	BERKELEY, CAPTAIN J. H. HARDTMAN, *Shadwell, St. Kitts.*
1894	†BERLEIN, JULIUS, *P.O. Box* 550, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900	BERNING, FREDERICK, *Attorney at-Law, Bremersdorp, Swaziland.*
1900	†BERRINGTON, EVELYN D., *Lomagunda Reefs, Ld., P.O. Box* 34, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1897	BERTRAM, BEN, M.D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893	BERTRAM, ROBERTSON F., *P.O. Box* 128, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900	BEST, W. H. G. H., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Lagos, West Africa.*
1887	†BETHUNE, GEORGE M., *Enmore, East Coast, British Guiana.*
1888	†BETTELHEIM, HENRI, *P.O. Box* 1112, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1891 †Bettington, J. Brindley, *Brindley Park, Merriwa, New South Wales.*
1897 Beyers, F. W., *P. O. Box* 174, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 Biancardi, Capt. N. Grech, A.D.C., *The Palace, Malta.*
1899 Bickford, Oscar L., *Toronto, Canada.*
1884 †Bickford, William, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1881 †Biden, A. G., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889 †Biden, William, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1884 Bidwell, John O., J.P., *Pihautea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1886 †Biggs, T. Hesketh, F.S.S., *Fort St. George, Madras.*
1900 Binnie, Thomas I., C.E., *Zomba, British Central Africa.*
1895 Birbeck, John, *P.O. Box* 19, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1877 Birch, A. S., *Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1883 Birch, Hon. James Kortright, *Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements.*
1893 Birch, William C. Caccia, *Erewhon, Napier, New Zealand.*
1873 Birch, W. J., *Erewhon, Napier, New Zealand.*
1887 †Birch, William Walter, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1896 Bisset, A. H., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1891 Black, Ernest, M.D., *Resident Magistrate, Esperance, viâ Albany, Western Australia.*
1898 †Black, Stewart G., *Glenormiston, Noorat, Victoria, Australia.*
1889 †Blackburn, Alfred L., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1888 Blackwood, Arthur R., *Mont Alto, Melbourne, Australia.*
1886 Blackwood, Robert O., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1888 Blaine, Captain Alfred E. B., C.M.R., *Kokstad, East Griqualand, Cape Colony.*
1889 †Blaine, Sir C. Frederick, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889 †Blaine, Herbert F., *Barrister-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1899 Blair, Dyson, *Surveyor-General's Office, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1892 Blair, William, *Inspector of Schools, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1884 †Blaize, Richard Beale, *Lagos, West Africa.*
1888 †Blake, H.E. Sir Henry A., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Hong Kong.*
1896 Blanchard, William, *African Direct Telegraph Co., Bonny, West Africa.*
1889 Bland, R. N., *Collector of Land Revenue, Singapore.*
1886 Blank, Oscar, *Hamburg.*
1898 Bleksley, Captain A. H., *P.O. Box* 1049, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 Bleloch, William, *P. O. Box* 738, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 Blenkiron, James E., *Zomba, British Central Africa.*
1889 †Blow, John Jellings.
1900 Boag, J. Hamilton, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890 †Body, Rev. Professor C. W. E., D.C.L., *General Theological Seminary, New York.*
1890 †Boggie, Alexander, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1881 Bois, Frederic W., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1892 Bois, Stanley, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1898 Bolton, Fred W., *Farleigh Plantation, Mackay, Queensland.*
1879 Bompas, Frederick William, *P.O. Box* 345, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1896 †Bonar, Thomson, M.D., 114 *Via de Babuino, Piazza di Spagna, Rome.*
1900 Bond, Edward L., *St. James's Club, Montreal, Canada.*
1889 Bond, Herbert W., *Torrington, Toowoomba, Queensland.*
1891 Bonnin, P. Fred., J.P., *Tchaba, Glenelg, South Australia.*
1892 Bonnyn, William Wingfield, A.M.Inst.C.E., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1898 Bonython, Sir J. Langdon, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1895 Booth, Karl E. O., *P.O. Box* 1037, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900 Booth, Robert F., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 Booth, Robert M., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.*
1885 †Borton, John, *Casa Nova, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1896 †Boss, Aaron A., *P.O. Box* 562, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 Botsford, Charles S., 524 *Queen Street West, Toronto, Canada.*
1883 Bottomley, John, *P.O. Box* 1366, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1879 Boucherville, A. de, *Inspector of Schools, Port Louis, Mauritius* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1883 Bourdillon, E., *Poundisford, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1897 *Bourinot, Sir John G., K.C.M.G., LL.D., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1892 †Bourke, Edmund F., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1879 Bourke, Wellesley, 155 *King Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1892 †Bourne, E. F. B., *P.O. Box* 89, *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1878 †Bousfield, The Right Rev. H. B., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Pretoria, Bishop's Cote, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1887 †Bovell, Hon. Henry A., Q.C., M.E.C., *Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1896 Bowell, Hon. Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., *Belleville, Canada.*
1882 Bowen, Hon. Charles Christopher, M.L.C., *Middleton, Christchurch New Zealand* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1886 Bowen, Thomas, M.D., *Health Officer, Barbados.*
1886 †Bowen, William, *Kalimna, Balnarring, Victoria, Australia.*
1900 †Bowker, F. G. Hinde, *British American Corporation, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1900 †Bowyer-Bower, T., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 Boyle, Hon. Sir Cavendish, K.C.M.G., M.E.C., *Government Secretary, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1881 †Boyle, Moses, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1879 Bradfield, Hon. John L., M.L.C., *Dordrecht, Cape Colony.*
1883 Bradford, W. K., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897 Bradley, Benjamin, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1900 Braham, J. F., *Liberian Rubber Syndicate, Monrovia, Liberia.*
1898 Brain, Herbert S., *Customs Dept., Larnaca, Cyprus.*
1893 Braine, C. Dimond H., C.E., *Public Works Dept., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1886 Branday, J. W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1884 †Braud, Hon. Arthur, M.C.P., *Mon Repos, British Guiana.*
1887 Breakspear, Thomas J., *Mandeville P.O., Jamaica.*
1899 †Bremner, Ernest A., *British Columbia.*
1874 Bridge, H. H., *Fairfield, Ruataniwha, Napier, New Zealand.*
1895 Bridges, George J., *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1890 †Brink, Andries Lange, *P.O. Box* 287, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 Bristowe, Lindsay Wm., *District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

Year of Election.	
1896	†Britten, Thomas J., *P.O. Box* 494, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	Broad, Arthur J., *Mauritius Assets Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1899	Broadrick, E. G., *District Officer, Dindings, Straits Settlements.*
1892	Brock, Jeffrey Hall, 453 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1888	Brodrick, Alan, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1887	Brodrick, Albert, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1896	Brodrick, Harold, *P.O. Box* 77, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1899	Brookman, Benjamin, Jr., *Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1897	Brooks, George L., *Superintendent of Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1889	Brooks, James Henry, M.R.C.S.E., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
1892	Brothers, C. M., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1896	Brown, Edmund A. B., *Prye, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.*
1891	Brown, Captain Howard, 8 *Andrassy Strasse, Buda-Pesth, Hungary.*
1896	Brown, Hon. James J., M.C.G., *Receiver-General, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1884	Brown, John Charles, *Durban, Natal.*
1888	Brown, John E., *Standard Bank, Cradock, Cape Colony.*
1892	Brown, J. Ellis, *Durban, Natal.*
1893	Brown, J. H., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1889	†Brown, John Lawrence, *Methden, Bowenfels, New South Wales.*
1900	†Brown, John McLeavy, C M.G., *Seoul, Corea.*
1894	†Brown, Leslie E., *Messrs. Brown & Joske, Suva, Fiji.*
1882	†Brown, Maitland, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Geraldton, Western Australia.*
1889	Brown, His Honour Mr. Justice Richard Myles, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1890	Brown, William, M.A., M.B., *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1892	Brown, William Villiers, *Townsville, Queensland.*
1895	†Browne, Everard, *Cororooke, Colac, Victoria, Australia.*
1880	†Browne, Hon. C. Macaulay, C.M.G., M.L.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
1888	Browne, Leonard G., J.P., *Buckland Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1895	†Browne, Sylvester, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1889	†Browne, Thomas L., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1897	Brownell, William P., *Liverpool Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1897	Browning, John Grant, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
1884	Bruce, H.E. Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1889	†Bruce, George, *P.O. Box* 646, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890	†Bruce, J. R. Baxter, 20 *Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1887	†Bruce, John M., J.P., *Wombalano, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1886	†Brunner, Ernest August, M.L.A., J.P., *Eshowe, Natal.*
1895	Brunskill, John S., *P.O. Box* 313, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895	Brunton, John Spencer, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896	Bryant, Alfred, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893	†Bryant, Alfred T., *Inspector of Schools, Singapore.*
1897	†Bryant, Joseph, J.P., *Mount Magnet, viâ Geraldton, Western Australia.*
1898	Brydone, Thomas, J.P., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1880	Buchanan, Hon. Mr. Justice E. J., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1883	Buchanan, Walter Clarke, M.H.R., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1886	†Buchanan, W. F., J.P., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1899	Buckland, John Mortimer, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.	
1899	BUCKLAND, LIEUT. VIRGOE, R.N.R., *Old Calabar, West Africa.*
1897	BUCKLE, ATHANASIUS, J.P., *Carlton House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1897	BUCKLE, JAMES A. T., F.R.G.S., *Chama, Gold Coast Colony.*
1897	BUCKLEY, G. A. MCLEAN, *Lagmhor, Ashburton, New Zealand.*
1889	†BUCKLEY, MARS, J.P., *Beaulieu, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1891	BUDD, JOHN CHAMBRE, *Chartered Bank of India, Yokohama, Japan.*
1897	BULLEN, WM. ALFRED, *Star Life Assurance Society, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1881	BULLER, SIR WALTER L., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1877	BULLIVANT, WILLIAM HOSE, *Yeo, Irrewarra, Victoria, Australia.*
1881	*BULT, C. MANGIN, J.P., *care of F. Bult, Esq., Attorney-General's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1892	BURBURY, EDWARD P., *New Zealand Loan and Agency Co., Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1898	BURDEKIN, NORMAN, 12 *Oxford Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1899	BURDON, MAJOR J. ALDER, *Assistant Resident, Northern Nigeria (via Forcados).*
1888	BURGESS, HON. W. H., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1884	†BURKINSHAW, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Singapore.*
1900	BURN, JOHN, *Vindex, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
1895	BURNIE, JOHN D., *Howmains, Nirranda, Warrnambool, Victoria, Australia.*
1891	BURROWS, STEPHEN M., *Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1885	†BURSTALL, BRYAN C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1894	BURT, ALBERT HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1882	BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, Q.C., M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1892	BUSBY, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Cassilis, New South Wales.*
1893	BUSH, ROBERT E., *Clifton Downs, Gascoyne, Western Australia.*
1900	BUSSELL, W. M., *Jagersfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1889	BUSSEY, FRANK H., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886	BUTLER, HENRY, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1900	BUTLER, RICHARD HARDING, 37 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1888	BUTT, J. M., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1882	†BUTTON, FREDERICK, *Durban, Natal.*
1898	BUTTON, HEDLEY L. W., *Brisbane Street, Launceston, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).*
1882	BUZACOTT, HON. C. HARDIE, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1893	†CACCIA, ANTHONY M., *Jubalpore, Central Provinces, India.*
1892	†CAIN, WILLIAM, *South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
1878	†CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., *De Hoop, Somerset West, Cape Colony.*
1879	CALDECOTT, HARRY S., *P.O. Box* 574, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899	CALDER, CHARLES W., *Inverary, Inverell, New South Wales.*
1884	CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, *Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1890	CALDICOTT, HARVEY, C. E., *Taiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
1883	CALLCOTT, JOHN HOPE, *Deputy Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1893	CAMERON, ALLAN, *P.O. Box* 716, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900	CAMERON, DONALD, *c/o Messrs. Miller Bros., Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1900	CAMERON, WILLIAM M., *Advocate,* 315 *Bulwer Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1874	CAMPBELL, A. H., 17 *Manning Arcade, Toronto, Canada.*
1899	CAMPBELL, ALFRED, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Young, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.

1899 CAMPBELL, HON. ARCHIBALD M., M.L.C., *Durban, Natal.*
1886 CAMPBELL, G. MURRAY, C.E., *State Railways, Bangkok, Siam.*
1890 CAMPBELL, J. P., *Barrister-at-Law, Grey St., Wellington, New Zealand.*
1897 CAMPBELL, JOHN MORROW, B.Sc., F.C.S., F.R.G.S., *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, AUGUSTINE, *Garvanza, California, U.S.A.*
1896 †CAMPBELL, HON. MARSHALL, M.L.C., *Mount Edgecumbe, Natal.*
1896 CAMPBELL, REV. JOSEPH, M.A., F.G.S., *St. Nicolas College, Randwick, New South Wales.*
1886 CAPE, ALFRED J., *Karoola, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 CAPE, JOHN S., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
1897 CAPPER, H. H., *"Times" Office, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1880 CAPPER, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1899 CARDEN, JOHN CECIL, *Messrs Blaine & Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1897 CARDEN, THOMAS F., *British Columbia Mercantile and Mining Syndicate, Cascade City, British Columbia.*
1895 CARDEW, H.E. COLONEL SIR FREDERIC, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Sierra Leone.*
1897 CARDIGAN, GEORGE H., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1877 CARGILL, EDWARD B., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1895 CARGILL, H. E., *Dejoo Valley Tea Estate, Nowgong, Assam, India.*
1889 †CARGILL, HENRY S., *Quamichan, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.*
1889 †CARGILL, WALTER, *care of Colonial Bank, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1897 CARLISLE, TOM FFENNELL, *H.B.M. Legation, Bangkok, Siam.*
1898 CARMODY, P., F.I.C., F.C.S., *Government Analyst, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1872 CARON, HON. SIR ADOLPHE P., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1894 CARPENTER, P. T., M.R.C.S.E., *District Medical Officer, Limassol, Cyprus.*
1897 CARR, CAPTAIN C. E., *District Commissioner, Bandajuma, Sierra Leone.*
1886 †CARR, MARK WM., M.Inst.C.E.
1897 CARR, WM. ST. JOHN, *P.O. Box* 130, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1894 CARRICK, ALEXANDER, *Canterbury Club, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1888 †CARRINGTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
1890 CARRINGTON, GEORGE, F.C.S., *Carrington, Barbados.*
1883 †CARRINGTON, HIS HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR J. WORRELL, C.M.G., *Hong Kong.*
1884 †CARRUTHERS, DAVID, *East Demerara Water Commission, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1891 CARRUTHERS, GEORGE F., 453 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1886 CARTER, CHARLES CLAUDIUS, J.P., *General Post Office, Melbourne, Australia.*
1878 CARTER, H.E. SIR GILBERT T., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1899 †CARUANA-GATTO, CONTINO A., B.A., LL.D., 59 *Strada Levante, Valletta, Malta.*
1878 CASEY, HIS HONOUR JUDGE J. J., C.M.G., 36 *Temple Court, Melbourne, Australia.*
1895 †CASTALDI, EVARISTO, 171 *Strada Mercanti, Valletta, Malta.*
1893 CASTENS, EMIL, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1886 CATOR, GEORGE C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1893 CATTO, JOHN, *Memsie, Bridgewater-on Loddon, Victoria, Australia.*
1892 CAVEY, GEORGE, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*

Year of Election.

1888 †CENTENO, LEON, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

1887 CHABAUD, JOHN A., *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1882 †CHADWICK, ROBERT, *Camden Buildings*, 418 *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1893 *CHAILLEY-BERT, JOSEPH, 44 *Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.*

1898 CHALMERS, ALBERT J., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1892 CHALMERS, NATHANIEL, *Valeci, Savu Savu, Fiji.*

1898 CHAMBERS, ARTHUR LEO, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*

1886 CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE, *St. Kitts, West Indies.*

1891 CHAMBERS, ROLAND, J.P., *Middlemount, Richmond Division, Cape Colony.*

1899 †CHAPLIN, THOMAS W, *P.O. Box* 977, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1890 CHAPMAN, CHARLES W., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

1897 CHAPMAN, H. B. H., *Director of Public Works, Lagos, West Africa.*

1881 CHASTELLIER, PIERRE L., Q.C., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*

1888 CHATER, HON. C. PAUL, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*

1889 †CHAYTOR, JOHN C., *Tuamarina, Picton, New Zealand.*

1883 †CHEESMAN, ROBERT SUCKLING, *St. Vincent, West Indies.*

1896 CHESTERTON, LEWIS B., *P.O. Box* 2210, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1896 †CHEWINGS, CHARLES, PH.D., F.G.S., *Albany, Western Australia.*

1874 †CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND.

1887 CHISHOLM, JAMES H., *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1880 †CHISHOLM, W., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1898 CHOLES, CAPTAIN FREDERICK J., F.R.G.S., *Ordnance Store Offices, Scott Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1897 CHRISP, CAPTAIN THOMAS, *Gisborne, New Zealand.*

1896 CHRISTIAN, CHARLES, *Famagusta, Cyprus.*

1876 †CHRISTIAN, HENRY B., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1884 †CHRISTIAN, OWEN SMITH, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1897 CHRISTIE, THOMAS NORTH, *St. Andrews, Maskeliya, Ceylon.*

1888 CHRISTISON, ROBERT, *Lammermoor, Hughenden, Queensland.*

1889 †CHURCHILL, FRANK F., *Chalfont, Gillitt's Station, Natal.*

1884 CHURCHILL, HON. CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, *Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.*

1889 †CLARK, GOWAN C. S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1889 CLARK, JAMES A. R., *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*

1895 CLARK, JOHN MURRAY, M.A., LL.B., *Barrister-at-Law*, 27 *Wellington Street East, Toronto, Canada.*

1882 †CLARK, MAJOR WALTER J., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*

1880 CLARK, HON. WILLIAM, *Attorney-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1888 CLARK, MAJOR WILLIAM, *Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.*

1900 †CLARKE, A. RUTTER, *Universal Buildings, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1885 †CLARKE, ALFRED E., *Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*

1887 CLARKE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR FIELDING, *Kingston, Jamaica.*

1886 CLARKE, HIS HONOUR COLONEL SIR MARSHAL J., R.A., K.C.M.G., *Resident Commissioner, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*

1899 CLARKE, R. J., R.A. *Frontier Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

Year of Election.

1896 CLAUSEN, CAREY A., *Royal Exchange, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1895 CLAYTON, ARTHUR G., *Colonial Secretariat, Belize, British Honduras.*
1888 †CLEVELAND, FRANK, *Bunbury, Western Australia.*
1882 CLIFFORD, SIR GEORGE HUGH, BART., *Stonyhurst, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1896 CLIFFORD, H.E. HUGH, C.M.G., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1898 †CLUCAS, EVAN C., J.P., *Mona Lodge, Edwin Terrace, Gilberton, South Australia.*
1888 COATES, JOHN, 285 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 COCHRAN, S. R., *St. Julien Estate, Mauritius.*
1889 COCK, CORNELIUS, J.P., *Peddie, Cape Colony.*
1884 COCKBURN, ADOLPHUS, *Bluefields, Nicaragua (viâ Grey Town).*
1881 COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., *Cape Gracias à Dios, Nicaragua (viâ Grey Town).*
1880 CODD, JOHN A., *P.O. Box* 407, *Toronto, Canada.*
1894 CODRINGTON, ROBERT, *Fort Jameson, North Charterland, Northern Rhodesia.*
1889 COGHLAN, CHARLES P. J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1889 COGHLAN, JAMES J., J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897 COHEN, ABNER, *P.O. Box* 117, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1897 COHEN, ALFRED, *P.O. Box* 269, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1895 COHEN, H. HIRSCHEL, *Badminton Club, Victoria, British Columbia.*
1888 COHEN, NAPH. H., *P.O. Box* 1892, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883 COHEN, NEVILLE D., *care of Messrs. D. Cohen & Co., Maitland West, New South Wales.*
1888 COLE, FREDERICK E., *Clerk of the Courts, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.*
1897 COLE, NICHOLAS, *West Cloven Hills, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
1893 COLE, SAMUEL S., *Jubilee House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1894 COLE, WM. O'CONNOR, 11 *Soldier Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1892 †COLEMAN, JAMES H., *Waititirau, Napier, New Zealand.*
1897 COLENBRANDER, J. W., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1900 COLLEY, CAVENDISH L., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1888 †COLLEY, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1889 COLLIER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Postmaster-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1898 †COLLIER, HERBERT, *Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1892 †COLLIER, JENKIN, *Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia, and Australian Club.*
1885 COLLINS, ERNEST E., *Reuter's Telegram Co., Lim., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1900 COLLINS, HENRY M., *Reuter's Telegram Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 COLLINS, WILLIAM FRANCIS, *P.O. Box* 170, *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1880 COLLYER, HON. WILLIAM R., *Attorney-General, Singapore.*
1894 COLQUHOUN, ARCHIBALD R.
1884 †COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A., *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
1883 COLTON, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1876 COMISSIONG, HON. W. S., Q.C., M.E.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
1898 CONIGRAVE, B. FAIRFAX, 5 *Ingle Chambers, Hay Street, Perth, Western Australia.*
1898 †CONLAY, WM. LANCE, *Kuantan, Pahang, Straits Settlements.*
1893 CONNOLLY, J. F., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1881 CONNOLLY, R.M., *P.O. Box* 2526, *Johannesburg, Transvaal, and Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.	
1889	CONNOR, HON. EDWIN C., M.L.C., *Belize Estate and Produce Co., British Honduras.*
1898	CONWAY, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Colyton, Feilding, New Zealand.*
1898	CONWAY, THOMAS J., *Dixcove, Gold Coast Colony.*
1891	COOK, E. BOYER, J.P., *Thornhill, Herbert, Cape Colony.*
1885	COOKE, JOHN, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1900	COOKE, ROBERT, *Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Hong Kong.*
1889	COOLEY, WILLIAM, *Town Clerk, Durban, Natal.*
1895	†COOPE, J. C. JESSER, *care of Chartered Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1895	COOPER, ARNOLD W., J.P., F.R.M.S., *Richmond, Natal.*
1890	COOPER, HON. MR. JUSTICE POPE A., *Brisbane, Queensland*
1897	CORDER, FREDERICK H. S., *P.O. Box* 1449, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889	†CORDNER-JAMES, JOHN H., A.M.Inst.C.E., *P.O. Box* 1156, *Johannesburg Transvaal.*
1882	CORK, PHILIP C., *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1892	CORNER, CHARLES, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Assistant Engineer, Beira Railway, Umtali, Rhodesia.*
1896	CORNISH-BOWDEN, ATHELSTAN H., *Government Land Surveyor, King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
1883	CORNWALL, MOSES, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897	CORNWALL, WILLIAM L., *P.O. Box* 28, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1892	COTTON, ALFRED J., *Goorganga, Bowen, Queensland.*
1895	COTTERILL, A. J., *Napier, New Zealand.*
1886	COTTRELL, HENRY E. P.
1895	†COULDERY, WILLIAM H., J.P., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1895	COUPER, JOHN L., *Natal Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1880	COURTNEY, J. M., C.M.G., *Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa, Canada.*
1889	COUSENS, R. LEWIS, *P.O. Box* 1161, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883	COWDEROY, BENJAMIN, 60 *Market Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1895	COWERN, WILLIAM, *Hawera, New Zealand.*
1889	†COWIE, ALEXANDER, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1896	†COWLEY, W. H., *care of General Post Office, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1899	COWPER, CHARLES, J.P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882	COX, HIS HONOUR CHARLES T., *Government House, St. Kitts.*
1896	COX, GEORGE CURLING, "*Daily Press*" *Office, Hong Kong.*
1897	COX, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR LIONEL, *Singapore.*
1877	†COX, HON. GEORGE H., M.L.C., *Mudgee, New South Wales.*
1899	COXWELL, CHARLES F., M.D., *Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.*
1887	†CRAFTON, RALPH C., *Bulkeley Station, Ramleh, Alexandria, Egypt* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1892	†CRAIGEN, HON. WILLIAM, M.C.P., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1897	CRAMER, HERMANN J., *Punta Gorda, British Honduras.*
1897	CRAN, JAMES M., M.B., C.M., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1890	CRANSWICK, WILLIAM F., J.P., *P.O. Box* 76, *Kimberley, Cape Colony,* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1890	†CRAWFORD, HON. ALFRED J., M.L.C. J.P., *Newcastle, Natal.*
1875	CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., *Westmount, near Montreal Canada.*
1899	CRAWFORD, WILLIAM, 423 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia*

Year of Election.

1900 CREAN, CAPTAIN JOHN F., *The Constabulary, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*

1884 †CREEWELL, JACOB, *P.O. Box* 469, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1890 CRESSALL, PAUL.

1896 †CROGHAN, JOHN G., M.D., *District Surgeon, Klipdam, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*

1896 CROMBIE, FRANK E. N., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*

1892 CROPPER, GEORGE P., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1898 CROSBY, ARTHUR J. *c/o Standard Bank, Durban, Natal.*

1885 †CROSBY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*

1896 CROSBY, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 551, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1891 †CROSS, JOHN WM., J.P., R.M., *The Residency, Stanger, Natal.*

1898 CROSSE, THOMAS, *Woodland, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*

1899 CROSTHWITE, PONSONBY M., C.E., *Cyprus.*

1886 CRUMP, G. CRESSWELL, *Southport, Brisbane, Queensland.*

1887 CUDDEFORD, WILLIAM, *Auditor, St. George's, Grenada.*

1883 †CULLEN, CHARLES EDWARD.

1884 †CULMER, JAMES WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*

1899 CULPEPER, SAMUEL A. H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1896 CUMMING, JAMES, *Wessell's Nek, Natal.*

1882 CUMMING, W. GORDON, *District Magistrate, Kokstad, East Griqualand, Cape Colony.*

1897 CUMMINGS, HENRY, *Assistant Resident, Northern Nigeria* (*viâ Forcados*).

1895 CUNDALL, FRANK, F.S.A., *Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1896 CUNINGHAM, ALURED A., *Balijan Tea Estate, Chubwa P.O., Dibrugurh, Assam, India.*

1892 CUNNINGHAM, A. JACKSON, *Lanyon, Queanbeyan, New South Wales.*

1895 †CURRIE, OSWALD J., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., 60 *Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1896 †CURRIE, WALTER, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1884 CUSCADEN, GEO., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Bay St., Port Melbourne, Australia.*

1892 CUTHBERT, HON. SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*

1900 DAINTY, HORACE, *P.O. Box* 88, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1894 DALRYMPLE, JOHN TAYLOR, *Waitatapia, Bulls, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1890 †DALRYMPLE, THOMAS, *East London, Cape Colony.*

1879 DALTON, E. H. GORING.

1881 DALY, JAMES E. O., 82 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1884 DANGAR, ALBERT A., *Baroona, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1898 †DANIELS, CHARLES W., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *Malaria Commission, Blantyre, British Central Africa.*

1895 DARBYSHIRE, BENJAMIN H., *Barrister-at-Law, Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*

1889 DARLEY, CECIL W., M.Inst.C.E., *Harbours and Rivers Department, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1877 †DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., *Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1895 DAVERIN, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.

1887 †DAVEY, THOMAS J., 9 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1895 DAVIDSON, JAMES, *Australian Joint Stock Bank Chambers, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 †DAVIDSON, ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1894 DAVIDSON, T., *North British Insurance Co.*, 215 *Peel St., Montreal, Canada.*
1887 DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1886 †DAVIDSON, W. E., *Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1881 DAVIDSON, W. M. (*late Surveyor-General*), *Oxley, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1898 DAVIES, HON. CHARLES E., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1899 DAVIES, CLEMENT, *P.O. Box* 155 *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892 DAVIES, J. A. SONGO, *Customs Department, Sherbro', Sierra Leone.*
1889 DAVIES, MAJOR J. G., M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1899 †DAVIES, LEAMA J., *Karridale, Western Australia.*
1897 DAVIES, PHILIP V., *Karridale, Western Australia.*
1886 †DAVIES, SIR MATTHEW H., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1886 †DAVIES, MAURICE C., J.P., *Karridale, Western Australia.*
1897 †DAVIES, WALTER KARRI, *P.O. Box* 2040, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1882 DAVIES, WILLIAM BROUGHTON, M.D., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1892 DAVIS-ALLEN, JOHN.
1873 †DAVIS, HON. N. DARNELL, C.M.G., M.E.C., *Auditor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1897 DAVIS, MONES, *P.O. Box* 249, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1875 †DAVIS, P., JUN., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1898 DAVIS, W. E., 4 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1896 DAVSON, CHARLES S., *Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1889 DAWES, RICHARD ST. MARK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., *Gawler, South Australia.*
1897 DAWSON, A. W., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1882 †DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1883 †DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D.
1884 DAWSON, WILLIAM, *Kaikoura, Molesworth Street, Kew, Victoria, Australia.*
1893 †DAWSON, W. H., *Offg. Accountant General, Lahore, India.*
1882 DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1899 DEASE, PATRICK PAGET, C.E., *Tientsin, China.*
1892 DEBNEY, STANLEY T., *Kwala Lumpor, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
1897 DE GROOT RUDOLPH, *Police Magistrate, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1897 DE HAMEL, CAPTAIN H. BARRY, *Police Department, Singapore.*
1882 DE LAMARRE, LOUIS BERT, *care of Messrs. F. H. Taylor & Co., Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1897 †DE LAUTOUR, BRIGADE-SURGEON LT.-COLONEL HARRY A., M.R.C.S., *Reed Street, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1892 DE MERCADO, CHARLES E., J.P., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1878 DE LA MOTHE, E. A., *Balthazar House, St. Andrews, Grenada.*
1895 DELGADO, BENJAMIN N., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1874 DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., *Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.*
1889 †DENNY, F. W. RAMSAY, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1890 DENTON, HON. CAPTAIN SIR GEORGE C., K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa.*
1881 DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S.

Year of Election.

1881 De Pass, John, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1894 Desai, Jivanlal V., B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Ahmadabad, Bombay, India.*

1898 De Smidt, Abraham, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1889 De Smidt, Adam Gabriel, *George, Cape Colony.*

1899 †De Souza, A. J., *c/o Messrs. Gomes Bros. & Co. Kobé, Japan.*

1897 De Soysa, Mudaliyar J. W. Charles, M.A., J.P., *Alfred House, Colombo, Ceylon.*

1894 Destree, A. C., 435 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

1883 De Villiers, Isaac Horak, *P.O. Box* 428, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1890 †De Villiers, Jacob N., *P.O. Box* 118, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1889 De Villiers, Tiblman N., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1898 De Witt, Anthony M., *Whitehall Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1892 De Wolf, James A., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

1891 Diamond, Frederick Wm., *P.O. Box* 360, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1887 Dias, Felix Reginald, M.A., LL.M., *Crown Counsel, Colombo, Ceylon.*

1892 †Dibbs, Thomas A., *Commercial Banking Co.,* 347 *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1897 Dicey, Edward C., *P.O. Box* 249, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1896 Dickinson, Francis M., *Broken Hill Proprietary Co., Melbourne, Australia.*

1890 Dickson, Hon. James R., C.M.G., M.L.A., *Toorâk, Brisbane, Queensland.*

1888 †Dickson, R. Casimir, *Rossland, British Columbia.*

1889 †Dickson, William Samuel, *Fauresmith, Orange River Colony.*

1898 Diespecker, Rudolph, *P.O. Box* 759, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1893 Dietrich, H., *P.O. Box* 12, *Zeerust, Transvaal.*

1895 Digby-Jones, C. K., *P.O. Box* 242, *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

1887 Dignan, Patrick L., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*

1881 †Distin, John S., *Edendale, Carlton, Cape Colony.*

1894 Dixon, George G., C.E., *Wellington, New Zealand.*

1892 Dixon, M. Theodore, *P.O. Box* 1816, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1899 Dixson, Archibald, *Abergeldie, Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1899 Dixson, Hugh, *Abergeldie, Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1896 Dixson, Hugh, Jun., *Yandilla, Henson Street, Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1889 Dobbie, A. W., *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1880 †Dobell, Hon. Richard R., M.P., *Beauvoir Manor, Quebec, Canada.*

1891 Dobson, Hon. Alfred, *Solicitor-General, Hobart, Tasmania.*

1889 Dobson, Hon. Henry, M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*

1886 Dobson, James M., M.Inst.C.E., *Chief Engineer, Harbour Works, Buenos Ayres.*

1890 Docker, Thomas L., *Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1882 Docker, Wilfrid L., *Nyrambla, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).*

1900 Dodd, Tom R., *P.O. Box* 317, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1895 Dollar, Edward, *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*

1896 Domville, Lieut.-Colonel James, M.P., *Rothesay, New Brunswick.*

1895 Don, David, *Durban, Natal.*

Year of Election.	
1889	†Donald, J. M., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897	Donovan, Fergus, *P.O. Box* 4, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889	†Donovan, John J., Q.C., M.A., LL.D., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1894	Doolette, George P., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1895	Dorning, Henry B., *Conakry, Guinée Française, West Africa.*
1896	Doughty, Arthur G., M.A., *Public Works Dept., Quebec, Canada.*
1886	Douglas, Hon. Adye, Q.C., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1884	Douglas, Hon. John, C.M.G., *Government Resident, Thursday Island, Torres Straits.*
1875	Douglass, Arthur, M.L.A., *Heatherton Towers, near Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1896	Dove, Frederick W., *Oxford Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1889	Dowling, Alfred, *P.O. Box* 158, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900	Downe, Alexander, M.I.M.E., J.P., *Randwick, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1898	Downer, Ven. Archdeacon George W., *The Rectory, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1897	Downes, S. Trouncer, *Boys' Model School, Durban, Natal.*
1900	Drader, H. F., *Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.*
1896	Drew, Henry Wm., M.B., *District Surgeon, Beaufort West, Cape Colony.*
1894	Driver, James, B.A., *Kuala Lumpor, Straits Settlements.*
1880	Dudley, Cecil.
1889	Duff, Robert, *Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1899	Duffy, Hon. H. Thomas, Q.C., B.C.L., *Quebec, Canada.*
1896	Duirs, David P., M.D., *P.O. Box* 610, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889	Dumat, Frank Campbell, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box* 370, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1879	Duncan, Captain Alexander, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1896	Duncan, Hon. Alexander M. T., M.L.C., *Suva, Fiji.*
1899	Duncan, Alister, *Imperial Maritime Customs, Shanghai, China.*
1888	†Duncan, Andrew H. F., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1883	Duncan, James Denoon, *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1890	†Duncan, Hon. John J., M.L.C., *Hughes Park, Watervale, South Australia.*
1882	†Duncan, Walter Hughes, M.L.A., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1897	†Duncombe, H. F., *District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
1895	Dunlop, Alexander R., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1892	†Dunlop, W. P., *Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1898	Dunn, Eustace A. A., *Hackney Road, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1900	Dunster, T. Charles W., *Messrs. Dunster & Driffield, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1889	Dupont, Major C. T., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1884	†Du Preez, Hercules Petrus, J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897	†Durlacher, Alfred F., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1893	Dutton, Henry, *Anlaby, Kapunda, South Australia.*
1897	Dutton, Henry S., *Premier's Office, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1883	Dyason, Durban, *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1894	Dyer, Joseph Rubidge, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1896	Dyer, Stephen, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.*
1891	Dyer, Thomas Nowell, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
1894	Dyett, Wm. C. L., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

Year of Election.

1894 EAKIN, J. W., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, San Fernando, Trinidad.*
1884 †EALES, WILLIAM JOHN, *Hyde Park, Madras, India.*
1899 EARDLEY-WILMOT, S., *Launceston, Tasmania.*
1897 EARLE, ROBERT C., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1895 EASTWOOD, PHILIP B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 EATON, HENRY F., *Yatala, Walsh St., South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
1896 EBDEN, L. P., *Collector of Land Revenue, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
1889 †EBERT, ERNEST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1898 ECCLES, HENRY GLYN, *Cottaganga, Rangalla, Ceylon.*
1889 †ECKSTEIN, FREDERICK, *P.O. Box* 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890 †EDGSON, ARTHUR B., *care of Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890 EDKINS, SEPTIMUS, *P.O. Box* 685, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 EDLIN, HON. FRANCIS O., *Queen's Advocate, Lagos, West Africa.*
1900 EDWARDS, COLIN, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1890 EDWARDS, DAVID R., M.D., *care of Australian Mutual Provident Society, Albury, New South Wales.*
1889 EDWARDS, E. H., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
1899 EDWARDS, FREDERIC G. H., M.D., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1897 EDWARDS, G. BAKER, *P.O. Box* 1023, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1877 †EDWARDS, HERBERT, *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1886 EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., *Nelson, New Zealand.*
1874 †EDWARDS, HON. W. T. A., M.D., *Chambly Villa, Curepipe Rd., Mauritius.*
1887 EGAN, CHARLES J., M.D., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
1883 EGERTON, WALTER, *Magistrate of Police, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1897 EHRHARDT, ALBERT F., *District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
1889 EICKE, ADOLPH, *Berg Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1882 ELLIOTT, REV. CANON F. W. T., *St. Michael's Rectory, West Coast, British Guiana.*
1899 ELLIS, J. ALF., J.P., *Chamber of Commerce, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1886 ELLIS, J. CHUTE, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
1894 ELMSLIE, CHRISTOPHER TATHAM, *Croydon, Queensland.*
1885 ELSTOB, ARTHUR, *Beach Grove, Durban, Natal.*
1894 EMLEY, FRANK, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 †ENGELKEN, EMIL WILLIAM, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1897 †ENGLISH, THOMAS ROWE, *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1884 ERSKINE, CAPTAIN W. C. C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883 ESCOTT, HIS HONOUR E. B. SWEET, C.M.G., *Government House, Mahé, Seychelles.*
1897 ESSIEN, ALBERT DUKE, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1895 †ESSERY, EDWIN, J.P., *Riet Valley, Umhlali, viâ Durban, Natal.*
1897 ESUMAN-GWIRA, JOHN BUCKMAN, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1894 ETTLING, CAPTAIN GUSTAV A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1880 EVANS, HON. FREDERICK, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1889 EVANS, J. EMRYS, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 EVANS, SAMUEL, *P.O. Box* 1602, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883 EVANS, WILLIAM, *Singapore, Straits Settlements.*
1890 EVANS, WILLIAM GWYNNE, *P.O. Box* 558, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899 †EWENS, CREASY, 36 *Queen's Road, Hong Kong.*

Year of Election.

1887 FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, *care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

1891 FAIRFAX, GEOFFREY E., *Barrister-at-Law, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1898 †FAIRFAX, JAMES OSWALD, *Koorali, Wolseley Road, Point Piper, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1882 FAIRFAX, SIR JAMES R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*

1879 FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., *5 Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1889 FANNING, JOHN.

1896 FARDO, FREDERICK R. H., *African Direct Telegraph Company, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1889 †FARQUHARSON, ARTHUR W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*

1896 †FARQUHARSON, JOHN C., J.P., *Garland Grove, Montego Bay, Jamaica.*

1889 FARQUHARSON, WALTER H. K., J.P., *Retreat Estate, Little London, Jamaica.*

1886 †FAULKNER, ENOCH, *District Commissioner, Waterloo, Sierra Leone.*

1892 †FAULKNER, FREDERICK C., M.A., *The High School, Perth, Western Australia.*

1890 FAWCETT, JAMES HART, *c/o Bank of Australasia, Perth, Western Australia.*

1890 †FAWCETT, WILLIAM, B.Sc., F.L.S., *Director, Public Gardens, Gordon Town, Jamaica.*

1894 FEEZ, COLONEL ALBRECHT, *Otto Strasse 8, Munich.*

1895 FEILDEN, CAPTAIN ROBERT B., R.A., A.D.C., *Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1888 FELL, HENRY, M.L.A., *Maritzburg, Natal.*

1896 FELTON, HON. J. J., M.L.C., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*

1900 FENTON, HERBERT O., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1889 FERGUSON, JAMES E. A., M.B., C.M., *Public Hospital, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1897 FERGUSON, JAMES FINLAY, *Durban, Natal.*

1890 †FERGUSON, JAMES, *P.O. Box 98, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1879 †FERGUSON, JOHN, *Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1900 FERGUSON, JOHN C., *Launceston, Tasmania.*

1886 FERGUSON, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Rockhampton, Queensland.*

1892 †FERREIRA, ANTONIO F.

1895 FIEDLER, HENRY M., 359 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

1890 FIELD, A. PERCY, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1895 FIELDING, HON. WILLIAM S., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*

1873 FIFE, GEORGE R., *Brisbane, Queensland.*

1882 FILLAN, HON. JAMES COX, M.L.C., *Wall House Estate, Dominica.*

1881 †FINAUGHTY, H. J.

1881 FINLAYSON, H. MACKENZIE, *Seaforth, Mackay, Queensland.*

1876 FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1895 FINLAYSON, ROBERT A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1878 †FINNEMORE, HON. MR. JUSTICE ROBERT I., *Maritzburg, Natal.*

1898 FINNEY, THOMAS, M.L.A., J.P., *Brisbane, Queensland.*

1897 FINNIE, J. P., *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*

1891 FINUCANE, MORGAN I., M.R.C.S.E., *Provincial Inspector, Tailevu and Ra, Fiji.*

1896 †FIRMINGER, REV. WALTER K., M.A., *care of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.*

1893 FISHER, FRANCIS CONRAD, *Government Agent, Kurunégala, Ceylon.*

Year of Election.	
1889	†Fisher, Joseph, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1893	Fisher, John Meadows, *P.O. Box* 339, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1884	Fisher, R. H. Underwood, J.P., *Durban, Natal.*
1881	†Fisken, John Inglis, *Corrabert, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1892	Fitzgerald, Francis, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
1899	Fitzgerald, Frederick A., *Imperial Oil Refining Co., London, Ontario, Canada.*
1886	Fitzgerald, Lord George.
1876	Fitzgibbon, E. G., C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1895	FitzPatrick, G. C., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900	†FitzPatrick, J. Percy, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1887	†Flack, Joseph H., 9 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1892	Fleischack, Albert R., *P.O. Box* 2205, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897	Fleming, Charles D., *Mining Commissioner, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1881	†Fleming, H.E. Sir Francis, K.C.M.G., *Government House, St. John's, Antigua.*
1880	Fleming, John, *Charlotte Town, Grenada.*
1900	Fleming, John M., *Great Diamond Estate, British Guiana.*
1896	Fleming, Richard, *P.O. Box* 393, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1878	Fleming, Sir Sandford, K.C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada* (*Corresponding Sec.*).
1897	Flemmer, A. S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888	Fletcher, William, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1896	Fletcher, William, *Orandunbie, Walcha, New South Wales.*
1897	†Flint, Captain Wm. Raffles, *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1875	Flower, James, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1884	Floyd, Rev. William, *Levuka, Fiji.*
1900	Foot, Lionel Rayne, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1896	Foote, Myer J., *P.O. Box* 469, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885	†Forbes, Fredk. William, *P.O. Box* 469, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883	†Forbes, Henry, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1896	Forbes, James, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1894	Forbes, Major Patrick W. (*6th Dragoons*), *Blantyre, British Central Africa.*
1897	Ford, Henry B., *Lot* 91, *Middle Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1889	†Ford, James P., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889	Ford, Joseph C., 117 *Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1889	Ford, Robert, *Water Works Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1896	†Forde, Robert M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Colonial Surgeon, Bathurst, Gambia.*
1882	†Foreman, Joseph, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 215 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1881	†Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1881	Forrest, Hon. William, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1891	Forster, Julius J., *Bank of Madras, Madras, India.*
1892	Forster, Lieut. Stewart E., R.N.
1890	Fortuno, Joseph, *Melmoth, Natal.*
1885	Foster, Edward Alexander, *Auditor-General, St. John's, Antigua.*
1883	Fowler, Alpin Grant, M.Inst.C.E., *Lagos, West Africa.*
1888	Fowler, George M., *Government Agent, Ratnapura, Ceylon.*

Year of Election.

1889 †Fowler, James, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1898 †Foxon, Frank E., *Resident Magistrate, Ixopo Division, Natal.*
1893 Frames, Percival Ross, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1896 Francis, John Joseph, Q.C., *Hong Kong.*
1892 Frankland, Frederick W., *New York Life Insurance Company, Broadway, New York.*
1882 Franklin, Rev. T. Augustus, 157 *Charlotte Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1892 Franklin, Robert H., *Assistant Surveyor, Belize, British Honduras.*
1883 Franklin, William, J.P., *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
1895 Franks, Godfrey F., M.A., *Queen's College, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1892 Fraser, Alexander W., *Bonaby, Alma Road East, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1886 Fraser, Charles A., *Commandant of Police, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1900 Fraser, George Ross, *Hutt Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1889 Fraser, Hugh, *Bandarapolla Estate, Matale, Ceylon.*
1896 Fraser, James L., *P. O. Box* 429, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1898 †Fraser, Joseph, *Dambulagalla, Matale, Ceylon.*
1895 Fraser, Malcolm A. C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1897 Fraser, Robert A., *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1879 Fraser, Robert S., *Kandanewera, Elkadua, Ceylon.*
1893 Fraser, William Percy, *P.O. Box* 26, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900 Fredericks, J. H., *West African Gold Coast Mining Corporation, Chamá, Gold Coast Colony.*
1896 Freeman, John, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1894 Fricker, William C., *care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1896 †Frood, Thomas Morton, M.D., *P.O. Box* 1984, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1882 Frost, Hon. John, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1896 Frost, W. T. H., *P.O. Box* 306, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899 Fulford, Hon. George T., *Brockville, Ontario, Canada.*
1889 †Fuller, Alfred W., *Southern Wood, East London, Cape Colony.*
1893 Fulton, Francis Crossley, *Napier, New Zealand.*
1899 Furner, George H., *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
1897 Furse, Frederick J., *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1878 †Fysh, Hon. Sir Philip O., K.C.M.G., *Hobart, Tasmania.*

1892 †Gaikwad, Shrimant Sampatrao K., M.R.I., M.R.A.S., *Baroda, India.*
1884 Gaisford, Henry, *Oringi, Napier, New Zealand.*
1899 Galletly, Archibald J. C., *Bank of Montreal, Victoria, British Columbia.*
1900 †Gallewski, Morris, *Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 Ganado, Robert F., LL.D., 1 *Strada Scozzese, Valletta, Malta.*
1897 Gardner, C. H., J.P., *Edward Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1895 Gardiner, Francis J., J.P., *Board of Executors, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897 Garland, Patrick J., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1887 Garland, Walter F., M.Inst.C.E., *Moghulserai Gya Railway, Dehri-on-Sone, Shahabad, Bengal, India.*
1887 Garnett, Harry, *Ciudad, San Domingo, West Indies.*
1894 Garnett, William J.

Year of Election.

1893 GARRAWAY, THOMAS S., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1888 GASKIN, C. P., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
1891 GATTY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE STEPHEN H., *Gibraltar.*
1897 GAU, JULIUS, *P.O. Box* 209, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 †GAY, ARNOLD E., *The Brothers, Grenada, West Indies.*
1895 †GAY, E. T., *The Brothers, Grenada, West Indies.*
1880 †GEARD, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1893 GEARY, ALFRED, *Durban, Natal.*
1897 GEE, GEORGE F., *care of National Bank of New Zealand, Limited, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1897 GEDDES, J. H., *Dean Hollow, Mosman's Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1886 GEORGE, ARTHUR *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1883 GEORGE, HON. CHARLES J., M.L.C., *Pacific House, Lagos, West Africa.*
1894 GIBBON, CHARLES, *Goonambil, Wattegama, Ceylon.*
1882 GIBBON, EDWARD, 59 *Hope Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1885 GIBBON, W. D., *Kandy, Ceylon.*
1897 GIBBONS, MAJOR ALFRED ST. HILL, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1896 GIBBS, ISAAC, *New Zealand Shipping Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1897 †GIBBS, JOHN, *African Lakes Corporation, Mandala House, Blantyre, British Central Africa.*
1889 GIBSON, HARRY, *South African Association,* 6 *Church Square, Cape Town, Cape Colony* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1900 GIBSON, OSWALD, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
1896 GIDEON, HON. D. S., M.L.C., J.P., *Port Antonio, Jamaica.*
1894 GIFFORD, CHARLES MILWARD, *Brown's Town, P.O., Jamaica.*
1898 GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN, M.A., LL.B., *Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1889 GILL, SIR DAVID, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., *Astronomer Royal, The Observatory, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1899 GILL, HARRY P., *School of Design, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1897 GILL, HENRY H., *Woodbourne, Davey Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1889 GILLES, ALFRED W., *Hinemoa, Edgecliffe Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1887 GILLESPIE, ROBERT, 19 *Charnwood Crescent, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1891 †GILLESPIE, ROBERT K., J.P., *Englewood, Inverleigh, Victoria, Australia.*
1895 GILLIES, DAVID, *Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Hong Kong.*
1892 GILLOTT, SAMUEL, M.L.A., 9 *Brunswick Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1885 GILZEAN, ALEXR. RUSSEL, *Anna Regina, British Guiana.*
1889 †GIRDLESTONE, NELSON S., J.P., *Prince Alfred Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1895 GISBORNE, DUDLEY G., *P.O. Box* 16, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1896 GLADWYN, ARTHUR G., *Klipdam, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
1877 †GLANVILLE, THOMAS, *Mile Gully P.O., Manchester, Jamaica.*
1897 †GLUYAS, CHARLES, *P.O. Box* 8, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1884 GOCH, G. H., *P.O. Box* 163, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 GOCH, SAMUEL F., B.A., LL.B., *P.O. Box* 163, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 †GODDARD, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 418, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 GODDARD, WILLIAM C., *Norwich Chambers, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.	
1900	GODFREY, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *Strathmore, Fitzroy Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1895	†GODFREY, JOSEPH JAMES, *care of Messrs. Rutherfoord and Brother, Greenmarket Square, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1895	GOLDIE, A. R., *c/o Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.*
1891	GOLDMANN, C. SYDNEY, *P.O. Box* 485, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	GOLDMANN, RICHARD, *P.O. Box* 485, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885	GOLDRING, A. R., *Chamber of Mines, P.O. Box* 809, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900	GOMES, SIDNEY G., L.R.C.S.E., *Med. Dept., Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1878	GOODE, CHARLES H., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1899	GOODE, MATTHEW A., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1893	†GOODE, WILLIAM HAMILTON, *P.O. Box* 176, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1874	GOODLIFFE, JOHN, 297 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*
1885	GOODMAN, HON. WILLIAM MEIGH, Q.C., *Attorney-General, Hong Kong.*
1899	GOODRIDGE, HON. A. F., *St. Johns, Newfoundland.*
1888	GOOLD-ADAMS, LT.-COLONEL H. J., C.B., C.M.G., *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
1879	†GORDON, CHARLES, M.D., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1890	†GORDON, CHARLES GRIMSTON, C.E., *Club de Residentes Etrangères, Buenos Ayres.*
1891	†GORDON, JOHN, *Messrs. D. & W. Murray, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1889	†GORDON, HON. W. GORDON, M.L.C., *Knowlesly, Queen's Park, Trinidad.*
1885	GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, *Mayfield Cottage, St. John's, Antigua.*
1895	GORE, HON. LT.-COLONEL J. C., *Colonial Secretary, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1891	GORTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD, J.P., *Rangiatea, Bulls, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1900	GOSLING, J. T., *Postmaster-General, Zomba, British Central Africa.*
1896	GOULD, JOSEPH, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1893	GOULDIE, JOSEPH, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1883	†GOVETT, ROBERT, *Culloden Station, near Arramac, Queensland.*
1898	GOURLAY, WILLIAM DICKSON, *Dock Road, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1891	GOWER-POOLE, PERCY, M.I.M.E., F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box* 20, *Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
1889	GRACE, HON. MORGAN S., C.M.G., M.L.C., M.D., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1896	GRAFTON FERDINAND, *Polela, Natal.*
1889	GRAHAM, FRANCIS G. C., *C.C. and R.M., Somerset East, Cape Colony.*
1873	GRAHAM, JOHN, 88 *Simcoe Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*
1900	GRAHAM, WALTER DOUGLAS, *Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood & Clarke, Hong Kong.*
1889	GRAHAM, WILLIAM H., *Albany, Western Australia.*
1889	†GRAHAM, WOODTHORPE T., *P.O. Box* 1155, *Johannesburg, Transvaal* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1899	†GRAIN, ERNEST A., *Ngaire, New Plymouth, New Zealand.*
1883	GRAINGER, RICHARD KEAT, *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
1897	GRANNUM, CLIFTON, *Auditor, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1891	GRANT, HON. CHARLES HENRY, M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1897	GRANT, DUNCAN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1879	†GRANT, E. H., *Colonial Bank, St. John's, Antigua.*
1888	GRANT, THE VERY REV. G. M., M.A., D.D., *Principal, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

Year of Election.

1889 GRANT, HENRY E. W., *Harbour Island, Bahamas.*

1896 GRANT, SIR JAMES A., M.D., K.C.M.G., F.G.S., 150 *Elgin Street, Ottawa, Canada.*

1877 GRANT, COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, *c/o William Bignell, Esq., Quebec, Canada.*

1890 GRANT-DALTON, ALAN, M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1897 GRAVES, SOMERSET H., *Ashburton, New Zealand.*

1884 GRAY, HON. GEORGE W., M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*

1888 †GRAY, ROBERT, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*

1899 GRAY, HON. RODERICK M., M.L.C., *Messrs. Reiss & Co., Hong Kong.*

1892 GRAY, WENTWORTH D., *care of Post Office, Gwanda, New Tuli Road, Rhodesia.*

1887 †GREATHEAD, JOHN BALDWIN, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*

1897 GRECH, SALVATORE, M.D., *Margherita House, Cospicua, Malta.*

1888 †GREEN, DAVID, *Durban, Natal.*

1896 GREEN, FRANK J., *Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.*

1889 GREEN, JOHN E., *P.O. Box* 340, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1884 †GREEN, RICHARD ALLAN, *Allanvale, Newcastle, Natal.*

1877 †GREEN, ROBERT COTTLE, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1880 †GREENACRE, BENJAMIN W., M.L.A., *Durban, Natal.*

1896 GREENACRE, WALTER, *Durban, Natal.*

1889 GREENE, EDWARD M., M.L.A., *Advocate, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1899 GREENE, GEORGE, *P. O. Box* 406, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1884 GREENE, MOLESWORTH, *Greystones, Melbourne, Australia.*

1893 †GREENLEES, JAMES NEILSON, *P.O. Box* 474, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1894 †GREENLEES, THOMAS D., M.B., C.M., *The Asylum, Fort England, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*

1897 GREENSLADE, HENRY J., *Thames, New Zealand.*

1895 GREENWOOD, G. DEAN, J.P., *Teviotdale, Canterbury, New Zealand.*

1896 GREIG, GEORGE, *Laxapana, Maskeliya, Ceylon.*

1895 GREY, CAPTAIN RALEIGH, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1881 †GREY-WILSON, H.E. WILLIAM, C.M.G., *Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*

1879 †GRICE, JOHN, *Messrs. Grice, Sumner & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*

1885 GRIFFIN, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Superintending Medical Officer, Haputale, Ceylon.*

1895 GRIFFITH, ARTHUR G., *H.B.M. Vice-Consulate, Old Calabar, West Africa.*

1882 †GRIFFITH, HON. HORACE M. BRANDFORD, *Treasurer, Bathurst, Gambia.*

1881 GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR SAMUEL W., G.C.M.G., *Brisbane, Queensland.*

1883 †GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM BRANDFORD, B.A., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1900 GRIFFITHS, CAPTAIN J. NORTON, J.P., F.G.S., M.I.M.M., *Salisbury Club, Rhodesia.*

1889 †GRIFFITHS, THOMAS GRIFF, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1890 GRIMANI, EDMUND HORNBY, *Tamsui, Formosa, China.*

1896 GRIMMER, WM. P., M.L.C., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*

1884 †GRIMWADE, HON. F. S., M.L.C., *Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Australia.*

1897 GRINTER, REV. JOHN, *The Rectory, San José, Costa Rica.*

1897 †GROVE, DANIEL, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1884 GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDOE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*

Year of Election.	
1890	GUERIN, THOMAS A., *Barrister-at-Law, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1884	GUERITZ, E. P., *Government Secretary, Sandakan, British North Borneo (Corresponding Secretary).*
1895	GUNTER, COL. HOWEL.
1889	GURDEN, R. L., 346 *Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1889	†GUTHRIE, ADAM W., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1878	GUTHRIE, CHARLES, *London Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
1887	GWYNNE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. W., 188 *Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1890	†HAARHOFF, DANIEL J., M.L.A., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1895	†HACKER, REV. WILLIAM J., *East London, Cape Colony.*
1895	HADDON-SMITH, G.B., *Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1894	HAGGART, E. A. H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1881	HAGUE, GEORGE, *Merchants' Bank, Montreal, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1896	HAINES, CHARLES H., M.A., M.D., *Princes Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1893	HAINS, HENRY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893	HALDER, ALBERT H., M.A.I.M.E., F.R.I.B.A., 1500 *Robson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1897	HALL, REV. ALFRED, *Baydonfield, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1893	HALL, CARL, *P.O. Box* 172, *Durban, Natal.*
1897	HALL, GODFREY, *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1893	HALL, JAMES WESLEY, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1883	HALL, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1892	HALL, ROBERT E., *P.O. Box* 12, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1887	HALL, THOMAS S., *Queensland Bank, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
1887	HALL, WALTER R., *Wildfell, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1893	HALLENSTEIN, BENDIX, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1896	HALLIDAY, GEORGE C., M.A., *Murwillumbah, Tweed River, New South Wales.*
1897	HAMER, J. NATHANIEL, *Christchurch Club, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1885	HAMILTON, HON. C. BOUGHTON, C.M.G., M.E.C., *Receiver-General, Georgetown, British Guiana (Corresponding Secretary).*
1899	HAMILTON, DAVID, *Australasian United S.N. Co. Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1894	HAMILTON, HENRY DE COURCY.
1897	HAMILTON, H. W. B., *Hannan's Club, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1900	HAMILTON, COMMANDER JAMES DE COURCY, R.N.
1889	HAMILTON, JOHN T., *Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Shanghai, China.*
1883	HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, *care of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.*
1888	†HAMPSON, B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1888	†HAMPSON, J. ATHERTON, *Brookland House, Ridge Rd., Berea, Durban, Natal.*
1898	HAMPTON, JOSEPH L., *Survey Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1897	HANBURY-WILLIAMS, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, C.M.G., *Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1889	HANCOCK, EDWARD, *P.O. Box* 158, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895	HANCOCK, H. R., *Ivymeade, Burnside, South Australia.*
1897	†HANCOCK, STRANGMAN, *P.O. Box* 77, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899	†HANCOCK, SYDNEY, 10 *Queen's Gardens, Hong Kong.*

Year of Election.

1885 †HANINGTON, ERNEST B. C., M.D., *Victoria, British Columbia (Corresponding Secretary).*
1897 †HANKIN, CHRISTOPHER L., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1884 HANMER, EDWARD WINGFIELD, *Ashburton, New Zealand.*
1900 HANNA, JAMES C., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1885 †HANNAM, CHARLES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889 †HANSEN, VIGGO J.
1888 †HARDIE, WILLIAM, *Fairmont P.O., Kootenay Valley, British Columbia.*
1897 HARDING, GEORGE MAY, *Umtata, Tembuland, Cape Colony.*
1889 HARDING-FINLAYSON, MORGAN H., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1889 †HARDS, HARRY H., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1886 HARDWICKE, EDWARD A., L.R.C.P., *Burcote Vale, Bulwer, Natal.*
1884 HARDY, JAMES A., M.R.C.S., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1898 HARDY, JOHN, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1883 HAREL, PHILLIBERT C., *Land of Plenty House, Essequebo, British Guiana.*
1893 HARFORD, FREDERICK, M.L.C., *St. Andrew's, Grenada.*
1892 HARGER, HAROLD ROBERT, *British Gold Mines of Mexico, El Oro, Tultenango, Mexico.*
1886 HARLEY, JOHN, *Belize, British Honduras.*
1890 HARNETT, RICHARD, *Bradley's Head Road, St. Leonard's, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882 †HARPER, CHARLES, M.L.A., J.P., *Guildford, Western Australia.*
1884 HARPER, ROBERT, *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1891 HARRAGIN, JOHN A., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1881 †HARRIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL DAVID, M.L.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1883 †HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897 HARRIS, HERBERT, *Barrister-at-Law, Wentworth Court, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 HARRIS, JOHN MYER, *Sulymah, Sierra Leone.*
1892 HARRIS, S. ALICK, *Assistant Surveyor, Belize, British Honduras.*
1897 HARRIS, SAUL, *P.O. Box* 1473, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890 †HARRISON, FRANK, *Cascade Estate, Mahé, Seychelles.*
1892 HARRISON, J. H. HUGH, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Orange Walk, British Honduras.*
1889 †HARRISON, J. SPRANGER, *P.O. Box* 17, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 HARRISSON, SYDNEY T., *Lokoja, Northern Nigeria, West Africa.*
1885 †HARROW, EDWIN, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1896 HARROWER, JAMES, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1881 †HARSANT, SIDNEY B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 HARTLEY, SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL EDMUND B., V.C., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
1891 HARVEY, ALEXANDER T., 63 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1881 HARVEY, HON. AUGUSTUS W., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1884 HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1898 HARVEY, JOHN, *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1882 †HARVEY, THOMAS L., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1897 HARWOOD, JOSHUA J., *Architectural Department, Perth, Western Australia.*
1891 HASSARD, CHARLES, *c/o W. D. Wheelwright, Esq., Eshowe, Natal.*
1896 HASKINS, HENRY GORE, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1898 †HATHORN, FERGUS A., *Maritzburg, Natal.*

Year of Election.	
1887	HATHORN, KENNETH H., *Advocate of the Supreme Court, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1884	HAVELOCK, H.E. SIR ARTHUR E., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Government House, Madras.*
1889	†HAWKER, EDWARD W., M.A., LL.M., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1897	HAWKER, MICHAEL S., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1897	HAWKER, RICHARD M., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1882	HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., 188 *Childers Street, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
1897	HAWKINS, ALFRED, *Sette Camma, Congo, West Africa.*
1898	HAWKINS, ISAAC T., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
1881	HAWTAYNE, GEORGE H., C.M.G.
1894	HAWTAYNE, MAJOR T. M. (*N. Staff. Regt.*), *Subathu, Punjab, India.*
1900	†HAY, HARRY ALGERNON, *Collendina, Corowa, New South Wales.*
1880	†HAY, HENRY, *Collendina, Corowa, New South Wales.*
1885	†HAY, JAMES, *P.O. Box* 152, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895	HAY, JAMES DOUGLAS, *Cue, Western Australia.*
1897	HAY, JAMES M. ALLAN, *Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1886	HAY, H.E. SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Barbados.*
1891	†HAY, JOHN, LL.D., *Crow's Nest, North Sydney, New South Wales.*
1878	†HAY, WILLIAM, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1899	HAYFORD, ERNEST JAMES, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1899	HAYFORD, REV. MARK C., *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1894	HAYGARTH, GRAHAM A., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1897	HAYNE, CHARLES, *Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1883	HAYNES, ROBERT, *Registrar in Chancery, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1896	†HAYWARD, EDWARD W., *Messrs. J. Martin & Co., Adelaide, South Australia.*
1899	†HAYWARD, FRANK E., *Messrs. J. Martin & Co,. Adelaide, South Australia.*
1889	†HAZELL, CHARLES S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1897	HEAD, WM. BEACHY, *P. O. Box* 1315, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892	HEATH, WALTER, M.A., *care of Messrs. Hart & Flower, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1891	HEBDEN, GEORGE H., *Erambie, Molong, New South Wales; and Union Club.*
1886	†HEBRON, HON. A. S., M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1891	HECTOR, CAPTAIN G. NELSON, R.N.R., *Villa Nelson, Vulescure, St. Raphael, France.*
1876	*HECTOR, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1889	HELY-HUTCHINSON, H.E. THE HON. SIR WALTER F., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1886	†HEMERY, PERCY, *Receiver-General's Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1896	HEMMING, H.E. SIR AUGUSTUS W. L., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1881	HEMMING, JOHN.
1889	HENDERSON, J. C. A., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1889	HENDERSON, SAMUEL, *Woodford Lodge, Trinidad.*
1900	HENDERSON, THOMSON, *National Bank, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1896	HENDRIKS, A. J., *Black River, Jamaica.*
1891	†HENNESSY, DAVID V., J.P., *Sydenham, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897	HENNING, RUDOLF H., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1896	HENRY, HON. JOHN, *Devonport West, Tasmania.*

Year of Election.

1897 Henry L. Clements, *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1883 Hensman, Hon. Mr. Justice Alfred Peach, *Perth, Western Australia.*
1899 †Herbert, Reginald F. de Courcy, J.P., *Plantation Springlands, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1893 Herman, C. Lawrence, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., 42 *Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony; and Civil Service Club.*
1893 Hewick, John E., *Police Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1900 Hickman, W. Albert, B.Sc., *St. John, New Brunswick.*
1898 Hicks, Herbert G., *Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony.*
1888 †Hiddingh, J. M. F., *care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1886 †Hiddingh, Michael, F.C.S., *Newlands, Cape Colony.*
1893 Hiddingh, William, *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1883 †Highett, John Moore.
1892 Hill, Charles Wm., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1887 Hill, Hon. Edward C. H., *Auditor-General, Singapore.*
1897 Hill, Henry T., *P.O. Box* 1696, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1887 Hill, Luke M., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1888 †Hill, Thomas Heslop, *Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.*
1891 Hill, Wardrop M., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1889 Hills, T. Agg, 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 Hillson, John C., *Port Darwin, South Australia.*
1898 †Hilton, Thomas J., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1888 †Hitchins, Charles, M.L.A., *Durban, Natal.*
1897 Hitchins, John F., *Durban, Natal.*
1897 Hodges, Francis E.
1884 Hodgson, H.E. Sir Frederic M., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1894 †Hoey, Ung Bok, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1897 Hofmeyr, Henry J., B.A., *P.O. Box* 948, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 Hofmeyr, Hon. J. H., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1891 Hogg, Henry Roughton, 16 *Market Buildings, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
1896 Holdship, Thomas H., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1894 Hole, Hugh Marshall, *c/o Chartered Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1886 Hole, William, *Johore, Straits Settlements.*
1889 Holland, Cuyler A., *care of British Columbia Land Co., Victoria, British Columbia.*
1889 Holland, John A., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1898 †Holliday, Cecil, 293 *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1889 †Hollins, Richard R., *P.O. Box* 289, *Johannesburg, Transvaal and Pretoria.*
1896 †Hollis, A. Claud, *H.B.M. Vice-Consulate, Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa.*
1889 Holmes, John R., *District Judge, Papho, Cyprus.*
1891 Holroyd, Hon. Mr. Justice Edward D., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1887 Holt, Basil A., *care of Australian Joint Stock Bank, Croydon, Queensland.*
1887 †Holt, Walter H., J.P., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1894 Holton, Harold, *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1889 †Homan, Leonard E. B., *P.O. Box* 178, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890 Honey, Richard, 2*nd Providencia No.* 4, *Mexico.*
1898 Hood, Wm. Acland, *St. Audries, Gisborne, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1884 †HOPE, C. H. S., *Maretimo, Glenelg, South Australia.*
1884 †HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M.R.C.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1897 HOPE, T.C., M.D., *Geelong, Victoria, Australia.*
1888 HOPLEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1883 †HORDERN, EDWARD CARR, 211 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897 †HORDERN, SAMUEL, *Retford Hall, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1892 HORN, THOMAS SUTHERLAND, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1898 HORNBY-PORTER, CHARLES, *District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
1890 †HORNABROOK, CHARLES A., *Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1884 HORSFORD, HON. DAVID BARNES, M.E.C., *Receiver-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1894 HORSFORD, SAMUEL L., M.L.C., *St. Kitts.*
1881 HORTON, ALFRED G., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1897 HOSE, RT. REV. GEORGE F., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak, Bishop's House, Singapore.*
1896 HOSKEN, WILLIAM, *P. O. Box* 667, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 †HOSMER, CAPTAIN EDWARD A. C., *Virden, Manitoba, Canada.*
1894 HOWARD, JOHN WM., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1898 HOWE, CHARLES, *Durban, Natal.*
1899 HOWELL, HENRY SPENCER, *Stonyhurst, Galt, Ontario, Canada.*
1896 HOWIE, JAMES, *Fort George, Bakana, New Calabar, West Africa.*
1885 †HUDDART, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1898 HUDSON, ARTHUR, *Solicitor-General, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1883 HUDSON, GEORGE, J.P., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1894 †HUDSON, WALTER E., *P.O. Box* 189, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899 HUGGINS, HENRY D., *Stipendiary Justice, Cedros, Trinidad.*
1887 †HUGHES-HUGHES, T. W.
1894 HULETT, GEORGE HERBERT, *Advocate of the Supreme Court, Verulam, Natal.*
1884 HULETT, HON. JAMES LIEGE, M.L.A., J.P., *Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.*
1887 HULL, GEORGE H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1893 HUMBY, HENRY G., M.Inst.C.E., *Verulam, Natal.*
1880 HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS, *Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.*
1889 HUNT, WALTER R., *Auditor-General, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1894 HUNTER, CHARLES H., *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1883 HUNTER, CHARLES THOMSON, *Belize, British Honduras.*
1889 HUNTER, DAVID, C.M.G., *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
1884 HUNTER, HAMILTON, C.M.G. *Chief Police Magistrate, Suva, Fiji* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1898 †HUNTER, JAMES M., *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
1899 HUNTER, JOSEPH, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1896 †HUNTER, THOMAS A., 27 *Octagon, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1897 HURRELL, WILLIAM, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1896 HUTCHINSON, GEORGE H., *P.O. Box* 442, *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1897 HUTCHINSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOSEPH T., M.A., *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1883 HUTTON, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM, *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.

1893 HUTTON, EDWARD M., M.A., *Registrar, Supreme Court, Gibraltar.*
1887 †HUTTON, J. MOUNT, *Goongarrie Gold Mining Co., Goongarrie, Western Australia.*
1892 HUTTON, WILLIAM.
1900 HUXTABLE, F. W., *Pretoria Club, Transvaal.*
1885 HYAM, ABRAHAM, *P.O. Box* 234, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897 HYAMS, FRANK, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1897 IEVERS, ROBERT LANCELOT, *Mount Ievers, Royal Park, Melbourne, Australia.*
1884 IKIN, REV. ALFRED, D.D., *Point, Natal.*
1898 IMPEY, SAMUEL P., M.D., C.M., *Overbeek Square, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1894 INGALL, WILLIAM, *Berbice, British Guiana.*
1894 †INGLIS, HON. JAMES, M.L.A., *Dean's Place, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 INGLIS, WM. WOOD, *P.O. Box* 2056, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 INNIS, THOMAS WALROND, *Britannia Estate, Mauritius.*
1891 I'ONS, FREDERICK F., *P.O. Box* 75, *Roodeport, Transvaal.*
1892 IRELAND, J. S. A., M.B. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
1891 IRVINE, HANS W. H., *Great Western Vineyard, Victoria, Australia.*
1891 IRVING, ROBERT J., *Western Australian Pastoral and Colonisation Co., Kojonup, Western Australia.*
1897 ISAAC, GEORGE MICHAEL, *P.O. Box* 75, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1886 †ISAACS, DAVID, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1891 ISAACS, EMANUEL, *P.O. Box* 1, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
1883 ISEMONGER, EDWIN E., *Singapore.*

1899 †JACKSON, CECIL GOWER, J.P., *Weenen, Natal.*
1881 JACKSON, HON. SIR HENRY M., K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.*
1899 †JACKSON, S. PERCY, *Assistant Government Secretary, Jebba, Northern Nigeria.*
1890 JACKSON, ROBERT E., Q.C., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1897 †JACOB, WILLIAM F., *Feilding, New Zealand.*
1883 †JACOBS, ISAAC, 72 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 JACOBS, MONTAGU, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1897 JAGGER, JOHN WM., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1876 †JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., *Tanasari, Blakehurst, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1894 JAMES, PHILIP HAUGHTON, *Paradise, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
1893 JAMESON, ADAM, M.B., C.M., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1895 JAMESON, GEORGE, *N.Z. Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1899 JAMESON, HENRY LYSTER, B.A., PH.D., *Conflict Group, Samarai, British New Guinea.*
1881 †JAMESON, DR. L. S., C.B., M.L.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1895 JAMESON, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., *Durban, Natal* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1897 JAMIESON, EDMUND C., *P.O. Box* 357, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 JAMIESON, GEORGE, C.M.G.
1897 JAMIESON, JOHN H., *P.O. Box* 2576, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1886 †JAMIESON, M. B., C.E., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1882 JAMISON, WILLIAM T.
1884 JARDINE, C. K., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1895 JARDINE, JOHN F., *Napier, New Zealand.*
1882 JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), *British Sherbro, West Africa.*
1894 JEFFRAY, ALAN, *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
1893 JELLICOE, R. VINCENT, *Buxton House, George Street, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1893 JENKINS, ARTHUR ROGERS, *Durban, Natal.*
1900 JENKINS, GEORGE H. V., *Herbert Park, Armidale, New South Wales.*
1872 †JENKINS, H. L., *Indian Civil Service.*
1889 †JEPPE, CARL, *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1882 †JEPPE, JULIUS, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1895 †JEPPE, JULIUS, JUN., *P.O. Box* 60, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 JERNINGHAM, H.E. SIR HUBERT E. H., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1895 JESSOP, WILLIAM H., *P.O. Box* 213, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900 JOBSON, CAPTAIN MAITLAND B., *Fort Jameson, North Charterland, Northern Rhodesia.*
1895 †JOEL, LOUIS, *P.O. Box* 232, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 JOHNSON, HON. EDWARD O., *Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1893 †JOHNSON, FRANK W. F., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1884 JOHNSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1883 †JOHNSON, JAMES ANGAS, *Prospect, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1895 JOHNSON, JOSEPH C. F., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1894 JOHNSTON, HON. C. J., M.L.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1891 †JOHNSTON, DAVID W., M.D., *P.O. Box* 2022, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 JOHNSTON, D. HOPE, *Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1888 JOHNSTON, SIR HARRY H., K.C.B., *Special Commissioner, Uganda.*
1889 †JOHNSTON, JAMES, J.P., *Oakbank, Mount Barker, South Australia.*
1899 JOHNSTON, J. BARRE, 20 *Loftus Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 JOHNSTON, PERCIVAL, J.P., *care of Messrs. Jones & Jones, Lincoln's Inn Chambers, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1885 JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
1881 JOHNSTON, THOMAS G., *care of Messrs. Stewart & Payne, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1885 JOHNSTON, HON. WALTER WOODS, M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1898 JOHNSTONE, GEORGE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Kudat, British North Borneo.*
1894 JOHNSTONE, H. W., *Barrister-at-Law, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
1890 JOHNSTONE, ROBERT, *Board of Supervision, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1899 JOLLY, LESLIE, M. AUS. I.M.E., *Launceston, Tasmania.*
1888 JONES, EDWARD, J.P., *Commercial Bank of Australia, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1889 †JONES, EVAN H., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1888 JONES, CAPTAIN HESKETH, *Albany, Western Australia.*
1898 JONES, JAMES, *Greenhill, Justice Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1891 JONES, JOHN R., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1881 JONES, MATHEW, *Assistant Colonial Surveyor, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1882 JONES, OSWALD, *Hamilton, Bermuda.*

Year of Election.

1884 JONES, PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., 16 *College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 JONES, COMMANDER R. D. PAGET, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1898 JONES, RICHARD EVAN, *care of Messrs. F. & A. Swanzy, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1891 JONES, RONALD M., *South African Exploration Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1873 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. TWENTYMAN, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1882 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE W. H. HYNDMAN, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1897 †JONES, HIS GRACE WILLIAM WEST, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of Cape Town, Bishop's Court, Claremont, Cape Colony.*
1890 JONES, WM. HERBERT, 278 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1884 †JONES, SIR W. H. QUAYLE.
1897 JORDISON, FRANK, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1893 JUDD, ALBERT G., *care of J. G. Leeb, Esq., Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
1899 JUDSON, DANIEL, J.P., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1896 JUNIUS, HENRY G., *P.O. Box* 426, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886 JUTA, HON. SIR HENRY H., Q.C., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1899 †KATER, NORMAN W., M.B., C.M., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1890 KEATS, HERBERT F. C., *care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
1894 KEENAN, JAMES, F.R.C.S.I., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 KEEP, JOHN, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 †KEIGWIN, THOMAS HENRY, *Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 †KEITH, JOHN T., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1896 KELLY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE HENRY G., *Forcados, Southern Nigeria.*
1884 †KELLY, JAMES JOHN, *Ellimatta, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1898 KELLY, J. CARLING, *Ottawa, Canada.*
1889 †KELTY, WILLIAM, *Albany, Western Australia.*
1880 KEMP, HON. G. T R., M.D., M.L.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1877 KEMSLEY, JAMES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1893 KENNEDY, CHARLES DUGALD, *Browning Street, Napier, New Zealand.*
1883 KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, *Treasurer, Chartered Co., Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1884 KENNY, W., M.D. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
1900 KENT, ROBERT G., *Railway Department, Melbourne, Australia.*
1898 KENWAY, PHILIP T., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
1897 KERGARIOU, E. DE, *Paramaribo, Surinam, Dutch Guiana.*
1886 KERMODE, ROBERT, *Mona Vale, Tasmania.*
1888 †KERRY, T. C., *Sutton Lodge, Remmauaa, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1897 KETTLE, NATHANIEL, *Napier. New Zealand.*
1895 KEWLEY, CHARLES, M.A., *St. Cyprian's Grammar School, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1882 †KEYNES, RICHARD R., *Keyneton, South Australia.*
1892 †KIDDLE, WILLIAM, *Walbundrie Station, Albury, New South Wales.*
1886 KILBY, HENRY G., *Bentham, Hunters Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1898 KILGOUR, WILLIAM, *Messrs. Dalgety & Co.,* 3 *Bent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1891 KINCAID, JOHN, *P.O. Box* 2186, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888 KING, HON. PHILIP G., M.L.C., *Banksia, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.

1898 †King, Kelso, *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales; and Australian Club.*
1888 Kingsmill, W. T., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1897 Kinsman, W. H., *Durban, Natal.*
1897 Kirker, James, *South British Insurance Co., Auckland, New Zealand.*
1897 Kirkwood, James C., *P.O. Box* 228, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 Kirton, Captain George, *Feilding, New Zealand.*
1894 Kitchen, John H., *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1886 Kither, William, *Glenelg, South Australia.*
1878 Knevett, J. S. K. de, 2 *Rue de Loxum, Brussels.*
1883 Knight, Arthur, *Audit Office, Singapore.*
1895 Knight, Claud Hope, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Jaltipan, Estado de Vera Cruz, Mexico.*
1896 Knollys, Hon. Sir Courtenay C., K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1893 Knollys, Major Louis F., C.M.G., *Inspector-General of Police, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1878 Knox, Sir Edward, *Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1887 Knox, Hon. William, M.L.C., 74 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1893 †Kœnig, Paul, *Beau Bassin, Mauritius.*
1890 †Köhler, Charles W. H., *Riverside, Paarl, Cape Colony.*
1896 Koll, Otto H., *P.O. Box* 1401, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 Kopké, Hermann, *Lagos, West Africa.*
1890 †Kothari, Jehangir H., *Karachi, India.*
1876 †Kriel, Rev. H. T.
1889 †Kuhr, Henry R., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1882 Kyshe, James Wm. Norton, *Registrar of the Courts, Hong Kong.*

1883 †Lagden, Sir Godfrey Yeatman, K.C.M.G., *The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
1885 †Laing, Hon. John, M.L.A., *Blackwoods, Seymour, Cape Colony.*
1889 Lamb, Tompson, *Liverpool Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1895 Lamington, H.E. Right Hon. Lord, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1880 Lamprey, Lieut.-Colonel J. J., R.A.M.C., F.R.G.S.
1897 Lance, Thomas H., *Horsley Down, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1898 Lance, William F., *P.O. Box* 744, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1880 Landale, Alexander, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
1885 Landale, R. Hunter, *Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
1900 Lane, Zebina, *Perth, Western Australia.*
1884 †Lang, William, *Green Hill, Cooma, New South Wales.*
1894 Langdale, Captain Frederick Lenox, *Wakaya, Fiji.*
1897 Langdon, Charles P., 122 *William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1882 Lange, Hon. Mr. Justice J. H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1890 †Langerman, J. W. S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1899 Langerman, James, *Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1899 Langford, Albert E., *Equitable Building, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1900 Langley, W. H., *Barrister-at-Law, Victoria, British Columbia.*
1900 Larkins, Rev. Frederick, *The Vicarage, Mount Albert, Auckland, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.	
1897	LASSETTER, COLONEL H. B., *Redleaf, New South Head Road, Woollahra, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897	LAURIER, RT. HON. SIR WILFRID, G.C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1895	LAW, CHARLES F., *P.O. Box* 116, *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1889	†LAWLEY, ALFRED L., *Beira, East Africa.*
1889	LAWRENCE, JAMES, M.L.A., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1899	LAWRENCE, LAURIE P., 113 *Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1900	LAWTON, FRANK I., *Conakry, Guinée Française, West Africa.*
1886	LAYTON, BENDYSHE, *Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, & Co., Hong Kong.*
1892	†LEA, JULIAN AUGUSTUS, M.B., F.R.C.S.
1883	LEACOCK, HON. W. P., M.L.C., *Barbados.*
1896	†LEAKE, GEORGE, Q.C., M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1897	LECK, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 1603, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889	†LEECH, H. W. CHAMBRE, LL.D., *State Treasurer, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
1883	†LEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSEY, *Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
1897	LEEFE, HENRY E., *The Residency, Rotumah, Fiji.*
1895	†LEFEVRE, JOHN M., M.D., C.M., *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
1894	LE HUNTE, HIS HONOUR GEORGE RUTHVEN, C.M.G., *Government House, Port Moresby, British New Guinea.*
1877	LEMBERG, PHILIP (*Consul for Portugal*), *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1883	LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., *The Carnac Mills, Batticaloa, Ceylon.*
1880	LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., *Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.*
1896	†LEMPRIERE, JOHN THOMSON, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897	†LENZ, OTTO, *P.O. Box* 92, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	LEONARD, CHARLES, *P.O. Box* 46, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890	LEONARD, HON. JAMES W., Q.C., *The Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883	LEONARD, WILLIAM, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
1886	LEPPER, CHARLES H., F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box* 182, *Durban, Natal.*
1896	LE ROUX, D. M., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
1899	LESLIE, ALEX. STEWART, *The Treasury, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1889	†LESLIE, J. H., *P.O. Box* 894, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1898	LEUCHARS, GEORGE, M.L.A., *Grey Town, Natal.*
1891	†LEVEY, JAMES A., *Bowdon, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897	LEVI, JOSEPH, *Lulinghi, Princes Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
1882	LEVY, ARTHUR, *Mandeville, Jamaica.*
1899	LEVY, GEORGE, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1883	LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.*
1899	LEWIS, DAVID CLARENCE, *Club Chambers, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1880	†LEWIS, HON. NEIL ELLIOTT, M.H.A., M.A., B.C.L., *Hobart, Tasmania* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1891	LEWIS, ROBERT E., 414 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1880	LEWIS, HON. SIR SAMUEL, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1884	†LEWIS, THOMAS, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1897	LICHTENSTEIN, MONTAGUE M., *P.O. Box* 1015, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889	†LICHTHEIM, JACOB, *P.O. Box* 1618, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889	†LIDDLE, FREDERIC C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895	LIDDLE, HORACE S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1898	†LIDDLE, JOSEPH, *P.O. Box* 128, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1895 LIEBMANN, HENRY B., *Wynyard Square, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1894 LINCOLN, GABRIEL, *Civil Service, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1896 LINDSAY, DAVID, F.R.G.S., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1895 LINDSAY, HENRY LILL, *Harrismith, Orange Free State.*
1892 LINDSAY, JOHN H., *Royal Survey Dept, Bangkok, Siam.*
1896 †LINDUP, WALTER, *Fairview Tower, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1899 LINSCOTT, REV. T. S., *Brantford, Ontario, Canada.*
1897 LIPP, CHARLES, J.P., *African Banking Corporation, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1887 LISSNER, HON. ISIDOR, M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1897 LITHMAN, KARL, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1899 LITTLE, ARCHIBALD J., *Chungking, China.*
1899 LITTLE, CHARLES WM., *Scottish Australian Investment Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1899 LITTLE, JAMES B., *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 LITTLE, ROBERT MCEWEN, *Kudat, West Coast, British North Borneo.*
1879 †LIVERSIDGE, ARCHIBALD, M.A., F.R.S., *Professor of Chemistry, The University, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1892 LLEWELYN, HIS HONOUR SIR ROBERT B., K.C.M.G., *Administrator, Bathurst, Gambia.*
1892 LLOYD, CHARLES W., *Hayfield, Granville Heights, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1884 LLOYD, G. HAMILTON.
1899 †LLOYD, REV. JOHN T., 10 *Pietersen Street, Hospital Hill, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1894 LLOYD, LANCELOT T., 127 *Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1900 LLOYD-JONES, RICHARD, *Ashanti Lands Co., Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1896 †LOCKWARD, HENRY, *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
1888 LOFTIE, ROWLEY C., J.P., *Villa Curtin, Territet, Lac Léman, Switzerland.*
1886 LOGAN, HON. JAMES D., M.L.C., *Matjesfontein, Cape Colony.*
1889 LONG, EDWARD M., *Havana, Mackay, Queensland.*
1897 LONGDEN, HERBERT T., *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1895 LONGLEY, HON. J. WILBERFORCE, Q.C., M.E.C., M.P.P., *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
1883 LOOS, F. C., *Roseneath, Darley Road, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1898 LORAM, ALBERT E., 21 *Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1889 †LOUBSER, MATTHEW M., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1888 LOVE, JAMES R., 99 *Bathurst Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1884 LOVEDAY, RICHARD KELSEY, F.R.G.S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1891 LOVELL, EDWARD A., M.A., Ph. D., *Collector of Customs, Lagos, West Africa.*
1878 LOVELL, HON. SIR FRANCIS H., C.M.G., M.E.C., M.R.C.S.E., *Surgeon-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1883 †LOVELY, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1896 †LOVELY, WM. H. C., M.A.I.M.E., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1896 LOVEMORE, HARRY C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 LOW, HENRY J., 321 *Dorchester Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1897 LOW, HON. WILLIAM, *Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1897 LOWE, FREDERICK G., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1895 LOWLES, JOHN I., *care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
1898 LOWRY, CAPTAIN HENRY WARD, I.S.C., *Secunderabad, India.*

Year of Election.

1886 †LUARD, HON. EDWARD CHAUNCY, M.C.P., *Plantation La Bonne Intention, British Guiana.*

1895 †LUCAS, ALEXANDER B., *Florida, Transvaal.*

1890 LUCAS, A. R. B., *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1899 LUCAS, FREDERICK G. C., *Durban, Natal.*

1897 LUCAS, CAPTAIN GOULD A., *Durban, Natal.*

1895 †LUCAS, PHILIP DE N., *Florida, Transvaal.*

1895 *LUGARD, H.E. BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. D., C.B.,D.S.O., *Government House, Jebba, Northern Nigeria (viâ Forcados).*

1888 LUMB, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. F., M.A., LL.D., *Kingston, Jamaica.*

1886 LUMGAIR, HON. GEORGE, M.C.G., *Collector of Customs, Port Louis, Mauritius.*

1889 †LUMSDEN, DAVID, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1886 †LYMAN, HENRY H., 74 *McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada.*

1898 LYNCH, GEORGE WM. A., M.B., *Ba, Fiji.*

1893 LYONS, HARRY S., *Post Office Buildings, Market Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1895 LYS, GODFREY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1883 LYTTELTON, THE HON. AND REV. ALBERT VICTOR, M.A., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1886 MAASDORP, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1888 MACARTHUR, ARTHUR H., 87 *Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1891 MACARTHUR, DUNCAN, 7 *Westlake Street, Chicago, U.S.A.*

1893 MACARTHY, THOS. G., *Phœnix Brewery, Tory St., Wellington, New Zealand.*

1896 MACASKIE, JOHN C., *District Judge, Papho, Cyprus.*

1897 MACAULAY, JOHN MAY, *P.O. Box* 125, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1883 MACDONALD, C. FALCONAR J., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*

1885 MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*

1894 MACDONALD, H E. SIR CLAUDE M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., *Peking, China.*

1891 MACDONALD, DUNCAN, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1892 MACDONALD, EBENEZER, *Kamilaroi, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1896 MACDONALD, GEORGE, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1896 MACDONALD, REV. J. MIDDLETON, *H.M. Bengal Chaplain, care of Messrs. W. Watson & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.*

1885 MACDONALD, THOMAS MORELL, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*

1882 MACDOUGALL, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*

1891 †MACDOWALL, DAY HORT, M.P., *Prince Albert, N.W.T., Canada.*

1889 MACEWEN, HON. ALEXANDER P., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*

1884 †MACFARLANE, JAMES, *Newlands, Hobart, Tasmania.*

1881 MACFARLANE, ROBERT, *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*

1890 MACFEE, K. N., 45 *St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, Canada.*

1889 MACFIE, MATTHEW, *Tyalla, Elm Grove, Armadale, Melbourne, Australia.*

1897 †MACFIE, ROBERT A., *Estancia Perla, Luquillo, Porto Rico, West Indies.*

1899 †MACGREGOR, H.E. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House, Lagos, West Africa.*

Year of Election.

1885 MACGLASHAN, NEIL, J.P., *Mining Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1891 MACINTOSH, JAMES, *c/o Messrs. Dalgetty & Co., Townsville, Queensland.*
1895 MACKAY, ÆNEAS D., *Hand-in-Hand Insurance Co., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1895 †MACKAY, CAPTAIN A. W., J.P., *North Goulburn, New South Wales.*
1892 MACKAY, GEORGE, *Marzelsfontein, Douglas, Cape Colony.*
1891 MACKAY, JAMES, *Strathreay, Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1890 †MACKAY, JOHN KENNETH, *Dungog, New South Wales.*
1887 MACKELLAR, HON. CHARLES K., M.L.C., M.B., 131 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1886 MACKENZIE, JOHN EDDIE, M.B., C.M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897 MACKENZIE, KENNETH, A.R.S.M., *Sherbro, West Africa.*
1897 †MACKENZIE, MURDO S., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1897 MACKENZIE, THOMAS, *c/o Post Office, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1900 MACKINNON, FARQUHAR, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1891 †MACKINNON, W. K., *Marida, Yallock, Boorcan, Victoria, Australia.*
1895 †MACLAREN, DAVID, 62 *Frank Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
1882 MACPHERSON, JOHN, *24th & H Street, San Diego, California, U.S.A.*
1880 MCADAM, ALEX., *St. John's, Antigua.*
1900 †MCBRYDE, DUNCAN E., *Australasian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1883 MCCALLUM, H.E. COLONEL SIR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., *Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1897 MCCALLUM, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 155, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1880 MCCARTHY, JAMES A., *Solicitor-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1896 MCCARTHY, ROBERT H., *Collector of Customs, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1900 MCCAUGHAN, ERNEST L., *Bohemian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1886 †MCCAUGHAN, PATRICK K., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1886 †MCCAUGHEY, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., *Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.*
1899 MCCONACHIE, ALEXANDER, *Messrs. Gilman & Co., Hong Kong.*
1895 †MCCONNELL, JAMES, *Ardmore Hall, Vuna, Fiji.*
1897 MCCOWAT, ROBERT L., F.R.I.B.A., *P.O. Box* 318, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1882 MCCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., *Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 MCCULLOCH, ALEXANDER, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
1896 MCCULLOUGH, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *High Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1893 MCDONALD, HON. DARENT H., *Treasurer, Nassau, Bahamas (Corresponding Secretary).*
1896 MCDONALD, ERNEST E., *Government Secretariat, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1882 MCEACHARN, SIR MALCOLM D., *Goathland, Balaclava Road, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 MCEVOY, WILLIAM, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1880 MCFARLAND, ROBERT, *Barooga, Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
1893 MCGIBBON, R. D., Q.C., *St. James's Club, Montreal, Canada.*
1896 MCGILL, WILLIAM G., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1895 †MCGOUN, ARCHIBALD, JUN., 181 *St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1883 MCGRATH, HON. GEORGE, *Charlemont, Jamaica.*
1887 †MCGREGOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
1895 MCGUIRE, FELIX, M.H.R., *Mount Royal, Hawera, New Zealand.*
1888 MCHARG, JAMES A., *Messrs. Brooks, McGlashan, & McHarg, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
1889 †MCILWRAITH, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.

1891 McIlwraith, John, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1894 McIvor, James Balfour, *De Aar, Cape Colony.*
1880 McKellar, Thomas, *Moorakyne, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*
1898 McKenzie, Archibald, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
1883 McKinnon, Neil R., *Barrister-at-Law, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1895 McLaren, J. Gordon, *care of Bank of Australasia, Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1883 †McLean, George, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1878 †McLean, R. D. Douglas, *Maraekakaho, Napier, New Zealand* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1884 †McLeod, Edwin, *P.O. Box* 36, *Brooklyn, Queen's County, Nova Scotia.*
1894 †McMillan, F. Douglas, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899 McMillan, William, *Allison Street, Randwick, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1892 McNaughton, Colin B., *Forest Department, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1895 McNellan, John F., *P.O. Box* 2162, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899 McTaggart, James, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1898 McTurk, Michael, C.M.G., *Kalacoon, Essequebo, British Guiana.*
1896 Magarey, William J., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1892 †Mager, Wm. Kelk, J.P., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1899 Maguire, Charles E., M.D., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Lagos, West Africa.*
1884 Mair, George, *Groongal, near Hay, New South Wales.*
1890 Major, Hon. Charles, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, St. John's, Antigua.*
1895 †Malcolm, George W., *La Flora, Rose Belle, Mauritius.*
1880 Malcolm, His Honour Chief Justice Sir Ormond D., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1898 Malleson, Percy Rodbard, *Hex River, Cape Colony.*
1896 Mallett, Percy Wm., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1895 †Man Stuart, Colonel Alexander, C.M.G.
1890 Manchee, John C., *Glen Moan, Willow Tree, New South Wales.*
1897 Mandy, Frank, *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1882 †Manifold, W. T., *Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
1897 Mansfield, Ernest, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1890 †Marais, Christian L., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
1890 †Marais, Johannes H., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
1893 Marais, P. Harmsen, *Highburg, Wynburg, Cape Colony.*
1887 †Marks, Alexander, J.P., *Consul for Japan, Melbourne, Australia.*
1894 †Marks, Herbert T., *P.O. Box* 1941, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1894 Marks, Percy J., B.A., 80 *Victoria Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1885 †Marshall, Alfred Witter, *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1896 Marshall, Arthur H., *c/o Orient Co., Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon.*
1896 †Marshall, Major Robert S., *Eve Leary Barracks, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1884 Marshman, John, *Nursery Road, Linwood, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1886 Marsland, Luke W., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1886 Martin, Delos J., *St. John's, Antigua.*
1899 Martin, John, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
1897 Martin, John Stuart, *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.*
1880 Martin, Thomas M., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1896 †Marzetti, C. J., M.R.A.S., *Detenagalla Estate, Bogawantalawa, Ceylon.*
1879 Mason, E. G. L., *Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.*

Year of Election.	
1899	MASON, J. HERBERT, *Permanent Loan and Savings Bank, Toronto, Canada.*
1900	†MASON, RICHARD LYTE, *Messrs. Mason & Whitelaw, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889	†MATCHAM, JOHN E., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1890	†MATHIESON, JOHN, *Chief Commissioner of Railways, Melbourne, Australia.*
1890	MATTERSON, CHARLES H., *P.O. Box* 208, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1898	†MATTHEWS, FLETCHER, *Colenbrander's Development Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1881	†MATTHEWS, J. W., M.D., *P.O. Box* 437, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892	†MAUND, EDWARD A.
1892	MAURICE, M. SIDNEY, *Colonial Secretariat, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1894	MAURICE, RICHARD THELWALL, *Fourth Creek, Magill, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1889	†MAVROGORDATO, THEODORE E., *Local Commandant of Police, Limassol, Cyprus* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1899	MAW, HENRY S., L.S.A., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1891	†MAXWELL, HON. FREDERIC M., *Attorney-General, Belize, British Honduras.*
1881	MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Emtonjaneni, Natal.*
1891	MAY, CORNELIUS, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1894	†MAYDON, JOHN G., *Durban Club, Natal.*
1899	MAYERS, HENRY M. STEWART, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1882	MAYERS, JOSEPH BRIGGS, *Plantation Wales, British Guiana.*
1889	†MAYNARD, CAPTAIN J. G., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899	MEAGHER, THOMAS F., *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1898	MEDLICOTT, JOHN H., C.E., *Director of Irrigation Works, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1897	MEESON, JOHN, *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1894	†MEGGINSON, WHARRAM, *Portswood Estate, Nuwara Elija, Ceylon.*
1882	†MELHADO, WILLIAM, *H.B.M. Consul, Truxillo, Spanish Honduras.*
1894	†MELVILL, E. H. V., A.M.Inst. C.E., *Land Surveyor, P.O. Box* 719, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1880	MELVILLE, HON. SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Antigua.*
1890	MENDELSSOHN, ISIDOR, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1890	MENDELSSOHN, SIDNEY, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
1896	MENENDEZ, HON. MR. JUSTICE M. R., *Old Calabar, West Africa.*
1886	MENNIE, JAMES C., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1890	MERCER, JOHN, *Otto's Kopje Mining Company, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1884	†MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, *Singapore.*
1885	†MEREDITH-KAYE, CLARENCE KAY, *Meiringen, Timaru, New Zealand.*
1883	MEREWETHER, EDWARD MARSH, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Singapore* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1881	MERIVALE, GEORGE M., *Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1884	MERRIMAN, HON. JOHN X., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1892	MESSER, ALLAN E., *Attorney-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1885	MESSERVY, ALFRED, M.A., *Rector, Royal College, Port Louis, Mauritius.*

Year of Election.	
1889	MEUDELL, WILLIAM, *c/o Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.*
1889	MICHAELIS, GUSTAVE E., *Karvlinenstrasse* 1, *Nürnberg, Germany.*
1892	†MICHAU, J. J., J.P., *Dusseau's Chambers, Church Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1891	MICHELL, ROLAND L. N., *District Commissioner, Limassol, Cyprus.*
1893	MICHIE, ALEXANDER, *Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1892	MIDDLEBROOK, JOHN E., 396 *West Street, Durban, Natal.*
1891	MIDDLETON, JAMES GOWING, M.D., 8 *Rue des Capucines, Paris.*
1882	MIDDLETON, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN PAGE, *Larnaca, Cyprus.*
1891	MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1883	MIDDLETON, WILLIAM HENRY, *Durban, Natal.*
1893	MILES, ALFRED H., *Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.*
1889	†MILES, CHARLES GEORGE, *care of Messrs. T. Birch & Co., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1895	MILES, E. D., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1891	MILEY, WM. KILDARE, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
1896	MILLEN, HENRY, *Curator, Botanical Station, Tobago, West Indies.*
1896	MILLER, ALLISTER M., *Swaziland Corporation, Bremersdorp, Swaziland, South Africa.*
1899	MILLER, JAMES A., *P. O. Box* 87, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1894	MILLER, WILLIAM AKERMAN, C.E., *Public Works Department, Jamaica.*
1896	MILLS, E. C. EVELYN, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1886	MILLS, JAMES, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1891	MILNE, WILLIAM, 12 *Waymouth Street, Adelaide, South Australia* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1895	MILNER, H.E. SIR ALFRED, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., *Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1889	†MILTON, ARTHUR C., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1898	MILTON, HIS HONOUR WILLIAM H., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1899	MINCHIN, HENRY A. F., *Mount Usher Gold Mine, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
1897	MITCHELL, ARTHUR L. M., *Inspector of Constabulary, Belize, British Honduras.*
1886	MITCHELL, CHARLES, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1885	MITCHELL, JAMES G., *Etham, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1900	MITCHELL, HON. SIR WILLIAM W., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1891	MIZZI, M. A. M., *Valletta, Malta.*
1898	MOFFETT, FRANCIS J., B.A., A.M.I.E.E., *Lagos, West Africa.*
1883	†MOGG, J. W., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1886	MOIR, THOMAS W. G., *P.O. Box* 2636, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892	MOLESWORTH, ROBERT A., *Mittagong, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
1879	MOLONEY, H E. SIR C. ALFRED, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Grenada, West Indies.*
1894	MOON, JAMES, *West African Telegraph Co., San Thome, West Africa.*
1900	MOOR, H,E. SIR RALPH D.R., K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner, Old Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*

Year of Election.

1889 †MOORE, ALBERT, *New River Club, Red House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1889 MOORE, FREDERICK HENRY, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*

1886 †MOORE, JAMES, J.P., *Bunbury, Western Australia.*

1897 MOORE, KENTISH, *P.O Box 7, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1883 †MOORE, THE REV. CANON OBADIAH, *Principal, Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1878 †MOORE, WILLIAM H., *St. John's, Antigua.*

1898 MORDAUNT, ARCHIBALD Q., *King's Kraal, Swaziland, South Africa.*

1886 MOREHEAD, HON. BOYD D., M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*

1895 MOREY, EDMUND, *Maryborough, Queensland.*

1890 MORGAN, HENRY FOSCUE, *Croydon, Queensland.*

1876 *MORGAN, HENRY J., *Ottawa, Canada.*

1898 MORISON, WILLIAM, *Marionville, Wakenaam, British Guiana.*

1896 MORKFORD, F. PEMBERTON, *Pietersburg, Zoutpansberg, Transvaal.*

1881 MORRIN, THOMAS, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*

1882 †MORRIS, DANIEL, C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., *Commissioner, Imperial Department of Agriculture, Barbados.*

1896 †MORRIS, MOSS H., J.P., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*

1888 MORRISON, ALEXANDER, *Bank of Africa, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1881 †MORRISON, JAMES, J.P., *Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*

1877 MORT, LAIDLEY, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1897 MORTON, BENJAMIN K., 97 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

1890 †MORTON, JAMES, *P.O. Box* 148, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1881 MOSELEY, HON. C. H. HARLEY, *Treasurer, Lagos, West Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*

1886 †MOSMAN, HON. HUGH, M.L.C., J.P., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*

1895 MOSS, E. J., *Foochow, China.*

1885 †MOULDEN, BAYFIELD, *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1896 MOULSDALE, WILLIAM E., *Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore.*

1895 MOWAT, HON. SIR OLIVER, G.C.M.G., *Toronto, Canada.*

1888 †MOYSEY, HON. HENRY L., *Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo, Ceylon.*

1891 MUECKE, H. C. E., J.P., *Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1878 MUGGERIDGE, ARTHUR L., *Las Horquetas, Sauce Corto, Buenos Ayres, South America.*

1899 MUIRHEAD, JAMES, M.P., F.S.S., *Standard Bank, Indwe, Cape Colony.*

1897 MULL LALA KASHMIRI, *Barrister-at-Law, The Kaiser Bagh, Amritsar, India.*

1898 †MÜLLER, FRANZ, *c/o Messrs. Blackbeard Bros., Palapye, Bechuanaland Protectorate.*

1883 MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, M.A., 97 *Macleay Street, Sydney, N.S.W.*

1899 MUNRO, ALEXANDER M., M.R.C.V.S., *Government Veterinary Surgeon, Larnaca, Cyprus.*

1885 †MUNRO, HON. JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*

1880 †MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., *Menzies' Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.*

1894 MURDOCH, JOHN A., *Attorney-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1887 MURE, JOHN S., *Punjab Club, Lahore, India.*

Year of Election.

1880 MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1900 MURPHY, CECIL N., *Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore.*
1886 MURPHY, WILLIAM, M.D., *care of J. B. Robinson, Esq., P.O. Box* 253, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888 MURRAY, DAVID, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1888 †MURRAY, GEORGE J. R., B.A., LL.B., *Magill, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1897 MURRAY, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Tamunua, Fiji.*
1894 †MURRAY, CAPTAIN R. GRANT, R.N.R.
1900 MURRAY, THOMAS, M.R.C.S.E., *Tacarigua, Trinidad.*
1898 MURRAY, HON. THOMAS K., C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cleland, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1886 MURRAY, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, *Bothwell, Glen Murray, Auckland, N.Z.*
1882 †MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1892 MURRAY-PRIOR, THOMAS DE MONTMORENCI, *Maroon, Logan River, Ipswich, Queensland.*
1887 MUSGRAVE, HON. ANTHONY, *Port Moresby, British New Guinea.*
1897 MUTTIAH, CHRISTIAN RAJAH R., *Bishop's Gate, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1895 MYERS, BERTIE CECIL, *Durban, Natal.*
1886 MYERS, HERMAN, *P.O. Box* 2125, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 MYERS, PHILIP S., *P.O. Box* 125, *Durban, Natal.*
1891 MYRING, T. HEWITT, J.P., *Hobart, Tasmania.*

1897 NANCO, ROBERT JOHN, 19 *Lower Prince Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1892 †NANTON, AUGUSTUS M., 381 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1898 NAPIER, WALTER JOHN, M.A., B.C.L., *Barrister-at-Law, Singapore.*
1896 †NAPIER, WILLIAM JOSEPH, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1886 NASH, HON. FREDERIC W., M.L.C. *Oriental Estates Company, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1883 NASH, WILLIAM GILES, *Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.*
1885 NATHAN, ALEXANDER MCDOWELL, *Trevennion Lodge, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
1895 NATHAN, EMILE, *P.O. Box* 195, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 †NATHAN, GEORGE I., *P.O. Box* 221, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1891 NAUDI, HON. ALFRED, LL.D., M.C.G., *Valletta, Malta.*
1900 NEALE, LESLIE C., *Sinoia P.O., Lomagunda, Rhodesia.*
1897 NEEDHAM, R. R., *P.O. Box* 62, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1885 NEETHLING, HON. M. L., M.L.C., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
1895 NEGUS, F. H. D., *Auditor, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1884 NEILL, PERCEVAL CLAY, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1897 NEL, PAUL, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1897 NELSON, RT. HON. SIR HUGH M., K.C.M.G., *Brisbane, Queensland; and Toowoomba.*
1895 NEUMANN, JOSEPH O., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1888 NEVILL, THE RIGHT REV. S. T., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Dunedin, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1896 NEVILLE, HON. GEORGE W., M.L.C., *Lagos, West Africa.*
1889 †NEWBERRY, CHARLES, *Prynnsburg, Orange Free State.*
1893 NEWDIGATE, WM., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1883 †NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, *Singapore.*
1889 †NEWLAND, SIMPSON, *Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.*

Year of Election.	
1884	NEWMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, M.E., J.P., *Lucknow, New South Wales.*
1885	†NEWMAN, WALTER L., *Arlington, Napier, New Zealand.*
1888	†NEWMAN-WILSON, J. R., *Selborne Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1896	NEWNHAM, FREDERIC J., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	NEWTON, ARNOLD C., C.E., *Knysna, Cape Colony.*
1893	NICHOL, WILLIAM, M.I.M.E., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1882	†NICHOLS, ARTHUR, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
1886	†NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, *Golden Fleece, Essequebo, British Guiana.*
1899	NICHOLSON, WILLIAM, *Assistant Electrical Engineer, Lagos, West Africa.*
1891	NICOLL, AUGUSTUS, M.B., C.M., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1891	NICOLL, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM, M.A., LL.B., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1893	NIGHTINGALE, PERCY ATHELSTAN, M.B., *Bangkok, Siam.*
1889	†NIND, CHARLES E., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1893	NISBET, ROBERT, *P.O. Box* 201, *Barberton, Transvaal.*
1879	NITCH, GEORGE H., *c/o Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888	NOAD, WELLESLEY J., *Government Railways, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1889	†NOBLE, JOHN, J.P., *Shellbank, St. Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897	NOBLE, ROBERT D'OYLY, *Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.*
1897	NOLAN, HON. JAMES C., M.L.C., *Black River, Jamaica.*
1873	†NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, *Toronto, Canada.*
1896	NORRIE, E. S., *P.O. Box* 135, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886	†NORRIS, MAJOR R. J., D.S.O., *West India Regiment, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1897	†NORRIS, SISSON C.
1879	NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., *Grenada, West Indies.*
1886	NOTT, RANDOLPH, *The Mount, Bowral, New South Wales.*
1888	†NOURSE, HENRY, *P.O. Box* 126, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892	†NOYCE, ETHELBERT W., *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
1882	†NOYCE, F. A., *Noycedale, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
1887	NOYES, EDWARD, 26 *Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897	NUGENT, FRANK S., *Barrister-at-Law, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1894	NUTTALL, HIS GRACE ENOS, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1894	OAKESHOTT, WALTER F., M.D., *Lydenburg, Transvaal.*
1898	O'BRIEN, CHARLES A., LL.D., *District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1897	O'BRIEN, H.E. SIR GEORGE T. M., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Suva, Fiji.*
1895	†O'BRIEN, WILLIAM J., *Burger Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1897	O'CONNOR, CHARLES Y., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Engineer-in-Chief, Perth, Western Australia.*
1882	O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F.R.Met.Soc., *Curepipe, Mauritius.*
1894	O'CONNOR, HON. RICHARD E., M.L.C., *Wentworth Court, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1895	O'CONOR, JAMES E., C.I.E., *Director General of Statistics to the Government, India.*
1898	O'DWYER, ARTHUR W., *Old Calabar, West Africa.*
1882	OFFICER, WILLIAM, *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of Election.

1897 O'Farrell, Major M. J., *Victorian Field Artillery, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 O'Flaherty, C. R., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1891 Ogle, George Reynolds, *c/o Post Office, Campbelltown, Otago, New Zealand.*
1895 †Ohlsson, Andries, 10 *Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1884 Oldham, John, 450 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1898 Oliver, Lionel, *Rangoon, Burma.*
1885 Oliver, Hon. Richard, M.L.C., *Corriedale, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1896 Omant, Alfred G., *Zeehan, Tasmania.*
1897 Ongley, Fred, *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1881 †Ormond, George C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
1894 Ormsby, The Rt. Rev. G. Albert, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Honduras, Belize, British Honduras.*
1896 O'Rorke, Sir G. Maurice, M.H.R., *Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1879 †Orpen, Joseph Millerd, *Surveyor-General, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1897 Orpen, Redmond N. M., J.P., *St. Clair, Douglas, Cape Colony.*
1893 Orr, William, *c/o Broken Hill Co.*, 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1892 Osborne, Hon. Frederick G., M.L.C., *Lagos, West Africa.*
1888 Osborne, George, *Foxlow, viâ Bungendore, New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.*
1881 Osborne, Hamilton, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882 Osborne, P. Hill, J.P., *Bungendore, New South Wales.*
1897 †Osmand, Hon. William H. M.L.C., *Parliament House, Melbourne, Australia.*
1899 Otto, Louis Francis, *Philander Smith Institute, Mussoorie, India.*
1886 †Oswald, Herm E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1889 Oughton, Hon. T. Bancroft, M.L.C., *Solicitor-General*, 93 *Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1898 Overend, Acheson, J.P., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1887 Owen, Lt.-Colonel Percy, *Wollongong, New South Wales.*
1900 Owens, E. T., *Victoria Club, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1900 Oxley, Horace, *Harbour Board, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1899 Oxley, James Macdonald, LL.B., 62 *McGill Street, Montreal, Canada.*

1886 Page, Arthur E., *P.O. Box* 523, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 Paget, Edward, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1896 Paget, Owen Frank, M.B., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1872 †Paint, Henry Nicholas, J.P., *Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton, Canada.*
1890 Palfrey, William, *P.O. Box* 131, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 Palmer, Ernest G., *Inglewood, Claremont, Western Australia.*
1889 Palmer, Herbert, *P.O. Box* 14, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 Palmer, Joseph, *Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1899 Palmer, Thomas, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1891 Papenfus, Herbert B., J.P., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 Papenfus, Stephen, *P.O. Box* 442, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1885 Parfitt, P. T. J., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1894 †Parikh, Jethalal M., *Ahmadabad, Bombay Presidency, India.*
1890 Parker, The Hon. Edmund William, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.	
1882	†PARKER, FRED. HARDYMAN, M.A., F.R.G.S., *President, District Court, Limassol, Cyprus.*
1888	PARKER, JOHN H., *P.O. Box* 2666, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890	†PARKER, STEPHEN HENRY, Q.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1896	PARKER, WALTER E., *P.O. Box* 109, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899	†PARRATT, WM. HEATHER, M.I.M.E., *Plantation Rose Hall, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1879	†PARSONS, CECIL, *Mossgiel Station, viâ Booligal, New South Wales.*
1896	PARSONS, HON. HAROLD G., M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1891	†PATTERSON, D. W. HARVEY, *Inverleith, Acland Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
1900	PATTERSON, J. H., C.E.
1892	PATTERSON, ROBERT C., C.E., M.H.A., *Vavuna, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1898	PAUL, WM. SHEFFIELD, *Johnsonian Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1888	PAULING, GEORGE, *P.O. Box* 185, *Barberton, Transvaal.*
1895	PAULUSZ, RICHARD, F.C.S., *Madulsima, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1887	†PAWSEY, ALFRED, *Winchester Park, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1895	PAYN, JOHN WM., M.L.A., *Pinetown, Natal.*
1889	†PAYN, PHILIP FRANCIS, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box* 92, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1880	†PAYNE, J. FREDERICK W., *Barrister-at-Law, Maritimo, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
1883	†PAYNE, JOHN A., *Orange House, Lagos, West Africa.*
1877	PEACOCK HON. JOHN M., M.L.C., *Addiscombe, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1885	†PEACOCK, HON. J. T., M.L.C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1889	†PEACOCKE, A.W.H., *Queenstown, Cape Colony; and Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892	PEARSE, WM. SILAS, *Plympton House, Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1884	PEARSON, WALTER HENRY, *Commissioner for Crown Lands, P.O. Box* 332, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1898	†PEARSON, WILLIAM E., 4 *Rue Lesueur, Paris.*
1892	PEEL, EDMUND YATES, *Durban Club, Natal.*
1892	PEIRSON, JOSEPH WALDIE, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box* 561, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1898	PEMBERTON, FREDERICK B., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1899	PEMBERTON, JOSEPH D., *Union Club, Victoria, British Columbia.*
1896	PENFOLD, WILLIAM C., *Pretoria Club, Transvaal.*
1886	†PENNEFATHER, F. W., LL.D., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide University, South Australia.*
1896	PENNY, GEORGE J., *Ipoh, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
1889	†PENTLAND, ALEXANDER, M.B., *care of Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1888	PEREGRINE, L. N., *District Commissioner, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1898	PERKINS, GEORGE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
1897	†PERKINS, HUBERT S., *Borough Engineer's Office, Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897	PERKS, ROBERT H., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1887	PERKS, THOMAS, *P.O. Box* 344, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886	PERRIN, HARRY W., *P.O. Box* 219, *Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of Election.

1895 PERRIN, RT. REV. WILLIAM W., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Columbia, Bishopsclose, Victoria, British Columbia.*

1894 PERRINS, GEORGE F., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1893 PERRINS, GEORGE R., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1883 PERSSE, DE BURGH F., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*

1893 PETER, WILLIAM, *Glenloth Estate, Victoria, Australia.*

1889 PETERKIN, THOMAS, M.L.A., *Edgeton, Barbados.*

1889 †PETTIT, ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1882 PHARAZYN, CHARLES, J.P., *Lingwood, Featherston, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1897 PHILIP, WILLIAM M., *P. O. Box* 431, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1871 PHILLIPPO, SIR GEORGE, *H.B.M. Consul, Geneva.*

1890 PHILLIPPS, W. HERBERT, *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1875 PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, *The Knoll, Featherston, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1884 PICKERING, WILLIAM A., C.M.G., *Hôtel Château Bellevue, Sierre, Valais, Switzerland.*

1892 PIERCE, JOHN M., *Robinson Banking Co., P.O. Box* 1040, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1895 †PIERIS, PAULUS EDWARD, B.A., *Sriwardhana, Walanwa, Colombo, Ceylon.*

1893 PIGDON, JOHN, *Morland Hall, Morland, Melbourne, Australia.*

1899 PIGG, CUTHBERT R., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*

1889 †PILE, HENRY ALLEYNE, *Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.*

1899 PILKINGTON, ROBERT R., B.A., B.L., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*

1897 †PIM, HOWARD, *P. O. Box* 1331, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1890 PINNOCK, LIEUT.-COLONEL A. H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*

1884 PINNOCK, PHILIP, *Brisbane, Queensland.*

1897 PIPER, WILLIAM F., *Sydney, New South Wales.*

1889 PIRIE, GEORGE, *Leopard's Vley, Richmond, Cape Colony.*

1886 PITTENDRIGH, W. M., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1893 PIZZIGHELLI, RICHARD, *P.O. Box* 2706, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1899 PLANGE, HENRY, JUNR., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1893 PLAYFORD, LOUIS L., *P.O. Box* 377, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1878 PLEWMAN, THOMAS, *Colesberg, Cape Colony.*

1893 PLUMMER, GEORGE T., M.L.C., *La Villa, near Castries, St. Lucia.*

1892 PLUMMER, JOHN E., *Belize, British Honduras.*

1899 POBEE, CHARLES, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*

1895 †POCOCK, W. F. H., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1899 †POLLOCK, HENRY E., Q.C., *Hong Kong.*

1879 POOLE, J. G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1891 †POOLE, THOMAS J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1899 POOLEY, JOHN, J.P., *Park Road, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1889 POPE, CHARLES ERNEST, M.R.C.S.E., *Matatiele, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.*

1895 POPE, EDWARD, *Gympie, Queensland.*

1897 POPE, RUFUS H., M.P., *Cookshire, Quebec, Canada.*

1897 POPE, WILLIAM, *Eagle Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1899 PORTER, ALEXANDER, *Kingstown Park House, St. Vincent, West Indies.*

1889 †PORTER, GEORGE E., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*

1900 PORTER, HOLLAND, *Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.*

1883 †POWELL, FRANCIS, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*

Year of Election.

1880 POWELL, WILFRID, *H.B.M. Consul, Philadelphia, U.S.A.*
1896 POWER, HARRY SHAKESPEARE, *Arden, Cleveland Hill, Natal.*
1895 PRATT, ADOLPHUS, *Police Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
1872 PRESTOE, HENRY.
1883 PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1889 PRICE, D. E., *Kyatpyin, Upper Burma.*
1898 †PRICE, HENRY J., *P.O. Box* 96, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1888 †PRINCE, J. PERROTT, M.D., *Durban, Natal.*
1890 PRINGLE, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., M.B., *Aquata Vale, Annotta Bay, Jamaica.*
1897 PRIOR, HON. LT.-COLONEL EDWARD G., M.P., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1892 †PRITCHARD, ALEXANDER H., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1895 PRITCHARD, ATHOL C., L.D.S. (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1893 PROBYN, HON. LESLIE, *Attorney-General, St. George's, Grenada.*
1898 PROCTOR, JOHN T., *South African College House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1894 PROUT, WM. THOMAS, M.B., C.M., *Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1896 PUNCH, CYRIL, *Superintendent of Woods and Forests, Lagos, West Africa.*
1898 PURCHAS, THOMAS A. R., *Rat Portage, Ontario, Canada.*
1889 †PURVIS, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Victoria, British Columbia.*

1899 QUAIN, JOHN R., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1891 QUENTRALL, THOMAS, *H.M. Inspector of Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1895 QUINTON, FRANCIS J., *P.O. Box* 662, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1891 †RAJEPAKSÉ, MUDALIYAR TUDOR D. N., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1897 RALPH, FRED W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1884 RÁMA-NÁTHAN, P., C.M.G., *Solicitor-General, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1898 RAMSAY, KEITH, J.P., *Vogel Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1896 RAMSAY, WALTER B., *P.O. Box* 18, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1895 RAMSBOTTOM, ALFRED E. W., F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
1900 RAMSDEN, HUGH C. H., *Appleton Estate, Siloah P.O., Jamaica.*
1899 RAND, ARTHUR E., *New Westminster, British Columbia.*
1897 RANDOLPH, ROBERT FITZ, *Fredericton, New Brunswick.*
1897 RANFURLY, H.E. RT. HON. THE EARL OF, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1880 RANNIE, D. N., *St. John's, Antigua.*
1895 RAPAPORT, ISIDORE, *P.O. Box* 2075, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900 †RASP, CHARLES, J.P., *Willyama, The Avenue, Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1896 RATHBONE, EDGAR P., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900 RATHBORNE, MERVYN R. W., *Silverton, British Columbia.*
1898 RATTENBURY, FRANCIS M., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1899 RATTRAY, W. WALLACE, *Assistant Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1885 RAWLINS, FREDERICK, F.S.S., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1899 †RAY, LIEUT.-COLONEL S. WELLINGTON, *Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.*
1895 †RAYMOND, THOMAS, *care of Post Office, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1888 RAYNER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR T. CROSSLEY, *Lagos, West Africa.*
1888 REDMOND, LEONARD, M.D., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
1889 REDWOOD, CHARLES L., *P.O. Box* 500, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.

1896 †Reed, Rev. G. Cullen H., *Bulilima, viâ Plumtree Siding, Rhodesia.*
1892 Reeler, John Wm., *National Bank Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897 Rees, James E., *P.O. Box* 115, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1894 Reeves, His Honour Chief Justice Sir Wm. Conrad, *The Eyrie, St. Michaels, Barbados.*
1895 Reid, Arthur H., C.E., F.R.I.B.A., *P.O. Box* 120, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897 †Reid, David, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1893 Reid, Edward V., *Messrs. W. Reid & Co., Rockhampton, Queensland.*
1896 Reid, Irvine K., M.D., C.M., *Government Medical Officer, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1892 Reid, James Smith, *Mount Macedon, near Melbourne, Australia.*
1883 Reid, John, *Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1897 Reid, Alderman Malcolm, J.P., *Franklin Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1894 Reid, Hon. Robert, M.L.C., 250 *Little Flinders St., Melbourne, Australia.*
1896 †Reid, Robert Gillespie, 275 *Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada.*
1899 †Reid, Thomas H., M.J.I., J.P., "*China Mail*" *Office, Hong Kong.*
1889 Reid, W. J. G., *Funchal, Madeira.*
1889 †Reiners, August, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1898 Relly, Cullis, *P.O. Box* 1257, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899 †Relly, Owen, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886 Renner, Peter A., *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1885 Renner, W., M.D., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1899 †Rennie, Alfred H., *Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.*
1893 Reuben, Henry E., *Porus, Jamaica.*
1893 †Reunert, Theodore, A.M.Inst.C.E., *P.O. Box* 92, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1898 †Reynolds, Frank, *Umzinto, Natal.*
1893 Reynolds, Henry, *Tandie F.C.S., Buenos Ayres.*
1881 †Rhodes, A. E. G., *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1880 Rhodes, Right Hon. Cecil J., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1888 †Rhodes, George H., *Claremont, Timaru, New Zealand.*
1883 Rhodes, R. Heaton, *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1885 †Rhodes, Robert H., *Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.*
1896 Riach, William C. A., *Customs Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1883 Rice, Lionel K., *The Rocks, Mackay, Queensland.*
1895 Rich, Abraham, *P.O. Box* 117, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899 Richards, Robert, *Randwick, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1884 Richards, T. H. Hatton, *Assistant Govt. Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1900 Richards, Walter E. W., *Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Sydney, Cape Breton, Canada.*
1899 Richardson, Edward, C.E., *Tarkwa Railway, Secondee, Gold Coast Colony.*
1887 †Richardson, Horace G., *Queensland.*
1898 Richardson, J. Arthur, "*Hawkes Bay Herald*" *Office, Napier, New Zealand.*
1895 Richardson, Rt. Rev. William M., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Zanzibar, Zanzibar.*
1894 Richey, Hon. Matthew H., Q.C., D.C.L., 427 *Brunswick Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1897 Richmond, James, *Public Works Department Kingston Jamaica.*

Year of Election.

1888 RICHTER, GUSTAV H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1890 RICKETTS, D. POYNTZ, A.M.Inst.C.E., *care of H.B.M. Consul, Tientsin, China.*

1882 RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., *Fern Grove, Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1885 †RIDDOCH, GEORGE, M.P., *Glencoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.*

1891 †RIDGE, SAMUEL H., B.A., *Melbourne, Australia.*

1895 RIDGEWAY, H.E. RT. HON. SIR J. WEST, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.*

1896 RIDLEY, ROBERT, *Saltpans Valley, Richmond, Natal.*

1891 †RIGBY, GEORGE OWEN, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., *High Street, Kyneton, Victoria, Australia.*

1881 †RIMER, J. C., *Kelvin Side, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1893 RISSIK, CORNELIS, *P.O. Box* 401, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1898 RITCHIE, DUGALD, *Plantation Aurora, Essequebo, British Guiana.*

1899 RITCHIE, HENRY A., *Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co., Hong Kong.*

1892 RITCHIE, JOHN MACFARLANE, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1890 †ROBERTS, COLONEL CHARLES F., C.M.G., *Sydney, New South Wales.*

1899 ROBERTS, CHARLES G. D., M.A., *Fredericton, New Brunswick.*

1885 †ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*

1899 †ROBERTS, CHARLES J., *P.O. Box* 1771, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1894 ROBERTS, CHARLES S., *Goorganga, Bowen, Queensland.*

1896 ROBERTS, ISAAC J., *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*

1891 ROBERTS, JOHN, C.M.G., *P.O. Box* 304, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1897 ROBERTS, PERCY S., *Goorganga, Bowen, Queensland.*

1880 †ROBERTS, RICHARD M., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1889 †ROBERTS, R. WIGHTWICK, F.C.S., *Valparaiso, Chili.*

1899 †ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, 1100 *Dorchester Street, Montreal, Canada.*

1889 †ROBERTSON, ALFRED GEORGE, *The Lakes, George, Cape Colony.*

1895 ROBERTSON, GEORGE D., *Alma, Browns Town, Jamaica.*

1890 †ROBERTSON, JAMES, *Wecker St., Coorparoo, Brisbane, Queensland.*

1890 ROBERTSON, MATHEW W., C.M.R., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*

1897 ROBERTSON, CAPTAIN WM. JAMES, *Highlanders' Drill Hall, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1896 ROBERTSON, HON. WM. SLOANE, M.L.C., *San Fernando, Trinidad.*

1882 ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS F., 11 *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1899 ROBINSON, CAPTAIN E. ROKEBY, *Frontier Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1882 ROBINSON, HON. GEORGE, M.C.G., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*

1869 †ROBINSON, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Durban, Natal.*

1899 ROBINSON, JOHN, *P.O. Box* 2638, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1898 ROBINSON, LIONEL G., *Messrs. Clark & Robinson, Melbourne, Australia.*

1888 ROBINSON, ROSS, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*

1883 ROBINSON, THOMAS, *Messrs. Perdue & Robinson, Winnipeg, Canada* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1882 ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P.

1895 ROCK, CHARLES WM., *Curepipe, Mauritius.*

1882 ROCKSTROW, JOHN F., J.P., *Palmerston North, near Wellington, New Zealand.*

1885 ROCKWOOD, WILLIAM GABRIEL, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Colombo, Ceylon.*

Year of Election.

1899 †Rodda, Stanley N., *Associated Northern Blocks of W.A., Kalgoorlie Western Australia.*
1889 Rodger, Hon. J. P., C.M.G., *British Resident, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
1896 †Roe, Augustus S., *Roebourne, Western Australia.*
1896 Roe, Frederick W., *Stonehenge, Tasmania.*
1884 Rogers, Henry Adams, *P.O. Box* 310, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899 Rogers, John A., *Public Works Dept., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1887 Rogers, Wm. Heyward, *P.O. Box* 310, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897 Rohrweger, Frank, C.M.G., *Police Magistrate, Lagos, West Africa.*
1900 †Roles, F. Crosbie, *"Times" Office, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1898 Rolland, Arthur E. McLellan, *Durban, Natal.*
1897 Root, John, Junr., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1894 Rooth, Edward, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1898 Roper, Frederick G., *Dubrica, Guinée Française, West Africa.*
1883 †Rosado, Hon. J. M., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1896 †Rosettenstein Max, *P.O. Box* 49, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1890 Rosewarne, D. D., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
1898 Ross, Alexander Carnegie, C.B., *H.B.M. Consul, Lourenço Marques, East Africa.*
1899 Ross, Alexander J., *Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore.*
1885 Ross, Hon. Sir David Palmer, C.M.G., M.D., M.C.P., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1891 †Ross, Frederick J. C., *Barrister-at-Law, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1894 Ross, G. H. Kemp, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), *Siloah, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.*
1896 Ross, James M., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899 Ross, John Coke, M.M.I.M.E., M.I.M.E., *P.O. Box* 242, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1885 †Ross, John K. M. (*Barrister-at-Law*), *Collector of Customs, Suva, Fiji.*
1899 Ross, Reginald J. B., *District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
1883 Ross, Hon. William, M.L.C., J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1892 †Ross, William, *Durban Club, Natal.*
1887 Rothe, Waldemar H., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1883 †Rothschild, A. A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1891 Rowan, Andrew, *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1899 Rowse, John A., *Public Works Dept., Lagos, West Africa.*
1891 Royce, G. H., *Townsville, Queensland.*
1892 †Royce, William, *P.O. Box* 2327, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885 Royle, Charles John, *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1890 †Rucker, William S., 59 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1881 †Rudall, James T., F.R.C.S., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1881 Rudd, Charles D., J.P., *Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1882 Rumsey, Commander R. Murray, R.N., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
1883 Runchman, M. S.
1871 Rusden, George W., *Cotmandene, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 Rush, Edwin, *Barberton, Transvaal.*
1877 Russell, Arthur E., *Te Matai, Palmerston North, New Zealand.*
1898 Russell, Charles W., *Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
1875 Russell, G. Grey, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1883 †Russell, John Purvis, *Wangai, Moana, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1895 RUSSELL, JOSEPH H., *Durban, Natal.*
1877 RUSSELL, HON. CAPT. WILLIAM R., M.H.R., *Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.*
1889 †RUTHERFOORD, ARTHUR F. B., *P.O. Box* 977, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1898 RUTHERFORD, GEORGE J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1888 †RUTHERFORD, HENRY, J.P., *Controller of Excise, Durban, Natal.*
1895 RUTHERFURD, J. S., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1898 RUTLIDGE, CHARLES S., *Brisbane, Queensland.*

1896 †SACHS, LEO FERDINAND, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1881 †SACHSE, CHARLES, *Wall Street* 93, *Berlin, Germany.*
1890 †SACKE, SIMON, *P.O. Box* 124, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886 SADLER, E. J., J.P., *Westmoreland, Jamaica.*
1898 SADLER, W. W. GORDON, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886 †ST. HILAIRE, N. A., *Immigration Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1883 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK LUKE, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1889 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK YORK, M.A., M.L.A., *Clyst Hazel, Newlands, Cape Colony.*
1886 SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., 231 *Mercer Street, New York.*
1885 SALIER, FREDK. J., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1882 †SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1884 SALOM, MAURICE, J.P., *Chairman Commissioner of Charitable Funds, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1898 †SANDEMAN, ALASTAIR C., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1892 SANDERSON, CHARLES E. F., C.E., *Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co., Singapore.*
1900 SANDERSON, EDWARD MURRAY, *Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1900 SANDY, JAMES M., *Blenheim, Queen Street, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889 SARAM, F. J. DE, J.P., *Proctor, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1880 SARGOOD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR FREDERICK T., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1876 †SARJEANT, HENRY, *Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1886 SAUER, HANS, M.D., *M.L.C., c/o Chartered Company, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1893 SAUER, HELPERIUS B., *Advocate, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1877 SAUER, HON. J. W., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1896 †SAUNDERS, HON. CHARLES J. R., C.M.G., *Chief Magistrate and Civil Commissioner, Eshowe, Natal.*
1893 SAUNDERS, EDWARD, *Tongaat, Natal.*
1893 SAUNDERS, HON. HENRY J., M.L.C., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1886 SAUNDERS, HENRY W., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1880 SAUNDERS, JOHN, *Sea Cliff, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1891 †SAUNDERS, JOHN H., M.B., M.R.C.S., *P.O. Box* 92, *Perth, Western Australia.*
1881 SAUNDERS, REV. RICHARDSON, *Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1895 SAVILLE-KENT, WILLIAM, F.L.S., F.Z.S., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
1897 SAW, WILLIAM A., *Lands and Titles Office, Perth, Western Australia.*
1895 SAWERS, JOHN, *Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
1884 †SCANLEN, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

Year of Election	
1887	SCARD, FREDERIC I., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1883	†SCHAPPERT, W. L., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1885	SCHERMBRUCKER, HON. COLONEL FREDERIC, M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony; and King William's Town.*
1900	SCHEIDEL AUGUSTE, PH.D., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1888	SCHŒPS, MAX, *Tete, viâ Kilimane, East Africa.*
1899	SCHOLEFIELD, ARTHUR E., *District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
1889	†SCHOLEFIELD, WALTER H., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1897	SCHOLTZ, WILLIAM C., M.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1878	SCHOOLES, HON. HENRY R. PIPON, *Attorney-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1897	SCHREINER, HON. WILLIAM P., Q.C., C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1898	SCHULLER, OSCAR H., *P.O. Box* 4427, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	SCHULLER, WILHELM C., *P.O. Box* 4427, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	†SCHULZ, J. A. AUREL, M.D., *Durban, Natal.*
1895	SCOBLE, JOHN, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1895	SCOTT, CHARLES, *Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
1894	SCOTT, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1876	SCOTT, HENRY, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1897	SCOTT, JOHN, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1885	SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E. *Great Western of Brazil Railway, Pernambuco, Brazil.*
1893	†SCOTT, WILLIAM J., M.B., C.M., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1893	SEAVILLE, CECIL ELIOT, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1888	†SEDGWICK, CHARLES F., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1879	SEGRE, JOSEPH S., J.P., *Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
1899	SELKIRK, W., M.E., *Minas de Panuco, Monclova, Estado de Coahinla, Mexico.*
1894	*SELOUS, FREDERICK C., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1885	SENDALL, H.E. SIR WALTER J., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1898	SENIOR, BERNARD, *Local Auditor, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1900	†SERRURIER, LOUIS C., *Louisdene, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1898	SEVERN, CLAUD, *Assistant Resident, Kuala Lumpor, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
1899	SEWELL, HARRY PERCY, B.A., *Arcadia, Jamaica.*
1879	†SEWELL, HENRY, *Trelawny, Jamaica.*
1896	SHARP, JAMES C., *P.O. Box* 27, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892	SHARP, JOHN MASON, *Grand Hotel, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1889	SHAW, FREDERICK C. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
1897	SHAW, LINDSAY J.
1883	†SHAW, THOMAS, *Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
1883	SHEA, SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G.
1898	SHEARD, ABRAHAM, *c/o Messrs. Ford, Rhodes & Co., Perth, Western Australia.*
1898	SHEARING, THOMAS, 297 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*
1897	SHELLEY, JOHN, *Colonial Rubber Estates, Lim., Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1885	†SHENTON, EDWARD, J.P., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
1900	SHENTON, ERNEST C., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*

Year of Election.	
1884	†Shenton, Hon. Sir George, M.L.C., J.P., *Crawley, Western Australia.*
1889	†Shepherd, James, *P.O. Box* 518, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899	Shepherd, Bruce, *Land Office, Hong Kong.*
1897	Shepherd, Percy G., *P.O. Box* 646, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896	Shepstone, Theophilus, C.M.G., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1893	Shields, R. Tennant, *Perth, Western Australia.*
1895	Shingler, Edward P., Jun., *P.O. Box* 144, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1881	†Shirley, Hon. Leicester C., *Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.*
1897	Sholl, Robert F., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1884	Shrimpton, Walter, *Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.*
1899	Sievers, Andrew J., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1886	Sim, Patrick, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1887	Simeon, Rev. Philip B., M.A., *The Rectory, Fort Beaufort, Cape Colony.*
1899	†Simkins, Edward, *c/o E. S. Wallbridge, Esq., Charlestown, Natal.*
1894	Simmons, Hon. C. J., M.L.C., *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
1896	Simmons, Joseph B. Lintorn, J.P., *c/o General Post Office, Perth, Western Australia.*
1884	Simms, Alfred, *Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
1898	Simms, Harry, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1883	Simon, Maximilian Frank, M.R.C.S.E., *Principal Civil Medical Officer, Singapore.*
1884	†Simpson, Edward Fleming, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1882	†Simpson, G. Morris, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1889	†Simpson, James, *Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893	Simpson, Robert M., M.D., 456 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
1892	†Simpson, T. Boustead, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896	Sims, Captain C. J., *P.O. Box* 232, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1884	Simson, R. J. P., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
1897	Sinckler, Edward G., J.P., *Melrose Villa, Collymore Rock, St. Michael's, Barbados.*
1890	Sinclair-Stevenson, E., M.D., *Strathallan House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
1885	Sivewright, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
1882	†Skarratt, Charles Carlton, *Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1892	Skerman, Sidney, M.R.C.S.E., *Marton, Rangitikei, New Zealand.*
1883	†Skinner, Allan McLean, C.M.G.
1900	Skues, Thomas McKenzie, *Commissariat Buildings, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
1880	†Sloane, Alexander, *Mulwala Station, New South Wales.*
1896	Sloley, H. C., *Government Secretary, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
1894	Small, John T., *Barrister-at-Law,* 24 *Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
1898	Smartt, J. Percy, *Auditor, Old Calabar, West Africa.*
1891	Smith, Professor Alfred Mica, *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
1885	Smith, Hon. Mr. Justice Alfred V. Lucie, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1882	Smith, Charles, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1894	Smith, Major-General Sir Charles Holled, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1898	Smith, Colin, 17 *Bayswater Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897	Smith, Ebb, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland; and Weribone Station.*
1899	Smith, Edward H. Dean, *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*

Year of Election.

1893 †SMITH, EDWARD ROBERTS, M.R.C.S.E., *Cowra, New South Wales.*

1883 †SMITH, HON. SIR EDWIN THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1894 SMITH, F. CALEY, *Yalumba, Augaston, South Australia.*

1882 SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE FRANCIS, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*

1885 †SMITH, GEORGE, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1899 SMITH, GEORGE, *Director of Survey, Nicosia, Cyprus.*

1895 SMITH, GEORGE DAVID, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*

1899 SMITH, GEORGE HALFORD, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1895 †SMITH, SIR GERARD, K.C.M.G.

1899 SMITH, HENRY HAVELOCK, *Brisbane, Queensland.*

1888 †SMITH, H. G. SETH, *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1888 †SMITH, HENRY FLESHER, *Kyogle, Richmond River, New South Wales.*

1884 †SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, *Post Office, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1897 SMITH, RT. REV. JOHN TAYLOR, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, Bishop's Court, Sierra Leone.*

1887 SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE OLIVER, M.A., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*

1894 †SMITH, ROBERT GEMMELL, *Nausori, Fiji.*

1882 SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Melbourne, Australia.*

1889 SMITH, R. TOTTENHAM, *Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1886 †SMITH, HON. THOMAS HAWKINS, M.L.C., *Gordon Brook, Grafton, New South Wales.*

1895 SMITH, THOMAS HENRY, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1898 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *Exploring Lands and Minerals Co., Salisbury, Rhodesia.*

1895 SMITH, W. E., *Railway Depart., Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

1893 SMITH, WM. EDWARDS, M.R.A.C., *P.O. Box* 1007, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1887 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1877 †SMITH, H.E. SIR W. F. HAYNES, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Cyprus.*

1882 †SMITH, W. H. WARRE, *Durban Club, Natal.*

1894 SMITH, HIS GRACE WM. SAUMAREZ, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of Sydney, Greenknowe, Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1899 SMITHEMAN, FRANK J., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*

1885 †SMUTS, C. PETER, M.L.A., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), *Mowbray, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1898 SMUTS, JOHANNES, *H.B.M. Consul, Swaziland, South Africa.*

1889 SNELL, EDWARD, *Durban, Natal.*

1881 SNELL, GEORGE, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Fort Canje, Berbice, British Guiana.*

1883 SNEYD-KYNNERSLY, HON. C. W., C.M.G., *Penang, Straits Settlements.*

1886 SNOWDEN, HON. SIR ARTHUR, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*

1899 SOLOMON, ELIAS, M.L.A., J.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*

1896 †SOLOMON, HARRY, *P.O. Box* 1590, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1897 †SOLOMON, HARRY DOUGLAS, *P.O. Box* 455, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1883 SOLOMON, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*

1894 †SOMERSET, EDMUND T., *P.O. Box* 43, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1888 †SOMERSHIELD, OSCAR, *Regina Villa, St. Andrews Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1892 SOMERVILLE, FREDERICK G., *Chartered Bank of India, Singapore.*

1896 †SONN, GUSTAV, *P.O. Box* 439, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.	
1897	SONNENBERG, CHARLES, M.L.A., *Vryburg, Cape Colony.*
1893	SOUTHEY, CHARLES, *Culmstock, near Cradock, Cape Colony.*
1884	SOUTHEY, HON. SIR RICHARD, K.C.M.G., *Southfield, Plumstead, Cape Colony; and Civil Service Club, Cape Town.*
1877	†SPENCE, J. BRODIE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1896	†SPENCE, ROBERT H., *P.O. Box* 564, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888	SPENCER, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., J.P., *Bunbury, Western Australia.*
1899	SPIER, WILLIAM, *Gas Company, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
1881	SPRIGG, RT. HON. SIR J. GORDON, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1896	SPURRIER, ALFRED H., L.R.C.P., *Eastern Telegraph Co., Zanzibar.*
1881	SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Glenelg, South Australia.*
1881	STABLES, HENRY L., C.E., *San Paulo Railway Co., San Paulo, Brazil.*
1896	STACK, REV. CANON JAMES W., *Fendalton Vicarage, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1898	STAFFORD, EDWARD, *Barrister-at-Law,* 80 *Wellington Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1888	STAIB, OTTO, 16 *Guttenburg Strasse, Stuttgart, Germany.*
1893	STAMPER, WILLIAM FREDERICK, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1893	STANFORD, WALTER J., *Devon and Grant Mine, Filabusi, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1892	†STANLEY, ARTHUR, *Middelburg, Transvaal.*
1882	STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1894	STANLEY, JOSEPH HENRY, 463 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1899	STANTON, ALFRED A., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1886	†STAUGHTON, S. T., M.L.A., *Eynesbury, Melton, Victoria, Australia.*
1882	STEERE, HON. SIR JAMES G. LEE, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1896	STEINTHAL, ANTON E., *care of Messrs. A. Goerz & Co.,* 9 *Behren Strasse, Berlin.*
1895	STEPHEN, HON. MR. JUSTICE MATTHEW H., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1888	†STEPHEN, HON. SEPTIMUS A., M.L.C., 12 *O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1873	†STEPHENS, ROMEO H.
1888	†STEVENS, DANIEL C., F.R.G.S., *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1887	†STEVENS, FRANK, *Durban, Natal.*
1887	†STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
1883	STEVENSON, JOHN, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1899	STEVENSON, JOHN A., J.P., *Waverley, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896	STEVENSON, THOMAS, *P.O. Box* 393, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1899	STEWART, GERSHOM, *Messrs. Anton & Stewart, Hong Kong.*
1896	STEWART, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1897	STEWART, J. C., 46 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1888	†STEWART, MCLEOD, *Ottawa, Canada.*
1897	†STEWART, THOMAS, M.B., C.M., *P.O. Box* 88, *Salisbury, Rhodesia* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1895	†STEYTLER, HENRY DE VILLIERS, *P.O. Box* 174, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1897	STILL, WILLIAM F., J.P., *Dundee, Natal.*
1900	STIRLING, JAMES, F.G.S., *Government Geologist, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of Election.

1898 STOCKDALE, FRANCIS COLEBROOKE, C.E., *East Africa.*
1898 STOKER, HON. WILLIAM H., *Attorney-General, St. John's, Antigua.*
1899 STOKES, ALFRED PARKER, *Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, Hong Kong.*
1898 STOKES, CHARLES E., 6 *Beaconsfield Chambers, Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
1889 †STOKES, STEPHEN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1899 STONE, CHARLES GARTON, *Pardy's Camp, Massi Kessi, East Africa.*
1882 STONE, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD ALFRED, *Perth, Western Australia.*
1896 STONE, HARRY, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 STONE, HENRY, *The Grange, Ingham, Queensland.*
1900 STONE, SAMUEL, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897 †STONESTREET, GEORGE D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892 STRANACK, WILLIAM, *Durban, Natal.*
1895 †STREET, ALFRED R., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1898 STREET, ANDREW KINROSS, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
1884 †STRICKLAND, HON. SIR GERALD, K.C.M.G., *Chief Secretary, Villa Bologna, Malta* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1892 STRINGER, CHARLES, *Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co., Singapore.*
1897 †STRONG, EDGAR, M.R.C.S., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1894 †STRUBEN, ARTHUR M. A., C.E., *Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Colony.*
1880 †STRUBEN, H. W., J.P., *Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Colony.*
1894 †STUART, JAMES, *Ingwavuma, viâ Eshowe, Natal.*
1896 STUART, THOMAS J., *Tutira, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1899 †STUCKE, W. H., A.R.I.B.A., *P.O. Box* 2271, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1894 STUCKEY, MORTIMER, *Victoria Square, West Adelaide, South Australia.*
1875 STUDHOLME, JOHN, *Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1883 †STUDHOLME, JOHN, JUN., *Coldstream, Hinds, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1889 STURDEE, H. KING, 240 *State Street, Albany, U.S.A.*
1897 STURGESS, THOMAS, *Nile Reservoir Works, Assuan, Upper Egypt.*
1890 STURROCK, DAVID, *Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897 SUNDE, KONRAD, *Klipdam, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
1898 SUTHERLAND, M. T., *Warmbad, German South West Africa* (*via Steinkop*).
1889 SUTTON, HON. GEORGE M., M.L.C., *Fair Fell, Howick, Natal.*
1896 SWABY, THE RT.ᵈ REV. WILLIAM P., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Barbados, Bishopscourt, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1881 †SWAN, ROBERT A., *Georgetown Club, British Guiana.*
1891 SWAYNE, CHARLES R., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Loma Loma, Fiji.*
1884 SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKE, *Mullens River, British Honduras.*
1883 SWETTENHAM, HON. SIR FRANK A., K.C.M.G., *Resident-General of Protected States, Singapore.*
1895 SWIFT, WILLIAM H., M.I.M.M., *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1897 SWINBURNE, MATTHEW, *North Toolburra, near Warwick, Queensland.*
1897 SWORD, THOMAS S., *Land Board, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1897 †SYMON, DAVID, *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
1881 †SYMON, J. H., Q.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1885 †SYMONS, DAVID, *P.O. Box* 469, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 SYMONDS, HENRY, M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1886 TALBOT, GEORGE, J.P., *Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.*
1888 †TAMPLIN, HERBERT T., Q.C., M.L.A., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

Year of Election.

1898 TANCRED, AUGUSTUS B., *P.O. Box* 400, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1877 †TANNER, THOMAS, *Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.*
1897 TANNOCK, JOHN P., M.B., C.M., *Park Avenue, East London, Cape Colony.*
1883 TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1889 TATE, FREDERICK, 28 *Market Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1894 TATHAM, FREDERIC SPENCE, M.L.A., 7 *Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1895 TATHAM, GEORGE FREDERICK, M.L.A., J.P., *Ladysmith, Natal.*
1895 TATHAM, RALPH HEATHCOTE, *Advocate, Durban, Natal.*
1899 TAVERNER, HON. JOHN W., M.L.A., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1895 TAYLOR, FREDERICK E., *Public Works Dept., Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
1887 TAYLOR, G. W.
1897 TAYLOR, HERBERT J., *Chief Native Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1898 †TAYLOR, J. HOWARD, *Perth, Western Australia.*
1899 TAYLOR, JOHN, *The Prison, Belize, British Honduras.*
1882 †TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Australia.*
1898 TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1883 TAYLOR, HON. W. F., M.L.C., M.D., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1890 TAYLOR, HON. WILLIAM T., M.L.C., C.M.G., *Auditor-General, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1893 TEECE, RICHARD, *Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1893 TEGETMEIER, CHARLES G., *Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1897 TEMPLETON, COLONEL JOHN M., C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 TENNANT, MAJOR J. D., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1896 TENNENT, HUGH G., *Abonnema, New Calabar, West Africa.*
1884 TESCHEMAKER, CHARLES DE V., *Avondale Station, Renwick, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
1883 TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., *Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.*
1897 *THEAL, GEORGE M'CALL, LL.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897 THEOPHILUS, DAVID, *P.O. Box* 72, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1892 THIELE, HANS H., F.R.S.G.S., *Nausori, Fiji.*
1897 THOMAS, ARTHUR H., *Galleheria, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
1899 THOMAS, DAVID R., *Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
1898 THOMAS, REV. E. J. MOLLARD, *Wesley House, Belize, British Honduras.*
1897 THOMAS, EDWARD H. L., *Oonoonagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
1894 THOMAS, GEORGE COLERIDGE, *Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
1886 †THOMAS, JAMES J., *Wilberforce House, Gloucester Street, Sierra Leone.*
1884 †THOMAS, J. EDWIN, *Glannant, Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town, South Australia.*
1895 THOMAS, JOHN H., J.P., *Little East Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1882 THOMAS, M. H., *Oonoonagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
1883 †THOMAS, RICHARD D., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1884 THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1899 THOMAS, WM. EVAN, J.P., *Gympie, Queensland.*
1899 THOMASSET, HANS P., *Cascade Estate, Mahé, Seychelles.*
1891 THOMPSON, FRED A. H., *Manchester House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1881 THOMPSON, GEORGE A., 38 *Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1890 THOMPSON, HIS HONOUR SIR HARRY L., K.C.M.G., *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
1891 THOMPSON, M. G. CAMPBELL, *Manchester House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1884 THOMPSON, T. A., *Registrar of the Courts, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

Year of Election.

1894 THOMPSON, THOMAS J., B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1895 THOMPSON, WILLIAM A., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1886 THOMSON, ALPIN F., *Works and Railway Department, Perth, Western Australia.*

1885 †THOMSON, ARTHUR H.

1879 THOMSON, JAMES, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1899 THOMSON, JAMES PATRICK, *Nahaveena, Rakwana, Ceylon.*

1886 THOMSON, SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN, M.B., *Queensland Defence Force, Inchcome, Brisbane, Queensland.*

1896 THOMSON, JOHN E., M.B., C.M., *Stock Exchange Club, Melbourne, Australia.*

1895 THOMSON, SAMUEL, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1897 THOMSON, THOMAS D., *Middelburg, Cape Colony.*

1880 THOMSON, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., *Calle Imperial, No.* 17 *Algeciras, Spain.*

1893 THOMSON, WM. BURNS, *Harrismith, Orange Free State.*

1888 †THOMSON, WILLIAM CHARLES, *Cape Town Club, Cape Colony.*

1872 THORNE, CORNELIUS, *Messrs. Maitland & Co., Shanghai, China.*

1882 THORNE, HENRY EDWARD, *Barbados.*

1897 THORNLEY, HON. NATHAN, M.L.C., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Australia.*

1889 THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Ballarat, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*

1884 THORNTON, S. LESLIE, *Resident Magistrate, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*

1892 †THORNTON, WILLIAM, *Maungakawa, Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.*

1891 THORP, SYDNEY H., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*

1886 †TINLINE, JOHN, *Nelson, New Zealand.*

1879 TOBIN, ANDREW, *Wingadee, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*

1897 TOBIN, WM. ANDREW, *Wingadee, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*

1885 TODD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1890 †TOLHURST, GEORGE E., *Grant Road, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1896 TOLL, BENJAMIN, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*

1893 TOLL, JOHN T., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., *Port Adelaide, South Australia.*

1883 †TOPP, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.*

1888 TOUSSAINT, CHARLES W., *The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.*

1889 †TRAILL, GILBERT F., *Kandapolla Estate, Ceylon.*

1884 †TRAVERS, BENJAMIN, *District Commissioner, Famagusta, Cyprus.*

1888 TRAVERS, CAPTAIN H. DE LA COUR.

1893 †TRAVERS, E. A. O., M.R.C.S., *Residency Surgeon, Kwala Lumpor, Straits Settlements.*

1888 TREACHER, HON. W. H., C.M.G., *The Residency, Perak, Straits Settlements.*

1888 TREGARTHEN, WM. COULSON, *P.O. Box* 1920, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1883 †TRELEAVAN, CHARLES W., *Bogul, Balaclava P.O., Jamaica.*

1890 TRENCHARD, HENRY, 58 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1897 TRICKS, FREDERICK C., 366 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

1897 TRIGG, E. B., *Perth, Western Australia.*

1880 TRIMINGHAM, WILLIAM P., *The Grange, St. Michael's, Barbados* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1878 TRIMMER, FREDERICK, *Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.*

1884 †TRIPP, C. HOWARD, *Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1883 TROTTER, NOEL, *Singapore.*
1899 TRUDE, F. B., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1869 TRUTCH, HON. SIR JOSEPH W., K.C.M.G., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1897 TUCKER, G. A., *care of Chartered Co., Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1888 †TUCKER, GEORGE ALFRED, Ph.D., J.P., *Annandale, Sydney, N.S.W.*
1897 TUCKER, LT.-COLONEL J. J., M.P., *St. John, New Brunswick.*
1898 TUCKER, W. J. SANGER, J.P., *P.O. Box* 122, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1883 †TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, 35 *Bettelheim Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900 TUGMAN, HERBERT ST. JOHN, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1896 TUGWELL, RT. REV. BISHOP HERBERT, D.D., *Lagos, West Africa.*
1887 TULLY, W. ALCOCK, B.A., *Land Board, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1883 TUPPER, HON. SIR CHARLES, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1895 †TURLAND, A. DE SALES, *P.O. Box* 1643, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1898 †TURNBULL, ALEXANDER H., *Elibank, Wellington, New Zealand* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1899 TURNBULL, ROBERT MCGREGOR, *Linburn Station, Otago, New Zealand.*
1898 TURNBULL, ROBERT T., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1899 TURNBULL, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1882 †TURNER, HENRY GYLES, *Commercial Bank, Melbourne, Australia.*
1894 TURNER, JONATHAN O., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1883 TURNER, HON. JOHN HERBERT, M.L.A., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1882 †TURTON, C. D.
1881 TYSON, CAPTAIN THOMAS G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1897 UDAL, HON. JOHN S., *Attorney-General, Suva, Fiji.*
1889 UNDERWOOD, EDWARD WILLIAM, *Tallandoom, Koogong-Koot Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.*
1893 UPTON, PRESCOTT, *P.O. Box* 1026, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1899 †UPPLEBY, JOHN G., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1881 USHER, HENRY CHARLES, F.R.G.S., *District Commissioner, Belize, British Honduras.*

1892 VAN BOESCHOTEN, JOHANNES G., *P.O. Box* 55, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 VAN BREDA, SERVAAS, *Hauptville, Constantia Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
1900 VAN CUYLENBURG, HECTOR, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1896 †VANDER HOVEN, H. G., *African Board of Executors, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1887 VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F. B., *Attorney-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1896 VAN NIEKERK, JOHN, M.B., C.M., *P.O. Box* 1050, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 VAN NOOTEN, ERNEST H., *Civil Service, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1885 VAN RENEN, HENRY, *Government Land Surveyor, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
1899 VAN ROOYEN, THEODORE C., *Hatton, Ceylon.*
1896 VAN RYCK DE GROOT, S.H.R., L.S.A., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1884 VAN-SENDEN, E. W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1895 VAN ULSEN, DIRK, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1899 VASSALLO, E. C., M.A., LL.D. 196 *Strada S. Ursula, Valletta, Malta.*

Year of Election.

1887 †VAUGHAN, J. D. W., *Suva, Fiji.*
1899 VAUTIN, H. D., *G.P.O. Perth, Western Australia.*
1881 †VEENDAM, J. L., M.D., *Eccles House, East Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1883 †VELGE, CHARLES EUGENE, *Registrar, Supreme Court, Singapore.*
1888 †VENN, HON. H. W., M.L.A., *Dardanup Park, near Bunbury, Western Australia.*
1891 VENNING, ALFRED R., *Secretary to Government, Taiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
1899 VERCO, JOSEPH C., M.D., F.R.C.S., *North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1897 VEREY, JOSEPH C., C.E., *United Kingdom Mine, Lomagunda, Rhodesia.*
1877 VERLEY, LOUIS, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1896 †VERMONT, HON. J. M., M.L.C., *Batu Kawan, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
1886 †VERSFELD, DIRK, J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, Riversdale, Cape Colony.*
1895 †VIGNE, JAMES TALBOT, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1889 †VINCENT, MAJOR WILLIAM SLADE, *Townsville, Queensland.*
1899 VINTER, JAMES H., *San José, Costa Rica.*
1895 VIRET, A. PERCIVAL, *Assistant Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1897 VON STÜRMER, HIS HONOUR JUDGE SPENCER W., *Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1896 VON WINCKLER, J. W., M.D., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1886 VOSS, HOULTON H., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 VREEDE, DIRK E., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1897 VROOM, HENDRIK, JUN., *Elmina, Gold Coast Colony.*

1899 WADEY, WALTER H., *King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1887 WAGHORN, JAMES, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897 WAINSCOT, HENRY, *The Bungalow, South Perth, Western Australia.*
1890 WAIT, JOHN STUBBS, M.R.C.S.E., *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
1885 †WAITE, PETER, *Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1889 †WAKEFORD, GEORGE C., *Niekviks Rush, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
1897 WALCOTT, R. A., *Jamaica Club, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1883 WALDRON, DERWENT, M.B., C.M., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1898 WALKER, A. BLOFIELD, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1899 †WALKER, CECIL, *Barrister-at-Law, Lindfield, Holebrook Place, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1900 WALKER, CLAUDE HAMILTON, *Utica, Fergus Co., Montana, U.S.A.*
1876 †WALKER, HON. SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1893 †WALKER, HON. GILES F., M.L.C., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1897 WALKER, H. R., *Onslow Villa, New Brighton, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1891 WALKER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE J. BAYLDON, *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
1900 †WALKER, JAMES T., *Waltham Buildings, Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 WALKER, JOHN, *Rosebank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1881 †WALKER, JOSEPH, *Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1874 †WALKER, R. B. N., M.A., F.R.G.S., *British Sherbro, West Africa.*

Year of Election.

1884 †WALKER, R. C. CRITCHETT, C.M.G., *Principal Under-Secretary, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1891 †WALKER, R. LESLIE, *Hobart, Tasmania.*

1883 †WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. FROWD, C.M.G., *Commandant of Malay States Guides, Perâk, Straits Settlements.*

1897 WALKER, WM. HEWER, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*

1897 WALKLATE, JOSEPH J., *Brisbane, Queensland.*

1882 WALL, T. A.

1894 WALLACE, EDWARD CLEMENT, *P.O. Box* 186, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1898 WALLIS, CAPTAIN CHARLES B.

1894 †WALLIS, THE RT. REV. FREDERIC, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Wellington, Bishopscourt, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1896 WALLIS, HENRY R., *Fort Johnston, British Central Africa.*

1889 †WALSH, ALBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1890 WALSHAM, WALTER E., 201 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1889 WALSHE, ALBERT PATRICK, *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1881 †WALTER, HENRY J., *Wellington, New Zealand.*

1881 †WANLISS, HON. THOMAS D., M.L.C., *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*

1879 WARD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.P.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*

1892 WARD, HENRY A., *Premier Mine, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*

1873 WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, *Victoria, British Columbia.*

1897 WARDROP, ALEXANDER TUCKER, F.R.G.S., *Labuan, British North Borneo.*

1885 WARE, JERRY GEORGE, *care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*

1879 †WARE, JOHN, *Tatyoon, Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.*

1886 †WARE, JOSEPH, *Minjah, Carramut, Victoria, Australia.*

1880 †WARE, J. C., *Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.*

1886 WARMINGTON, ARTHUR, *Moneague P.O., St. Ann's, Jamaica.*

1882 †WARNER, OLIVER W., *Emigration Agent for Trinidad,* 11 *Garden Reach, Calcutta.*

1895 WARREN, JOHN REYNOLDS, *Durban, Natal.*

1890 WARTON, LT.-COL. R. GARDNER, *Maison Puenzieux, Clarens, Switzerland.*

1889 †WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR, *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1883 WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1891 WATKINS, A. J. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Kwala Lumpor, Straits Settlements.*

1893 †WATSON, CHARLES A. SCOTT, *Moonaree, Gawler Ranges, Port Augusta, South Australia.*

1885 WATSON, FRANK DASHWOOD, *c/o Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., Calcutta.*

1887 †WATSON, H. FRASER, *P.O. Box* 500, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1886 †WATSON, T. TENNANT, *Govt. Surveyor, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1895 †WATT, EDWARD J., *Napier, New Zealand.*

1900 WATT, ERNEST A. S., B.A., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1887 WATT, WILLIAM HOLDEN, *Sydney, New South Wales.*

1896 †WATTS, JOHN WHIDBORNE, *Ivy, Barberton, Transvaal.*

1900 WAY, EDWARD J., *Anglo-French Exploration Co., Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1881 WAY, E., *Sydney, New South Wales.*

1891 †WAY, THE RT. HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR SAMUEL J., BART., *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1892 †WAYLAND, ARTHUR E., *West Hill, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.

1885 WAYLAND, CHARLES F. B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 WAYLAND, CHARLES WM. H., J.P., *Lovedale, Belmont, Cape Colony.*
1891 WAYLAND, WALTER H., *Belmont Station, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
1882 WAYLEN, ALFRED R., M.D., *The Bracken, Perth, Western Australia.*
1887 †WEAVER, HENRY E., C.E., *Club da Engenharia, 6 Rua d'Alfandeya, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
1889 WEBB, ALFRED, *Somerset East, Cape Colony.*
1882 WEBB, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP ALLAN BECHER, D.D.
1890 WEBBER, LIONEL H., *Rossland, British Columbia.*
1893 WEBBER, THE RIGHT REV. W. T. THORNHILL, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Brisbane, Brisbane, Queensland.*
1883 WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1886 †WEBSTER, CHARLES, J.P., *Mackay, Queensland.*
1897 WEBSTER, H. L., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1880 WEGG, JOHN A., M.D., J.P., *Colreville, Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
1884 WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
1883 WEIL, JULIUS, M.L.A., *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
1884 WEIL, MYER, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
1881 WEIL, SAMUEL, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
1899 WELLFORD, FRANCIS, M.A., M.B., *Kuala Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
1896 †WELLS, RICHARD NOEL, *Hannan's Find Gold Reefs, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1897 WELLS, WILLIAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1889 WEMYSS, ALEXANDER, *Bank of Mauritius, Por Louis, Mauritius.*
1895 WENDT, HON. HENRY L., M.L.C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1887 WENTWORTH, FITZWILLIAM, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1898 WENYON, WILLIAM F., *Hong Kong.*
1889 †WEST, FREDERICK G., C.E.
1887 †WESTGARTH, GEORGE C., 2 *O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1893 WESTON, JOHN J., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 WHITAKER, F. S., *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
1895 WHITAKER, J. J., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
1895 WHITE, JOHN A., *c/o Dr. Magin, New African Co., Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1886 †WHITE, HON. ROBERT H. D., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1890 WHITE, W. KINROSS, *Napier, New Zealand.*
1894 †WHITEHEAD, HON. T. H., M.L.C., *Hong Kong* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1881 WHITEWAY, RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
1895 WHITHAM, FRED., *C.C., R.M., Dordrecht, Cape Colony.*
1875 WHITMORE, HON. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE S., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
1891 WHITTY, HENRY TARLTON, *Tarramia, Corowa, New South Wales.*
1878 WHYHAM, HON. WILLIAM H., M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua* (*Corresponding Secretary*).
1895 WHYTE, J. B., *Napier, New Zealand.*
1886 †WHYTE, W. LESLIE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1884 †WICKHAM, H. A., J.P., *Conflict Group, viâ Samarai, British New Guinea.*
1895 †WIENAND, C. F., *P.O. Box* 1352, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883 WIENER, LUDWIG, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1897 WILBRAHAM, DONALD F., *Master of the Supreme Court, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

Year of Election.

1895 WILD, JOSEPH H., A.M.Inst.C.E., *P.O. Box* 247, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1891 WILDING, HENRY AMBLER, *care of African Association, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1900 WILEMAN, HENRY ST. JOHN, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*

1899 WILKINSON, CHARLES D., *Hong Kong.*

1898 WILKINSON, E. F. W., *Public Works Dept., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1883 WILKINSON, W. BIRKENSHAW, *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1890 †WILKS, SAMUEL JERROLD, C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1882 WILLCOCKS, EDWARD J. R., *Principal of the Training Institution, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1898 WILLIAMS, ARCHIBALD J., *Zomba, British Central Africa.*

1897 WILLIAMS, BRIGARS R., *Tarkwa Government Railway, Secondee, Gold Coast Colony.*

1888 WILLIAMS, HON. CHARLES RIBY, *Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1890 †WILLIAMS, E. VAUGHAN, J.P., *Gong Gong, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*

1897 †WILLIAMS, ERNEST, A.M.INST.C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1899 †WILLIAMS, FRED. W., *Napier, New Zealand.*

1884 WILLIAMS, HON. SIR HARTLEY, *Judge of the Supreme Court, Melbourne, Australia.*

1896 †WILLIAMS, JAMES AUGUSTUS, *Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.*

1890 WILLIAMS, JAMES NELSON, *Hastings, Napier, New Zealand.*

1896 WILLIAMS, JOHN J., *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*

1898 WILLIAMS, JOHN MALLINSON, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*

1898 WILLIAMS, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOSHUA S., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1893 WILLIAMS, JOSIAH, L.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., *c/o Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co., Port Said, Egypt.*

1893 WILLIAMS, REV. MONTAGUE, *The Parsonage, Bacchus Marsh, Victoria, Australia.*

1891 WILLIAMS, ROBERT, C.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1888 †WILLIAMS, THOMAS D., 3 *Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1898 WILLIAMS, W. GEORGE, *Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.*

1899 WILLIAMS, WM. NANCE, *Ipoh, Perak, Straits Settlements.*

1886 †WILLIAMS, ZACHARIAH A., *Manchester House, Lagos, West Africa.*

1882 WILLIAMSON, HON. ALEXANDER, C.M.G., M.E.C., *Belize, British Honduras* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1896 WILLS, GEORGE F., *P.O. Box* 561, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1880 WILMAN, HERBERT, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1894 †WILSON, ALBERT J., 89 *Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris.*

1897 WILSON, ALEXANDER J., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1898 WILSON, AIDEN D., *c/o H. Lindsay, Esq., Solicitor, Green's Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1897 WILSON, BENJAMIN, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1886 WILSON, H. E. COLONEL SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Belize, British Honduras.*

1896 WILSON, EDWARD L., *Barrack Street, Perth, Western Australia.*

1883 WILSON, FREDERICK H., *Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1899 WILSON, GEORGE, C.B., *Sub-Commissioner, Uganda* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1891 †WILSON, GEORGE PRANGLEY, C.E., *Hobart, Tasmania.*

1897 WILSON, JAMES G., *Bulls, Rangitiki, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1898 †WILSON, JAMES W., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
1896 WILSON, JOHN, J.P., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
1883 WILSON, JOHN, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1881 †WILSON, HON. W. HORATIO, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Selborne Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland; and Queensland Club (Corresponding Secretary).*
1894 WILSON, WM. ALEXANDER, *Mahé, Seychelles.*
1889 †WILSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1896 WILSON, WM. STREET, F.R.I.B.A., *P.O. Box* 100, *Durban, Natal.*
1899 WILSON-MOORE, AUBREY P., *Sheba Queen G. M. Co., Steynsdorp, Transvaal.*
1897 †WINCHCOMBE, F. E., *Messrs. Winchcombe, Carson & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1887 WINDSOR, PETER F., *Windsorton, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
1897 WINKFIELD, JOHN, *District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
1893 WINTER, JAMES, *Hadfield Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1886 †WINTER-IRVING, HON. WM., M.L.C., *Noorilim, Murchison, Victoria, Australia.*
1889 WIRGMAN, REV. CANON A. THEODORE, D.D., D.C.L., *Vice-Provost of St. Mary's Collegiate Church, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1892 WIRSING, H. FRANK, *Maribogo, Cape Colony.*
1892 WIRSING, WALTER M., *Maribogo, Cape Colony.*
1895 †WISE, PERCY F., *Ulu, Pahang, Straits Settlements.*
1895 †WITHEFORD, J. H., M.H.R., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1897 WITHEFORD, ROBERT, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1886 WITTENOOM, FREDERICK F. B., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1886 WITTS, BROOME LAKE, *Seven Hills, near Sydney, New South Wales.*
1895 †WOLFF, HENRY A., M.D., *Reform Club, New York.*
1895 WOLFF, VICTOR, *Fairseat, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
1882 WOLLASTON, LT.-COL. CHARLTON F. B., *P.O. Box* 590, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1892 WOOD, ANDREW T., M.P., *Hamilton, Canada.*
1899 WOOD, CHARLES, 33 *King Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1873 WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, *Barrister-at-Law, Bothwell, Tasmania.*
1879 WOOD, JOHN EDWIN, M.L.A., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1889 WOOD, PETER, *Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1893 WOOD, W. D., *Riccarton, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
1900 WOOD, WILLIAM, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1897 WOODBURN, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box* 1303, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1887 WOODHOUSE, ALFRED, M.E., *P.O. Box* 759, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1883 †WOODHOUSE, EDMUND BINGHAM, *Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, New South Wales.*
1885 †WOODS, HON. SIDNEY GOWER, M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1892 WOODS, THOMAS LOXTON, *Bank of New Zealand, Levuka, Fiji.*
1898 WOOLF, DAVID LEWIS, *P.O. Box* 394, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1900 WOOLLEY, ADAM SEDGWICK, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1898 WOOLLS-SAMPSON, AUBREY, *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
1890 WRIGHT, A. E., *Brunswick Estate, Maskeliya, Ceylon.*
1887 WRIGHT, ARTHUR JAMES, 79 *Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.*
1893 †WRIGHT, G. H. CORY, *Bergslier, Laurvig, Norway.*
1898 †WRIGHT, JAMES W., *Crossland Chambers, Perth, Western Australia.*

Year of Election.	
1893	WYATT, CHAS. GUY A., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1890	WYKHAM, ALFRED L., M.D., 40 *St. Mary Street, St. John's, Antigua.*
1896	WYLIE, SAMUEL, 49 *Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1885	WYLLIE, BRYCE J., *Kalupahani, Haldumulla, Ceylon.*
1887	WYNDHAM, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, *H.B.M. Consulate, Chicago, U.S.A.*
1883	WYNNE, HON. AGAR, M.L.C., *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
1887	†YONGE, CECIL A. S., M.L.A., *Furth, Dargle, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1891	YOUNG, ALFRED J. K., B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.*
1896	†YOUNG, HON. CAPTAIN ARTHUR H., C.M.G., *Chief Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
1888	†YOUNG, CHARLES G., M.A., M.D.
1894	†YOUNG, H. C. ARTHUR, *Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.*
1883	†YOUNG, HORACE E. B., *Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.*
1882	†YOUNG, HON. JAMES H., M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1888	YOUNG, JOHN, J.P., 256 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1883	YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1887	†ZEAL, HON. SIR WILLIAM AUSTIN, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897	ZIETSMAN, LOUIS F., M.L.A., *Attorney-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1881	ZOCHONIS, GEORGE B., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

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" Athenæum Club, London.
" Bishopsgate Institute, London.
" Bodleian Library, Oxford.
" British Empire League.
" British Museum, London.
" Brown's Free Library, Liverpool.
" Cambridge University Library.
" Carlton Club, London.
" Castle Mail Packets Co., London.
" Ceylon Association.
" City Liberal Club, London.
" Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.
" Colonial Office, London.
" Crystal Palace Library.
" East India Association, London.
" Free Public Library, Barrow-in-Furness.
" " Birmingham.
" " Bradford.
" " Bristol.
" " Cardiff.
" " Chelsea.
" " Clerkenwell.
" " Darlington.
" " Derby.
" " Dumbarton.
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" " Hull.
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" " Norwich.
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" " Oldham.
" " Plymouth.
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" " St. George, Hanover Square.

The Free Public Library, St. Margaret and St. John, West-
„ „ St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. [minster.
„ „ Sheffield.
„ „ Stoke Newington.
„ „ Swansea.
„ „ Wigan.
„ Guildhall Library, London.
„ House of Commons, London.
„ House of Lords, London.
„ Imperial Institute, London.
„ India Office Library, London.
„ Institute of Bankers, London.
„ Institution of Civil Engineers.
„ Intelligence Department, War Office.
„ Japan Society, London.
„ Liverpool Geographical Society.
„ London Chamber of Commerce.
„ London Institution.
„ London Library.
„ Manchester Geographical Society.
„ Minet Public Library, Camberwell.
„ Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
„ National Club, London.
„ Natural History Museum, London.
„ Orient Steam Navigation Co., London.
„ Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., London.
„ People's Palace Library, London.
„ Reform Club, London.
„ Royal Asiatic Society, London.
„ Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham.
„ Royal Gardens, Kew.
„ Royal Geographical Society, London.
„ Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.
„ Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh.
„ Royal Society of Literature, London.
„ Royal Statistical Society, London.
„ Royal United Service Institution, London.
„ Science and Education Library, South Kensington.
„ Society of Arts, London.
„ Stirling and Glasgow Public Library.
„ Tate Central Library, Brixton.
„ Tate Public Library, Streatham.
„ Trinity College, Dublin.
„ Tyneside Geographical Society.
„ Union Steam Ship Co., London.
„ Victoria Institute, London.
„ West India Committee, London.

COLONIES.

British North America.

The Houses of Parliament, Ottawa.
„ Legislative Assembly, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
„ Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.
„ „ „ New Brunswick.
„ „ „ Newfoundland.
„ „ „ Ontario.
„ „ „ Prince Edward Island.
„ „ „ Quebec.

The Bureau of Mines, Quebec.
„ Bureau of Statistics, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
„ Canadian Bankers' Association, Montreal.
„ Canadian Institute, Toronto.
„ Council of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal.
„ Fraser Institute, Montreal.
„ General Mining Association, Quebec.
„ Geographical Society, Quebec.
„ Geological Survey of Canada.
„ Hamilton Association.
„ Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
„ King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.
„ Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
„ Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa.
„ McGill University, Montreal.
„ MacLeod Historical Society, Alberta, N.W.T.
„ Natural History Society of New Brunswick.
„ New Brunswick Historical Society.
„ Nova Scotia Historical Society.
„ Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science.
„ Public Library, Hamilton.
„ Public Library, Toronto.
„ Public Library, Victoria, British Columbia.
„ Public Library, Windsor.
„ Queen's University, Kingston.
„ University Library, Winnipeg.
„ University of Toronto.
„ Victoria University, Toronto.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

New South Wales.

The Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.
„ Australian Museum, Sydney.
„ Department of Mines, Geological Survey.
„ Engineering Association of New South Wales.
„ Free Public Library, Bathurst.
„ „ Newcastle.
„ „ Sydney.
„ Houses of Parliament, Sydney.
„ Mechanics' Institute, Albury.
„ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia.
„ Royal Society of New South Wales.
„ School of Art, Grafton.
„ „ Maitland West.
„ „ Wollongong.
„ Sydney University.
„ United Service Institution, Sydney.

Queensland.

The Houses of Parliament, Brisbane.
„ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Queensland [Branch).
„ Royal Society of Queensland.
„ School of Art, Bowen, Port Denison.
„ „ Brisbane.
„ „ Ipswich.
„ „ Rockhampton.

South Australia.

The Houses of Parliament, Adelaide.
„ Public Library, Adelaide.
„ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Austra-
„ Royal Society, Adelaide. [lian Branch).
„ Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, Adelaide.

Tasmania.

The Houses of Parliament, Hobart.
„ Mechanics' Institute, Launceston.
„ Public Library, Hobart.
„ „ Launceston.
„ Royal Society of Tasmania.
„ Statistical Department, Hobart.

Victoria.

The Houses of Parliament, Melbourne.
„ Athenæum and Burke Museum, Beechworth.
„ Bankers' Institute of Australasia, Melbourne.
„ Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, Melbourne.
„ Mechanics' Institute, Sale.
„ „ Sandhurst.
„ „ Stawell.
„ Melbourne University.
„ Public Library, Ballarat.
„ „ Castlemaine.
„ „ Geelong.
„ „ Melbourne.
„ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victorian
„ Royal Society of Victoria. [Branch).
„ United Service Institution, Melbourne.

Western Australia.

The Geological Survey Office, Perth.
„ Houses of Parliament, Perth.
„ Registrar-General, Perth.
„ Victoria Public Library, Perth.

New Zealand.

The Houses of Parliament, Wellington.
„ Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute, Dunedin.
„ Auckland Institute.
„ Canterbury College, Christchurch.
„ New Zealand Institute, Wellington.
„ Polynesian Society, Wellington.
„ Public Library, Auckland.
„ „ Wellington.
„ University of Otago, Dunedin.

CAPE COLONY.

The Houses of Parliament, Capetown.
" Chamber of Commerce, Capetown.
" " " Port Elizabeth.
" Public Library, Capetown.
" " Grahamstown.
" " Kimberley, Griqualand West.
" " Port Elizabeth.

RHODESIA.

Public Library, Bulawayo.

NATAL.

The Geological Survey, Pietermaritzburg.
The Houses of Parliament, Pietermaritzburg.
" Public Library, Durban.
" " " Pietermaritzburg.

WEST INDIES.

The Agricultural Society of Trinidad.
" Agriculture Office, Antigua.
" Free Public Library, Antigua.
" Free Library, Barbados.
" Court of Policy, British Guiana.
" Houses of Parliament, Grenada.
" Institute of Jamaica.
" Jamaica Agricultural Society, Kingston.
" Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British [Guiana.
" Victoria Institute, Trinidad.

MAURITIUS.

The Public Library, Port Louis.

INDIA.

The Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras.

CEYLON.

The Planters' Association of Ceylon, Kandy.
" Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch).

AUSTRIA.

The Geographical Society, Vienna.

BELGIUM.

Bibliothèque de l'Etat Independant du Congo.
Institute Colonial.
Institute International.
Société d'Etudes Coloniales.

EGYPT.

The Public Library, Alexandria.

GERMANY.

The Imperial German Government.
Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft.

HOLLAND.

Colonial Museum, Haarlem.
Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië.
State Archives Department, The Hague.

ITALY.

Società Africana d' Italia.
Società d'explorazione Commerciale in Africa.

JAVA.

La Société des Arts et des Sciences, Batavia.

UNITED STATES.

American Colonisation Society, Washington.
" Geographical Society, New York.
" Museum of Natural History, New York.
" Department of Agriculture, Washington.
The Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.
" Department of State, Washington.
" Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis.
" National Geographic Society, Washington.
" Smithsonian Institution, "

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